CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

CVV - TSX-V CVVUF - OTCBB DH7N – Frankfurt

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Fourth Quarter and Year Ended April 30, 2017

Dated July 26, 2017

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR. Information is also available at the Company's website www.canalaska.com. The following information is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and denominated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017.

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This MD&A contains forward-looking information. Refer to section 6 "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risks Factors" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

- ✓ Exploration expenditures of $471,000 ($487,000 net of $16,000 from reimbursements from partners) for year ended April 30, 2017 in the Athabasca Basin
- ✓ Over 12 projects covering 384,000 hectares focused on Uranium and 3 projects covering 150,000 hectares focused on Diamonds (section 1.1)
- ✓ Cash and cash equivalent resources of $1.2 million (as at April 30, 2017)
- ✓ 27,343,639 common shares issued and outstanding (July 26, 2017)

1.1 Profile and Strategy

The Company is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties, principally in Canada. The Company aims to acquire and advance its projects to a stage where they can be exploited at a profit or it can arrange joint ventures, whereby other companies provide funding for development and exploitation. The Company's principal focus has been the exploration for high-grade uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin area of Saskatchewan and recently, the exploration for diamond deposits in the same region. There are several projects on which the Company has expended recent efforts. The West McArthur project was under a 50% joint venture with Mitsubishi up to mid January 2016 and as of February 24, 2016 is now under a new option with Cameco Corporation, the Cree East project was under a 50% joint venture with a Korean Consortium up to early July 2017, the Moon South project is under option to Denison Mines, and the NW Manitoba project is currently under option to Northern Uranium Corp ("Northern Uranium"). The Company recently acquired a number of properties focused in the exploration of diamonds. In May 2016, a portion of our West Athabasca Kimberlite project was optioned to De Beers Canada Inc. and in December 2016. that option agreement was terminated. Going forward it is expected that the Company will focus its effort on West McArthur, Cree East, West Athabasca Kimberlite and selected base metal and precious metal opportunities. The Company is actively marketing the remainder of its projects for option, joint venture or sale.

Table 1: Canadian Strategic Property Summary

Property / Project Name	Notes	Hectares
West McArthur	Option with Cameco Corporation	36,000
Cree East	Seeking Venture Partner.	58,000
NW Manitoba	Option with Northern Uranium Corp.	144,000
Moon South	Option with Denison Mines	2,700
West Athabasca Kimberlite	Seeking Venture Partner.	41,000

The Company's exploration activities are managed through CanAlaska offices maintained in Vancouver, BC.

The Company believes that the fundamentals of the nuclear power industry and the economic superiority of uranium over other energy fuels will ensure the long-term future of global uranium markets and prices. Since 2004, CanAlaska has expended over $78 million on exploration and research towards the advancement of uranium discovery on our current project areas. The information gained from this work has provided the Company with significant evidence about the nature and location of mineral rich hydrothermal systems in areas of the Athabasca where previous information was lacking. The increase in understanding of the geology of the target areas, and the integration of modern geophysical methods with data processing to get more precise target definition at depth gives management the confidence to continue exploration for large scale uranium deposits on our projects.

1.2 Strategic and Operating Intent

- Look at equity financing options over the next few months
- Targeted marketing of uranium projects for financing
- Targeted marketing of non-core projects
- Restriction of uranium exploration activity until financial markets recover in this sector
- Strong commitment to option, joint venture or sale of individual exploration projects
- Evaluate alternate commodities and projects suitable for market financing, or acquisition and sale
- Company believes that it has the projects, strategic partners, people and knowledge base, corporate treasury and fund raising ability to maintain a position in the uranium exploration sector, but, due to increasingly difficult market conditions facing junior mining and junior uranium exploration companies, management has taken steps to streamline non-discretionary expenditures and financial overheads

As of July 24, 2017, the Company had 27,343,639 shares outstanding with a total market capitalization of $10.9 million. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("CVV") and are quoted on the OTCQB in the United States ("CVVUF") and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("DH7N").

The consolidated financial statements and the Management Discussion and Analysis have been prepared under IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company reported a loss of $2.1 million and as at that date had cash and cash equivalents of $1.2 million, net working capital balance of $1.6 million and an accumulated deficit of $84.5 million.

The Company does not generate recurring revenues from operations and other factors as noted may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management believes that the cash on hand is sufficient to meet corporate, administrative and selected exploration activities for at least the next twelve months. Management may either need to dilute its ownership in its properties or secure additional financing to continue to advance the development of its exploration projects. Management has taken steps to streamline non-discretionary expenditures and financial overheads and is working to option, joint venture or sell its individual exploration projects.

2. MILESTONES AND PROJECT UPDATES

2.1 Overview– May 1, 2016 to July 25, 2017

- Cameco commences drill program on West McArthur (July 2017)
- CanAlaska Obtains 100% of the Cree East uraniam project (July 2017)
- CanAlaska and Korean Partners agree on Cree East uranium project buyout (May 2017)
- Fjordland and Canterra terminate option on certain diamond exploration properties in western Athabasca (May 2017)
- CanAlaska drilling discovers Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide at Nisku (May 2017)
- Cameco to drill West McArthur project (May 2017)
- CanAlaska to commence drill program at Nisku target (March 2017)
- Multiple exploration programs planned including drilling at the North Ruttan Copper Zinc Project (March 2017)
- West Athabasca Kimberlite target detail (January 2017)
- De Beers terminates option in the West Athabasca Kimberlite project (Dec 2016)
- Cameco and AREVA drill Waterbury West claim (Dec 2016)
- Denison to continue drilling on Moon project (Dec 2016)
- CanAlaska reviews current activities (November 2016)
- Cameco completes summer drilling at West McArthur (October 2016)
- De Beers summer drill program finished at West Athabasca diamond project (Sept 2016)
- De Beers has commenced it drill program (September 2016)
- De Beers to drill kimberlite targets (August 2016)
- Canterra Minerals options West Carswell diamond property (August 2016)
- CanAlaska to survey Alberta kimberlite targets (August 2016)
- Partners to resume drilling at West McArthur and Patterson (July 2016)
- Closed private placement of $1.12 million (July 2016)
- De Beers complete KIM sampling at Western Athabasca (June 2016)
- Cameco plans summer drilling at West McArthur project (May 2016)
- Fjordland options diamond claims in the Northwestern Athabasca (May 2016)
- $20.4 million option with De Beers for diamond exploration in the Western Athabasca (May 2016)

In July 2017, the Company reported that Cameco has commenced the summer drill program on the West McArthur uranium project. The summer drill program will have concurrent drilling on two target areas. The work will be carried out by a helicopter supported team based at Cameco's nearby majority-owned McArthur River mine. The proposed drill program will utilize up to three drill-holes and one offcut totalling 3,400 metres.

In July 2017, the Company reported that it had increased its interest in the Cree East uranium project, one of the largest land positions in the eastern Athabasca. The Company now owns an unencumbered 100% interest in the project which covers 57,752 hectares of highly prospective terrain. The project has land assessment credits banked until 2033 and hosts multiple large scale uranium targets. The Company bought back the 50% interest in the Limited Partnership earned by the Korean partners Hanwha, KORES, KEPCO and SK in consideration for certain indemnities which it provided to the Partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the Partners that were held in the Partnership's bank account in the amount of $146,675 on the date of closing were returned to the Partners at closing.

In May 2017, the Company announced that it and its Korean partners, Hanwha, KORES, KEPCO, and SK Networks, had entered into a buy back agreement for the Korean partners' 50% interest in the Cree East uranium project limited partnership. The Company will buy back the 50% interest in the limited partnership earned by the Korean partners in consideration for certain indemnities which it will provide to the Partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the partners that are held in the partnership's bank account on the date of closing, will be returned to the partners at closing. Since 2007, the Korean partners have funded $20 million of exploration on the Cree East project.

In May 2017, the Company announced it had accepted the termination of property sales agreements with Fjordland Exploration Inc. and Canterra Minerals Corporation for certain diamond exploration properties in the western Athabasca. The Company retains a 100% unencumbered interest in these properties.

In May 2017, the Company announced results from the four reconnaissance drill holes at the Nisku target located 7 kilometres east of the Company's North Ruttan copper-zinc property in the Leaf Rapids area of northern Manitoba. Drilling intersected massive iron sulphides between surface and 150 metres depth, with elevated copper mineralization in holes NSK001- NSK002 and NSK003. Drill hole NSK004 located to the east intersected volcanics with minor sulphides. The drilling has set the framework for more detailed interpretation of the zone and the localization of the expected feeder pipes proximal to the massive sulphides and stratigraphic rock package intersected in these first four drill holes.

In May 2017, the Company announced receipt of a budget from Cameco for drilling at the West McArthur uranium project. Geophysics and drilling, estimated to cost $1.9 million, will be carried out this summer on both the Grid 1 and Grid 5 targets using a helicopter supported team based at Cameco's nearby majority owned McArthur River mine.

In April 2017, the Company announced that Cameco has provided the Company with a further update, and by April 30, Cameco expects to be able to provide the Company with a program and budget for summer drilling at West McArthur. It is expected that drilling will resume at Grid 5. The Company also announced it had completed four drill holes to depths of 140 to 260 metres from surface, to test the Nisku geophysical target located 12 kilometres northeast of the past producing Ruttan mine. Drill assay results are expected in May.

In March 2017, the Company announced that field work is underway in preparation for a four hole drill program to commence in mid March at the Company's Nisku claim. The Nisku property is located 7 kilometres east of CanAlaska's North Ruttan copper-zinc property in the Leaf Rapids area of northern Manitoba. The drilling will test a coincident VTEM magnetic and electromagnetic target, which has the characteristics of a large volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit. The target is located near the past producing Ruttan copper-zinc massive sulphide mine. The Company has contracted Cyr Drilling International Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba for the drilling.

In March 2017, the Company provided project updates for the Waterbury West Uranium, Moon South, West McArthur, NW Manitoba, West Athabasca Diamond, Alberta Diamond and North Ruttan Copper Zinc projects.

In January 2017, the Company provided detailed imaging from the recent West Athabasca airborne surveys carried out in 2016 under the recently terminated option with De Beers. The images of magnetic anomalies and models are presented on the Company's website along with a description of deeper modeling of kimberlite targets by consultants Scott Hogg and Associates.

In December 2016, the Company reported that it had received notice from De Beers for the termination of the West Athabasca Kimberlite project option. De Beers' exploration team has interpreted the 85 large magnetic anomalies scattered across the claims to be most likely associated with magnetic minerals within organic material in the overburden. De Beers' drill program in September 2016 tested seven magnetic targets accessible before winter, located mostly in the southern claim groups. It is highly unusual to encounter such magnetic material in organic overburden. Samples from this material were sent to Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) and McMaster University for analysis and review.

In December 2016, the Company reported that under its agreement to sell one of its three Waterbury claims to Cameco and the condition for a grogram of work to drill at least one hole on the project targets within three years, AREVA Resources Canada Inc in partnership with Cameco will commence the program and drill at least one hole on the property in the first quarter of 2017. The Company retains an un-encumbered 2% uranium royalty on future production.

In December 2016, the Company reported the start of ground surveys in preparation for a further drill program on the Moon South claim. Exploration is being conducted by Denison Mines Corp ahead of proposed drilling this summer. The current target on the Moon South property is underlain by 450 metres of 550 metres of Manitou Falls and Read formation sandstone.

In November 2016, the Company reported current activities on certain of its projects. The Company reported a field crew, under contract to the Company was carrying out work on the North Ruttan copper zinc project in late September 2016. The North Ruttan property is a brownfield exploration project 3.5 kilometres north of the past producing Ruttan Mine. The Company also reported that two drill holes were carried out by Makena Resources on our West Patterson project and that Makena have now relinquished their option.

In October 2016, the Company reported that Cameco exploration team completed two primary drill holes and two offcut holes along the trend of the C10 conductor package, 2.4 and 3.5 kilometres south-west of a drill hole completed in April 2016, on the West McArthur project. The exploration team has focussed on establishing the path of the C10 graphitic conductor package and the C10 fault structure as it trends south-west from the high-grade uranium mineralization zones at Fox Lake.

In September 2016, the Company reported that it had been informed by De Beers exploration that seven of the 11 anomalies originally targeted as accessible for the summer program at the West Athabasca diamond project were drilled, while the remaining four targets have been deferred due to high water levels. The condensed summer program finished without intersecting kimberlite.

In September 2016, the Company reported that De Beers Exploration has commenced its drill program at the Company's West Athabasca diamond project. Eleven kimberlite targets with various features are scheduled to be drilled in this current program, with the balance to be tested this winter, results dependent. Detailed low level airborne survey has identified 85 magnetic anomalies, enclosing 258 discrete magnetic targets.

In August 2016, the Company reported that De Beers' exploration team was preparing to start drilling kimberlite targets at the Company's West Athabasca diamond project. De Beers' recently completed detailed airborne surveys over the diamond project area confirmed the presence of several near surface magnetic anomolies. A drill program is scheduled to start at the end of August and continue mid-October to test a selection of the accessible land targets. Drilling of the remaining targets that are located under lakes are planned for winter 2017. All drill core will be shipped to De Beers' facilities for detailed logging, sampling, and mineral processing.

In August 2016, the Company reported that it signed a property option agreement with Canterra Minerals Corporation ("Canterra") for Canterra to acquire up to a 70% interest in the West Carswell property located in the western Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Canterra may earn up to a 70% interest in the property by making payments totaling $200,000, issuing 3,000,000 common shares and completing work commitments of $5,000,000. The West Carswell property comprises approximately 4,800 hectares within the west Athabasca Kimberlite trend and is located 10 km northwest of the Cluff Lake Uranium Mine in the Athabasca Basin. The Property encompasses six discrete magnetic anomalies derived from a survey flown in 2010 for the Saskatchewan Geological Survey. These six targets exhibit discrete magnetic lows and are characteristic of magnetic features, thought to be kimberlite pipes, intruding into the thick Athabasca sandstone sequence. A high resolution airborne magnetics survey encompassing 1,770 line km has been commissioned for the property by Canterra.

In August 2016, the Company reported that it has entered into a contract with Goldak Airborne Surveys to fly a low level high definition airborne magnetics survey over the Company's 100% owned Alberta diamond exploration property. The surveys are expected to commence immediately upon aircraft availability

In July 2016, the Company reported that Cameco's exploration team will resume drilling at the West McArthur project along the trend from Cameco's high-grade Fox Lake uranium discovery. Drilling is scheduled to commence in late July or early August. Makena Resources will also be drilling at the West Patterson property to follow up on the first drill hole that encountered radioactivity along the entire length of rock tested. Drilling is schedule in early August and Makena anticipates the drill program to consist of at least three to five holes.

In July 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for a total of 2,000,000 units for gross proceeds of $1,120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finder's fees totaling $78,400 cash and 140,000 finder's warrants. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of $0.70 per share for a two year period, provided that if the closing price of the Company's common share listed on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days, then at any time thereafter the Company may accelerate the exercise period of the warrants to reduce it to a period expiring 10 calendar days after the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided.

In June 2016, the Company reported that De Beers' exploration team has collected over 100 samples of kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) processing from the West Athabasca project. The samples of glacial gravels were collected from eskers within the target area. These samples will be processed in De Beers laboratories to establish further evidence of kimberlite intrusives associated with the magnetic anomalies staked by the Company.

In May 2016, the Company reported that the first drill hole of Cameco's year 1 program at West McArthur, WMA035, had successfully intersected the C10 south structure with strong sandstone alteration in what appears to be the hanging wall of the targeted conductor. Summer drilling started in mid-June with an expected 3,000 metres of drilling.

In May 2016, the Company reported that it had optioned two claim groups for diamond exploration to Fjordland Exploration Inc. The two claims comprising 449 hectares and 2,045 hectares respectively, were staked by the Company, and are located east of the claims CanAlaska optioned to De Beers Canada Inc. in the Northwestern Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Fjordland Exploration Inc. may earn a 100% interest in the project by making payment of $50,000, issuing 4,000,000 common shares and completing work commitments of $100,000 by December 31, 2017. The Company reserves a 4% Gross Overriding Royalty for diamonds and a 2% Net Smelter Royalty for other minerals.

In May 2016, the Company reported that it had entered into an option-participation agreement with De Beers Canada Inc. for $20.4 million on kimberlite style targets in the northwestern Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan. The claims staked by the Company and optioned to De Beers cover 75 kimberlite-style targets developed from a recent high resolution airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of the Saskatchewan Geological Survey in 2011. The agreement grants De Beers an option to acquire up to 90% interest in the project by completing work commitments in multiple stages totalling $20.4 million

2.2 Project Updates

Overview

The Company currently has 17 projects within the Athabasca basin area. In fiscal 2017, the Company spent $471,000 ($487,000 net of $16,000 from reimbursements from partners) on exploration costs in the Athabasca Basin area.

Exploration spending in the fourth quarter of 2017 is up from the same comparative quarter of 2016, as the Company began a four hole drill program on the Company's Nisku claim. In the fourth quarter 2016, the Company had reduced its exploration spend to conserve cash. In the fourth quarter, the Company historically spent this time drilling in the winter season in the Athabasca Basin at our various projects.

The following table summarizes the Company's expenditures for the year ended April 30, 2017.

Table 2: ($000's) Total Exploration	Cree East	West McArthur	West Athabasca Kimberlite	Other Athabasca Basin Projects	Other and Generative Projects	Total
Camp Cost & Operations	-	9	-	5	-	14
Drilling	-	-	-	153	-	153
General & Administration	6	-	-	11	138	155
Geochemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geology	9	-	-	32	-	41
Geophysics	-	-		11	94	105
Other	19	-	-	-	-	19
Gross Expenditures	**34**	**9**	**-**	**212**	**232**	**487**
Reimbursement	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
Net Expenditures	**18**	**9**	**-**	**212**	**232**	**471**

The following section contains a comparative breakdown of project expenditures for the Company's significant projects. Reimbursements represents the amounts received from our joint venture partners and option partners to be applied against the expenditures for the project.

2.2.1 West McArthur Project, Saskatchewan – Cameco

The West McArthur project in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan, was optioned in April 2007 to Mitsubishi Development Pty Ltd., a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan. Under the option agreement, Mitsubishi earned a 50% interest in the property and in January 2016, the Company entered into a buy back agreement with Mitsubishi for their 50% interest to then hold a 100% interest in the property. In February 2016, the Company then entered into an option agreement with Cameco Corporation. Further details about the agreements are outlined below.

On January 13, 2016, the Company reported that it and MC Resources Canada Ltd. ("MC Resources"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi had entered into a buy back agreement of MC Resources' 50% interest in the West McArthur Joint Venture. The Company will buy back the 50% interest in the Joint Venture earned by MC Resources, subject to a staged cash payment of $600,000 and a 1% royalty arrangement. The Company paid MC Resources the first instalment of $100,000 in January 2016 and the final instalment of $500,000 in March 2016.

In January 2016, the Company held a 100% interest in the West McArthur project and in February 2016, the Company entered into a $1.25 million exploration option with Cameco Corporation. The option agreement enables Cameco to earn up to a 60% interest in the West McArthur project through total expenditures of $12.5 million ($725,000 received) consisting of cash payments to the Company and accelerating exploration programs, culminating in a joint venture.

Table 3: ($000's)				Quarterly					Year Ended		
West McArthur Project	**Q116**	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Apr-16**	**Apr-17**	**LTD**
Camp Cost & Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	2,985
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,745
General & Admin	8	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	2,211
Geochemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339
Geology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,775
Other	1	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	706
Gross Expenditures	**9**	**21**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**50**	**9**	**19,761**
Reimbursement	(5)	(11)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	(14,278)
Net Expenditures	**4**	**10**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**30**	**9**	**5,483**

The West McArthur project is located between 6 and 30 kilometres west of the producing McArthur River uranium mine operated by Cameco Corp, and covers approximately 36,000 hectares. On the property there is evidence of hydrothermal alteration extending well into the sandstone, matching the typical alteration model of Athabasca unconformity style uranium deposits. There is evidence of uranium mineralization from drill testing in multiple areas, either as enrichment at the unconformity or in basement stringers. The most compelling features for further exploration are the uranium values in sandstone higher in the stratigraphy, the hematized and broken rock in the sandstone, and the pattern of basement offsets and geophysical conductivity.

The project is accessible during the winter drill season by seasonal winter ice roads and winter trails and during the summer exploration season by air and water. There is no physical plant or permanent infrastructure on the property and no source of power. There are multiple extensive lakes which can provide a source of water for the project.

The mineral rights for West McArthur were acquired between October 2004 and February 2009 from the Ministry of Energy and Resources in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada. The claim numbers are as follows, S-107561, S-107562, S-107563, S-107565, S-107773, S-108010, S-108011, S-108012, S-111412 S-111413, S-111511 and S-111512. The mineral rights to West McArthur are valid and in good standing with the earliest claim requiring renewal in October 2029 with no further exploration expenditures required. An annual assessment report is required to be filed by the Company with the Ministry of Energy and Resources to disclose the exploration activities on this claim. There is no fee for filing the annual assessment report.

The potential of this project is for unconformity style uranium mineralization of both the Simple (Low REE, basement hosted) and the Complex (High REE, Sandstone hosted) types of uranium. Previous exploration was hampered by the depths to the basement, however, recent advances with airborne geophysical survey technology has enabled penetration to those depths. Multiple exploration programs since 2005 have identified targets with strong geophysical feature, similar to those near existing uranium mines. Limited drill testing in several of these areas have shown the basement offsets, hydrothermal clay alteration, and elevated uranium geochemistry consistent with the Athabasca unconformity deposit model. The project, has four target areas which are being evaluated for further drill testing.

The property has undergone a series of exploration programs, including extensive geophysics and drilling of over 35 drill holes since 2005. The West McArthur property is without known reserves and any proposed program is exploratory in nature.

In March 2016, the Company reported that the first drill program had commenced on the West McArthur project under the option agreement with Cameco Corporation. The drill program tested new uranium exploration targets on the Grid 5, which is believed to host the western continuation of the C10 conductor horizon being explored by Cameco nearby at Fox Lake.

In May 2016, the Company reported that the first drill hole of Cameco's year 1 program at West McArthur, WMA035, had successfully intersected the C10 south structure with strong sandstone alteration in what appears to be the hanging wall of the targeted conductor. Summer drilling started in mid-June with an expected 3,000 metres of drilling.

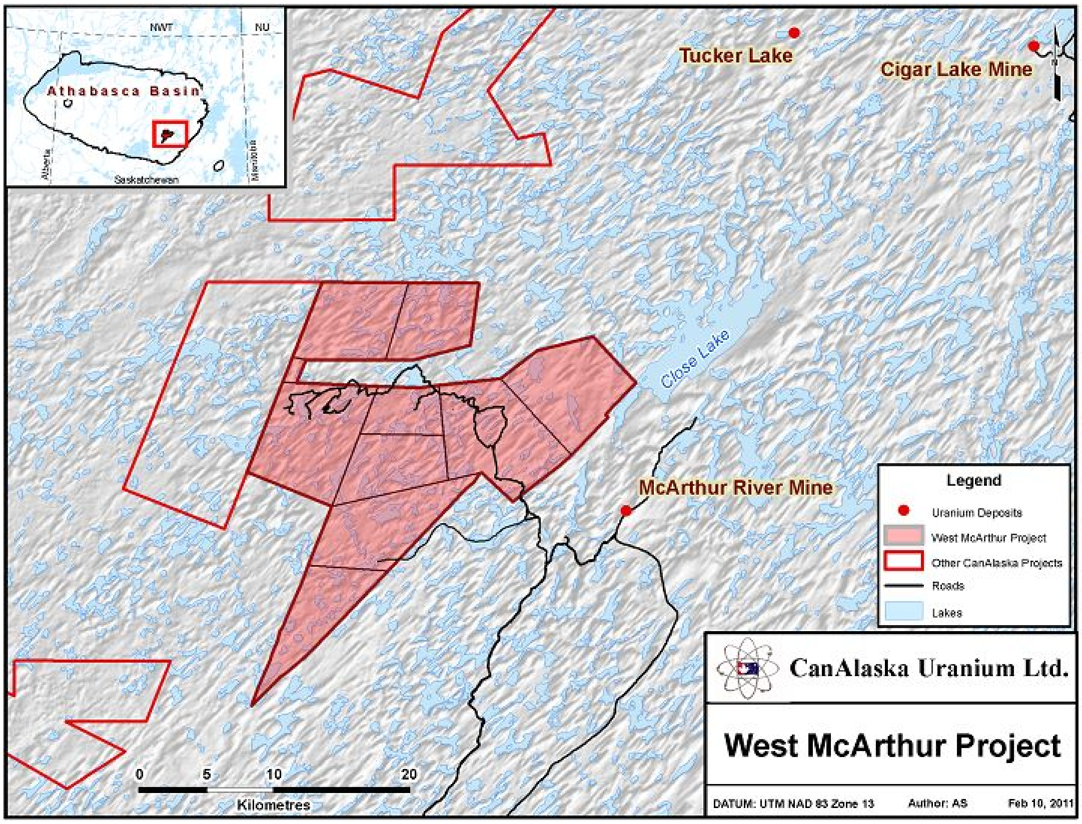
In July 2016, the Company reported that Cameco's exploration team resumed drilling at the West McArthur project along the trend from Cameco's high-grade Fox Lake uranium discovery. Drilling was scheduled to commence in late July or early August.

In October 2016, the Company reported that Cameco exploration team completed two primary drill holes and two offcut holes along the trend of the C10 conductor package, 2.4 and 3.5 kilometres south-west of a drill hole completed in April 2016, on the West McArthur project. The exploration team has focussed on establishing the path of the C10 graphitic conductor package and the C10 fault structure as it trends south-west from the high-grade uranium mineralization zones at Fox Lake.

In May 2017, the Company announced receipt of a budget from Cameco for drilling at the West McArthur uranium project. Geophysics and drilling, estimated to cost $1.9 million, will be carried out this summer on both the Grid 1 and Grid 5 targets using a helicopter supported team based at Cameco's nearby majority owned McArthur River mine.

In July 2017, the Company reported that Cameco has commenced the summer drill program on the West McArthur uranium project. The summer drill program will have concurrent drilling on two target areas. The proposed drill program will utilize up to three drill-holes and one offcut totalling 3,400 metres.

The West McArthur property is without known reserves and any proposed program is exploratory in nature.



2.2.2 Cree East Project, Saskatchewan – Korean Consortium

The Cree East project is located in the south-eastern portion of the Athabasca Basin, 35 kilometres west of the formerly producing Key Lake mine and 5 to 22 kilometres north of the south rim of the Athabasca Basin. The project is comprised of 17 contiguous mineral claims totalling approximately 58,000 hectares. In December 2007, a Korean Consortium (Hanwha Corp., Korea Electric Power Corp., Korea Resources Corp. and SK Networks Co. Ltd.), agreed to spend $19.0 million on the properties to earn into a 50% interest in the Cree East project.

As of April 30, 2017, the Korean Consortium has contributed its $19.0 million towards exploration of the project and held a 50% ownership interest in both CanAlaska Korea Uranium Ltd. and the Canada-Korea Uranium Limited Partnership. The remaining 50% interest was held by CanAlaska. The following table summarizes the Korean Consortium expenditures and advances by quarter and life to date ("LTD") on the project. The table does not include a $1.0 million payment made directly to CanAlaska in 2007 ($0.6 million) and 2010 ($0.4 million) for intellectual property associated with the project. As at April 30, 2017, the Company is holding approximately $61,000 of joint venture funds.

Table 4: ($000's)				**Quarterly**					**Year Ended**		
Cree East Project	**Q116**	**Q216**	**Q316**	**Q416**	**Q117**	**Q217**	**Q317**	**Q417**	**Apr-16**	**Apr-17**	**LTD**
Camp Cost & Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,332
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,740
General & Admin	10	11	9	12	9	9	(12)	-	42	6	605
Geochemistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
Geology	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	9	1,594
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,355
Management Fees	2	1	1	2	4	1	(1)	-	6	4	1,596
Other	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	1,497
Net Expenditures	**12**	**12**	**10**	**14**	**35**	**12**	**(13)**	**-**	**48**	**34**	**19,320**

In May 2017, the Company announced that it and its Korean partners, Hanwha, KORES, KEPCO, and SK Networks, had entered into a buy back agreement for the Korean partners' 50% interest in the Cree East uranium project limited partnership. The Company will buy back the 50% interest in the limited partnership earned by the Korean partners in consideration for certain indemnities which it will provide to the Partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the partners that are held in the partnership's bank account on the date of closing, will be returned to the partners at closing. Since 2007, the Korean partners have funded $20 million of exploration on the Cree East project.

In July 2017, the Company reported that it had increased its interest in the Cree East uranium project. The Company now owns an unencumbered 100% interest in the project which covers 57,752 hectares of highly prospective terrain. The Company bought back the 50% interest in the Limited Partnership earned by the Korean partners Hanwha, KORES, KEPCO and SK in consideration for certain indemnities which it provided to the Partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the Partners that were held in the Partnership's bank account in the amount of $146,675 on the date of closing were returned to the Partners at closing.

The project is accessible during the winter drill season by seasonal winter ice roads and winter trails and during the summer exploration season by air and water. There is no physical plant or permanent infrastructure on the property and no source of power. There are multiple extensive lakes which can provide a source of water for the project.

The mineral rights for Cree East were acquired between November 2004 and June 2010 from the Ministry of Energy and Resources in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada. The claim numbers are as follows, S-107757, S-107774, S-107775, S-107776, S-107777, S-107778, S-107779, S-107780, S-108357, S-108358, S-108382, S-108383, S-108384, S-108385, S-108386, S-108387 and S-111809. The mineral rights to Cree East are valid and in good standing with the earliest claim requiring renewal in November 2020 with no further exploration expenditures required. An annual assessment report is required to be filed by the Company with the Ministry of Energy and Resources to disclose the exploration activities on this claim. There is no fee for filing the annual assessment report.

The project area covers Athabasca group conglomerates and sandstones. Sandstone unconformity overlies basement at depths in the order of 200 to 300 metres in the south. Structural breaks which trend across the across the property further drop the basement to estimated depths of 800 to 900 metres across the northern edge of the property The basement is composed of the Lower Proterozoic, (Trans Hudson) Mudjatik domain, granitoids and associated minor supercrustals (psammites, pelites and metavolcanics) A significant portion of the property is considered to be underlain by rocks of the highly prospective Wollaston Domain.

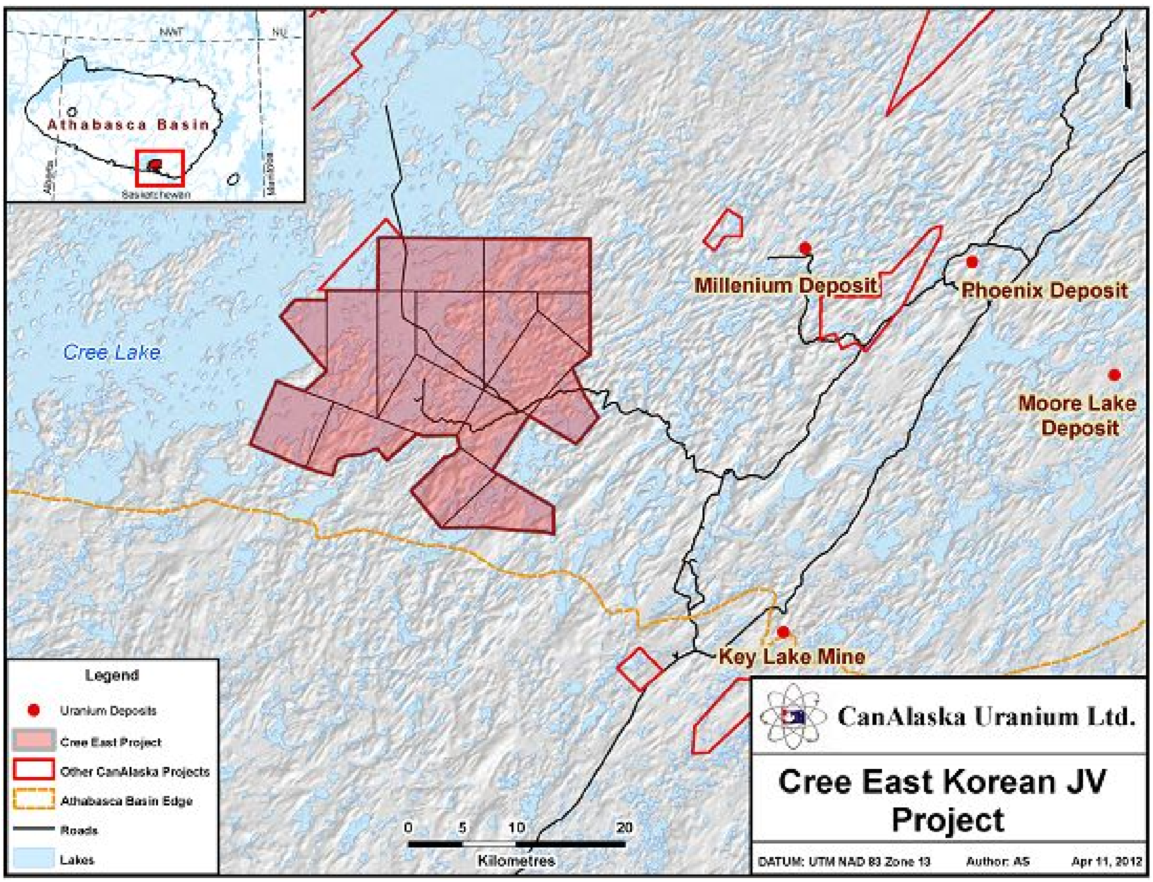
The property has undergone extensive exploration since 2005 with $19.3 million expended on surveys, extensive geophysical testing and over 70 drill holes testing targets.

The potential of this project is for unconformity style uranium mineralization of both the Simple (Low REE, basement hosted) and the Complex (High REE, Sandstone hosted) types of uranium. The area has numerous conductors and faults which act as both the conduit and the trap for potential uranium mineralization. A number of structures and conductive targets have been identified from the Company's exploration efforts.

The next substantial work programs on the property will consist mainly of drill testing the current targets. Active full season programs of 15-18 drill holes are generally budgeted at $3 to $4 million, including drill geophysics, camp and logistics. The project is currently on a maintenance budget to minimize cost for 2017.

Under the Cree East agreement with the Korean partners, CanAlaska was entitled to charge an operator fee of 10% to recoup its indirect costs associated with the project, which the Company recognizes as management fees. CanAlaska acted as project operator under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Karl Schimann, P. Geo. and Mr. Peter Dasler, P. Geo.

As at April 30, 2017, the total exploration costs incurred for the Cree East project was $19.3 million. The Cree East property is without known reserves and any proposed program is exploratory in nature.



2.2.3 NW Manitoba, Manitoba

This property consists of approximately 144,000 hectares and lies between 90 and 170 kilometres northeast along the Wollaston trend of basement formations hosting uranium deposits, which include Rabbit Lake, Collins Bay and Eagle Point Uranium mines. In May 2012, the Company reported strong geophysical responses matching geology and uranium mineralized boulders from the recent surveys within the target areas at its NW Manitoba uranium project. The project was re-started in March 2012 following a four and a half year permitting delay due to consultations between the government of Manitoba and the local community. The Company has now concluded an operating MOU with the local community and recommenced ground survey work. The ground resistivity gravity geophysical surveys carried out in March 2012 localized anomalous features typical of sulphide-bearing mineralization, and zones of clay alteration within areas of shallow overburden. There is a striking correspondence between the location of gravity anomalies and the low resistivity zones from the survey. These targets are similar in style to the Andrew Lake uranium project in Nunavut, which has similar resistivity and gravity geophysical responses related to uranium mineralization hosted in regional fault structures.

In September 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement Northern Uranium Corp. (previously MPVC Inc.) for an interest in the NW Manitoba project. Northern Uranium may earn an 80% interest in the project by carrying out a three stage $11.6 million exploration program, make a cash payment of $35,000 (received), issue 12 million common shares (received) and issue 6 million common share purchase warrants (received).

On February 28, 2014, the option agreement with Northern Uranium for the NW Manitoba project was amended to extend the date of certain provisions of the agreement from February 28, 2014 to March 14, 2014. In consideration for amending the option agreement, Northern Uranium paid a further non-refundable cash deposit in the amount of $50,000 on March 14, 2014.

In April 2014, the Company announced that Northern Uranium had received highly anomalous radon results of a recently completed, land-based survey over the Maguire Lake area. Northern Uranium reports that its geologic team is most encouraged by the distribution of radon, resistivity, magnetic and gravity anomalies which are prime drill targets for uranium mineralization.

In December 2014, the Company received notification from Northern Uranium of their expenditure threshold for the 50% earned interest in the NW Manitoba property, as well as continued work on the project.

In February 2015, Northern Uranium provided a progress report on the drilling on NW Manitoba property. The core from the four diamond drill holes at Maguire Lake show alteration patterns similar to those associated with unconformity style uranium deposits, but, in particular, vertical drill hole MG15DD-009 has intersected "an intense hydrothermal (alteration) system" suggesting that uranium mineralization may occur in close vicinity.

In April 2015, the Company announced that uranium mineralization has been detected at the NW Manitoba project by drilling. A down hole gamma ray log of hole MG15DD-0012 has revealed highly anomalous responses attributable to uranium mineralization between 164 and 238 metres and between 285 and 347 metres. This is the first significant uranium mineralization to be identified at Maguire Lake. A second large diamond drill rig was mobilized to the project to assist with drilling the lake and land targets.

In May 2015, the Company reported drilling by Northern Uranium on the Company's 50% owned NW Manitoba project continues to intersect a substantial hydrothermal alteration zone at Maguire Lake. The hydrothermal system has multiple structures over a 100 metre width and has been defined so far over a 300 metre strike length. A summer drill program with two diamond drill rigs started in June to test multiple targets.

In June 2015, the Company reported that Northern Uranium has commenced its summer drill program at Maguire Lake utilizing two large core drills. One drill is testing the extension of the newly discovered 100 metre wide by 300 metre strike length hydrothermal alteration zone beneath Maguire Lake. The second drill is targeting another gravity low with a sympathetic resistivity low and RadonEX radon-in-water anomaly adjacent to the shore of the lake.

In August 2015, the Company reported that Northern Uranium received high gamma radiation results in two holes which were completed in the northern zone of anomalous gravity, resistivity and AlphaTrack radon cups on land. Northern Uranium is please with the increasing strength of the radioactivity being detected at depth and toward the southeast within the South Anomaly.

In September 2015, the Company reported that Northern Uranium has elected to acquire an 80% interest in the Company's NW Manitoba project by incurring further expenditures of $5.6 million on the project over the next two years. Northern Uranium exercised its option to acquire 70% interest in the property having reported it spent $6 million on property exploration. Northern Uranium has issued CanAlaska a further 5 million shares and 2.5 million share purchase warrants.

2.2.4 Western Athabasca Kimberlite

In July 2015, the Company acquired several claim blocks totalling 5,822 hectares located in the Pikoo kimberlite discovery area for $5,531.

In February 2016, the Company acquired by staking, approximately 75 kimberlite targets in the Western Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. The claims staked cover kimberlite style targets developed from a high resolution airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of the Saskatchewan Geological Survey. The 2011 airborne magnetic survey reveals a series of discrete magnetic anomalies with a shallow signature northeast of the Carswell structure and close to a large crustal structure, the Grease River Shear Zone.

In April 2016, the Company acquired eight Metallic and Industrial Mineral Permits for kimberlite in Alberta along with three additional target areas in Saskatchewan, for a total area of 73,728 hectares. All of the new acquisitions cover the western portion of the Athabasca Basin. The additional permits in Alberta protect the southwestern extension of the anomaly trend close to where further targets were identified by processing new geophysical data.

In May 2016, the Company entered into an option-participation agreement with De Beers Canada Inc. for $20.4 million on kimberlite style targets in the northwestern Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan. The claims staked by the Company and optioned to De Beers cover 75 kimberlite-style targets developed from a recent high resolution airborne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of the Saskatchewan Geological Survey in 2011. The agreement grants De Beers an option to acquire up to 90% interest in the project by completing work commitments in multiple stages totalling $20.4 million.

In May 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Fjordland Exploration Inc. on 2 claim blocks in our Western Athabasca Kimberlite project. Fjordland Exploration Inc. may earn a 100% interest in the project by making payment of $50,000 ($5,000 received), issuing 4,000,000 common shares and completing work commitments of $100,000 by December 31, 2017.

In June 2016, the Company reported that De Beers' exploration team has collected over 100 samples of kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM) processing from the West Athabasca project. The samples of glacial gravels were collected from eskers within the target area. These samples will be processed in De Beers laboratories to establish further evidence of kimberlite intrusives associated with the magnetic anomalies staked by the Company.

In August 2016, the Company reported that De Beers' exploration team was preparing to start drilling kimberlite targets at the Company's West Athabasca diamond project. De Beers' recently completed detailed airborne surveys over the diamond project area confirmed the presence of several near surface magnetic anomalies. A drill program is scheduled to start at the end of August and continue mid-October to test a selection of the accessible land targets. Drilling of the remaining targets that are located under lakes are planned for winter 2017. All drill core will be shipped to De Beers' facilities for detailed logging, sampling, and mineral processing.

In September 2016, the Company reported that De Beers Exploration has commenced its drill program at the Company's West Athabasca diamond project. Eleven kimberlite targets with various features are scheduled to be drilled in this current program, with the balance to be tested this winter, results dependent. Detailed low level airborne survey has identified 85 magnetic anomalies, enclosing 258 discrete magnetic targets.

In September 2016, the Company reported that it had been informed by De Beers exploration that seven of the 11 anomalies originally targeted as accessible for the summer program at the West Athabasca diamond project were drilled, while the remaining four targets have been deferred due to high water levels. The condensed summer program finished without intersecting kimberlite.

In December 2016, the Company reported that it had received notice from De Beers for the termination of the West Athabasca Kimberlite project option. De Beers' exploration team has interpreted the 85 large magnetic anomalies scattered across the claims to be most likely associated with magnetic minerals within organic material in the overburden. De Beers' drill program in September 2016 tested seven magnetic targets accessible before winter, located mostly in the southern claim groups It is highly unusual to encounter such magnetic material in organic overburden. Samples from this material were sent to Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) and McMaster University for analysis and review.

In January 2017, the Company provided detailed imaging from the recent West Athabasca airborne surveys carried out in 2016 under the recently terminated option with De Beers. The images of magnetic anomalies and models are presented on the Company's website along with a description of deeper modeling of kimberlite targets by consultants Scott Hogg and Associates.

In March 2017, the Company reported that it has received all property data from De Beers and have commenced geophysical review of the targets which show potential for pipe-like features. Discussions have commenced with third parties concerning exploration of the targets.

On April 26, 2017, the Company received notice from Fjordland Exploration Inc. for the termination of the West Athabasca Kimberlite project option.

2.2.5 Alberta Diamond

In May 2016, the Company acquired 3 claim blocks totalling 26,112 hectares located northwest of the Cluff Lake uranium mine for $1,875.

In September 2016, the Company acquired 2 claim blocks totalling 8,559 hectares located in the Western Athabasca Basin for $5,135.

In August 2016, the Company reported that it has entered into a contract with Goldak Airborne Surveys to fly a low level high definition airborne magnetics survey over the Company's 100% owned Alberta diamond exploration property.

In March 2017, the Company reported that it has flown 40% of the property with low-level, close spaced airborne magnetics and a number of positive and negative magnetic features have been identified, and modeling is currently being carried out on 30 of the most significant targets.

2.2.6 West Carswell

In August 2016, the Company reported that it signed a property option agreement with Canterra Minerals Corporation ("Canterra") for Canterra to acquire up to a 70% interest in the West Carswell property located in the western Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Canterra may earn up to a 70% interest in the property by making payments totaling $200,000, issuing 3,000,000 common shares and completing work commitments of $5,000,000. The West Carswell property comprises approximately 4,800 hectares within the west Athabasca Kimberlite trend and is located 10 km northwest of the Cluff Lake Uranium Mine in the Athabasca Basin. The Property encompasses six discrete magnetic anomalies derived from a survey flown in 2010 for the Saskatchewan Geological Survey. These six targets exhibit discrete magnetic lows and are characteristic of magnetic features, thought to be kimberlite pipes, intruding into the thick Athabasca sandstone sequence. A high resolution airborne magnetics survey encompassing 1,770 line km has been commissioned for the property by Canterra.

On May 10, 2017, the Company received notice from Canterra Minerals Corporation for the termination of the West Carswell property option.

2.2.7 Grease River

In July 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Grease River claims of approximately $17,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

2.2.8 Key Lake

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Key Lake claims of approximately $24,000.

2.2.9 Poplar

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on certain of its Poplar claims of approximately $87,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

2.2.10 Helmer

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on certain of its Helmer claims of approximately $59,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

2.2.11 Lake Athabasca

In March 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on its Lake Athabasca claims of approximately $52,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

2.2.12 Hodgson

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on certain of its Hodgson claims of approximately $10,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

2.2.13 McTavish

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its McTavish claims of approximately $74,000.

2.2.14 Carswell

In November 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Carswell claims of approximately $2,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

2.2.15 Patterson

As per the option agreement with Makena Resources Inc. ("Makena") for our Patterson property, in June 2016, the Company received a cash payment of $15,000.

On November 4, 2016, the option agreement with Makena for the Patterson property was terminated.

2.2.16 Cable Bay

In October and November 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Cable Bay claims of approximately $2,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

2.2.17 Moon

In December 2016, the Company reported the start of ground surveys in preparation for a further drill program on the Moon South claim. Exploration is being conducted by Denison Mines Corp ahead of proposed drilling this summer. The current target on the Moon South property is underlain by 450 metres of 550 metres of Manitou Falls and Read formation sandstone.

In March 2017, the Company reported that Denison has now completed line cutting in preparation of the DCIP resistivity survey which is scheduled to commence in early April 2017. A second phase drill program is planned for the summer 2017. Work will be focussed along the CR-3 conductive trend which is located approximately 2 kilometres west of the K-trend which hosts the Gryphon deposit on Denison's adjacent Wheeler River property. An initial hole drilled at Moon South in 2016 (MS-16-01) on the CR-3 trend, near the southern boundary of the Moon South property, intersected 0.1% U3O8 over 0.5 metres at the sub-Athabasca unconformity and was encompassed by a significant sandstone alteration and geochemical halo. The CR-3 trend has been interpreted over a distance of approximately five kilometres on the Moon South property and is completely untested to the northeast of drill hole MS-16-01.

In May 2017, the Company received notification that Denison has met the exploration requirement for the first option and has earned 51% legal and beneficial interest in the Moon project.

2.2.18 Quesnel

In January 2017, The Company acquired two claim blocks totalling 38 hectares by staking and extending the present Quesnel property in south central British Columbia.

2.2.19 Waterbury

In March 2017, The Company reported AREVA as operator of the Waterbury UEM joint venture with Cameco is currently drilling at the Waterbury West property. The Company sold the project to Cameco in early 2016, and the property was transferred to the joint venture. The Company retains a 2% royalty interest. Discussions are underway with other uranium groups on the Company's other Waterbury properties.

2.2.20 Ruttan

In March 2017, The Company reported that it has two large geophysical targets adjacent to and northeast of the past producing Ruttan copper-zinc mine. This mine was the third largest mined VMS deposit in Canada (82 million tonnes). A target immediately north of the mine has been outlined by 15 shallow drill holes along a 1.2 kilometre strike length. The next drill program on this target will be to test the VMS horizon between 100 metres and 500 metres depth. In March 2017, the Company plans to mobilize a diamond drill for two exploratory holes on a further large target located seven kilometres to the east of the North Ruttan zone. This target, labeled "Nisku", shows evidence of a large magnetic and conductive target which is believed to be near surface for approximately 1,000 metres.

In April 2017, the Company announced it had completed four drill holes to depths of 140 to 260 metres from surface, to test the Nisku geophysical target located 12 kilometres northeast of the past producing Ruttan mine. Three drill holes intercepted semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization. The fourth drill hole intersected a more complex tuffaceous sequence that also included sections of sulphide mineralization. Drill assay results were released in May.

In May 2017, the Company announced results from the four reconnaissance drill holes at the Nisku target located 7 kilometres east of the Company's North Ruttan copper-zinc property in the Leaf Rapids area of northern Manitoba. Drilling intersected massive iron sulphides between surface and 150 metres depth, with elevated copper mineralization in holes NSK001- NSK002 and NSK003. Drill hole NSK004 located to the east intersected volcanics with minor sulphides. The drilling has set the framework for more detailed interpretation of the zone and the localization of the expected feeder pipes proximal to the massive sulphides and stratigraphic rock package intersected in these first four drill holes.

2.2.21 Thompson Nickel Belt

In February and April 2017, The Company acquired two claim blocks totalling 16,352 hectares in size and is located 25 km north-northeast of Thompson Manitoba on the North West Extension of the Thompson Nickel Belt for $9,004.

2.2.22 Elliott Lake

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Elliott Lake claims of approximately $6,000.

2.2.23 Zeballos

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Zeballos claims of approximately $16,000.

2.2.24 Other Projects

The Company uses its technical staff between field seasons to evaluate other mineral projects for acquisition, either by staking or by option, with the purpose of sale to third parties. For a full description of the geology and setting of the current projects and of the Company's other projects, reference should be made to the "Projects" section, and accompanying news releases of work on the Company's website at www.canalaska.com.

Table 5:

Other projects update	Status	Recent work undertaken
Alberta Diamond	Seeking Venture Partner	Airborne survey in October 2016
West Carswell	Seeking Venture Partner	Airborne survey carried out
Helmer	Seeking Venture Partner	No significant work undertaken
Hodgson	Seeking Venture Partner	No significant work undertaken
Kasmere	Seeking Venture Partner	Exploration permits issued 2016
Key Lake	Seeking Venture Partner	No significant work undertaken
McTavish	Seeking Venture Partner	No significant work undertaken
Moon	Denison Mines Corp.	first drill hole completed in early 2016. Drilling to continue.
NW Kimberlite	Option with Fjordland and De Beers option terminated in Dec 2016	7 of the 300+ De Beers kimberlite targets tested
Patterson	Seeking Venture Partner. Option with Makena terminated	two drill holes carried out by Makena
Poplar	Seeking Venture Partner	No significant work undertaken
Waterbury	Portion purchased by Cameco	Drill program planned for first quarter of 2017
Zeballos	Seeking Venture Partner	Consolidating ownership
Glitter Lake	Disposed, NSR retained	

The Company is restricting its exploration activities on these Other projects until financial markets recover. The Company intends to continue its efforts to seek a venture partner either through a joint venture or sales of its other projects.

In fiscal 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on several of its properties for approximately $349,000 as it did not renew certain of its claims on these properties.

CanAlaska maintains 14 other projects in the Athabasca basin and two projects in British Columbia. These other projects have value to the Company but are not being actively explored, other than reviews and reporting. A number of these projects are being marketed for sale or joint venture, and the company hopes to realize increased value in the future.

All of the samples from the CanAlaska exploration programs have been submitted to one of two qualified Canadian Laboratories for analysis. Samples submitted to Saskatchewan Research Laboratories were analyzed for multi-element geochemistry and including uranium by tri-acid digestion and ICP. Samples submitted for assay for trace element geochemistry to Acme Laboratories in Vancouver BC, were analyzed by aqua regia digestion and ICP analysis. The samples were collected by CanAlaska field geologists under the supervision of Dr. Karl Schimann, and were shipped in secure containment to the laboratories noted above.

Our exploration activities require permitting in the Province of Saskatchewan. For our projects in Saskatchewan, the Company applies for surface exploration permits from the Ministry of Environment, a letter of advice from the Heritage Resources Branch of the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport, and a Right to Use Water from the Saskatchewan Water Authority. For our exploration projects in the Province of Manitoba, the Company applies for a Prospecting License, a Work Permit from the Manitoba Department of Conservation, and a notification to the Director of Mines for airborne surveys. In addition, all exploration activities have to conform to the Fisheries Act in terms of protection of fish habitat.

3. FINANCIAL POSITION AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

3.1 Cash and Working Capital

Table 6: ($000's) Cash and Working Capital	**Apr-17**	**Apr-16**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,197	943
Trade and other receivables	59	85
Available-for-sale securities	589	548
Trade and other payables	(196)	(156)
Working capital	**1,649**	**1,420**

For analysis and discussion of the movement in cash and cash equivalents reference should be made to section 5 of this MD&A. Included within cash and cash equivalents are $61,000 in funds from the CKU Partnership which are dedicated to the Cree East project. Reference should be made to note 5 of the consolidated financial statements for further details.

As at April 30, 2017, included within trade and other receivables is approximately $18,000 in Goods and Services Tax ("GST") refunds, $20,000 in prepaid conference and sponsorship expenses, $10,000 in prepaid insurance and $7,000 in interest receivable. The increase in available-for-sale securities is primarily a result of a combination of the receipt of 4,000,000 shares from Fjordland Exploration Inc. for our West Athabasca Kimberlite project and 2,000,000 shares from Canterra Mineral Corporation for our West Carswell project along with an increase in the market value of the Company's portfolio of available-for-sale securities at period end. The increase in trade and other payables is due primarily to an increase in our corporate activities compared with the fourth quarter of 2016.

3.2 Other Assets and Liabilities

Table 7: ($000's) Other Assets and Liabilities	**Apr-17**	**Apr-16**
Reclamation bonds	128	131
Property and equipment	44	169
Mineral property interests (section 2.2)	65	402

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on its several of itsprojects for approximately $349,000 as it did not renew certain of its permits for these properties. Also during the period, the Company acquired claims for Alberta Diamond , West Athabasca Kimberlite, Quesnel and Thompson Nickel Belt properties by staking 9 blocks of claims totalling 51,061 hectares for $16,082.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company received proceeds of $314,000 for the sale of property and equipment. The majority of the funds were received in February 2, 2017. The Company received $310,000 from the sale of our La Ronge facility along with property and equipment. The Company also received $4,000 from the sale of other property and equipment during the year.

3.3 Equity and Financings

Table 8: ($000's) **Shareholders' Equity**	**Apr-17**	**Apr-16**
Common shares	74,506	73,325
Equity reserve	11,699	10,911
Investment revaluation reserve	202	291
Deficit	(84,521)	(82,405)
Total shareholders' equity	**1,886**	**2,122**

Table 9: (000's) **Equity Instruments**	**Apr-17**	**Apr-16**
Common shares outstanding	**27,344**	22,527
Options outstanding		
Number	**2,710**	3,667
Weighted average exercise price	**$0.38**	$0.17
Warrants outstanding		
Number	**2,140**	-
Weighted average exercise price	**$0.70**	-

Equity instruments

As of July 25, 2017, the Company had the following securities outstanding. Common shares - 27,343,639; Stock options – 2,710,000; and Warrants – 2,140,000.

In July 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.56 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years from the closing date, at a price of $0.70 per share, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX-V exceeds $1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the share purchase warrant will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company to the warrant holder. The Company paid total cash finder's fee of $78,400 and issued 140,000 finder's warrants in connection with this placement. The finder's warrants issued as part of this placement have been recorded at a fair valued of $109,403 using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company issued 2,816,750 common shares from the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of $406,448.

Table 10: Proceeds from Financings **Date**	**Type**	**Intended Use**	**Actual Use**
July 2016	$1.1 million – 2,000,000 Ordinary units	Acquisition for uranium and other mineral exploration in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta as well as for general corporate purposes	As Intended

4. EXPENDITURES REVIEW

Table 11: ($000's) Quarterly Net Loss & Comprehensive Loss Summary	Quarterly Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Year End 2016	2017
Exploration Cost										
Mineral property expenditures net of reimbursements	47	50	62	49	50	155	50	216	208	471
Mineral property write-offs	87	2	134	47	90	36	9	214	270	349
Recoveries on option payments received	(80)	(129)	-	(68)	(260)	(206)	-	-	(277)	(466)
Equipment rental income	-	-	(6)	-	-	(7)	-	(1)	(6)	(8)
	54	(77)	190	28	(120)	(22)	59	429	195	346
Other Expenses (Income)										
Consulting, labour and professional fees	103	89	126	125	277	138	144	161	443	720
Depreciation	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	2	48	32
(Gain) loss on disposal of properties and equipments	(9)	-	-	(10)	(2)	(1)	-	(219)	(19)	(222)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(4)	-	(2)	-	-	1	-	-	(6)	1
Insurance, licenses and filing fees	21	20	8	16	31	30	10	16	65	87
Interest income	(2)	(1)	(2)	-	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(9)
Other corporate costs	15	7	11	13	9	18	8	22	46	57
Investor relations and presentations	50	46	25	25	55	92	54	25	146	226
Rent	7	2	2	1	2	5	5	4	12	16
Stock-based payments	13	-	-	-	-	397	130	-	13	527
Travel and accommodation	24	5	4	3	8	15	14	12	36	49
Impairment and loss (gain) on disposal of available-for-sale securities	24	560	92	-	-	60	15	215	676	290
Management fees	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)	1	-	(8)	(4)
	252	738	275	182	385	761	389	235	1,447	1,770
Net loss for the period	**(306)**	**(661)**	**(465)**	**(210)**	**(265)**	**(739)**	**(448)**	**(664)**	**(1,642)**	**(2,116)**
Other comprehensive loss										
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:										
Unrealized loss (gain) on available-for-sale securities	403	(484)	3	(277)	(65)	422	(221)	(47)	(355)	89
Total comprehensive loss	**(709)**	**(177)**	**(468)**	**132**	**(200)**	**(1,161)**	**(227)**	**(617)**	**(1,222)**	**(2,205)**
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	**(0.07)**	**(0.08)**

In the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company spent $487,000 on exploration costs and recovered $16,000 from our exploration partners for a net mineral property expenditure of $471,000.

In the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized mineral property impairments on several of its projects for approximately $349,000 as the Company did not renew certain of its permits for these particular projects.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company received option payments totalling $466,000. In Q117, the Company received $5,000 and 4,000,000 common shares of Fjordland Exploration Inc for our West Athabasca Kimberlite property and the Company also received $15,000 from Makena for our option agreement related to our Patterson project. In Q217, the Company received $30,000 and 2,000,000 common share of Canterra Minerals Corporation for our West Carswell property.

Camp and other miscellaneous exploration equipment owned by the Company was maintained at our La Ronge warehouse. Equipment rental income is comprised of income from charging exploration projects for the rental of this equipment. In Q217, the rental income is related to the rental of tents and camp supplies to a 3rd party. The La Ronge facility and certain property and equipment was sold on February 2, 2017 for $310,000.

Consulting, labour, and professional fees are higher in fiscal 2017 than fiscal 2016. The increase is attributable to several factors. There is an increase in salaries paid in fiscal 2017 compared to 2016 of approximately $128,000, director's fees of $110,000 and legal fees of $57,000. In fiscal 2016, the Company did not make any director fee payments.

Insurance, licenses and filing fees are higher for fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The increase is primarily due to the increase in the Company's insurance costs in fiscal 2017 and also due to a higher number of press releases in 2017 compared to 2016.

Interest income was higher in 2017 compared to 2016. The increase was attributed to the increased cash balances held during the year.

Investor relations expenses were higher in 2017 compared to 2016. The increase is primarily attributed to the increase in the use of investor relation consultants and to the attendance to several investor relation conferences during fiscal 2017.

Rent expense was higher in 2017 compared to 2016. The increase was primarily due to the number of months the Company rented office space in fiscal 2017 compared with fiscal 2016.

The share-based payments amount for the year is higher than the amount for the previous year. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the fair value calculation on the options granted in fiscal 2017 relative to fiscal 2016. During fiscal 2017, there were 1,860,000 options granted with an average fair value of $0.28 per option compared to 105,000 options granted with an average fair value of $0.12 per option in fiscal 2016.

A write-down on available-for-sale securities of approximately $80,000 was recorded in fiscal 2017. This was attributed to a significant or prolonged impairment on a number of investments. The Company wrote the balances down to their market values due to the significant decline in market value that was viewed as other than a temporary impairment.

Management fees were lower in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. This was primarily due to the decrease in our exploration activities relative to last year. During fiscal 2017, the Company spent $487,000 on exploration, of which $43,000 were related to our joint venture projects where management fees were generated. During fiscal 2016, the Company spent $252,000 on exploration, of which $98,000 were related to our joint venture projects where management fees were generated.

5. CASHFLOW AND LIQUIDITY REVIEW

As of April 30, 2017, the Company had $1.2 million in cash and cash equivalents and working capital of $1.6 million and as of April 30, 2016, the Company had $0.9 million in cash and cash equivalents and working capital of $1.4 million.

5.1 Operating Activities

The Company's operating activities resulted in net cash outflows of $1.5 million and $0.9 million for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016 respectively. Operating activities and costs for fiscal 2017 are higher than fiscal 2016 as the Company was more active in 2017.

5.2 Financing Activities

Financing activities resulted in net cash inflows of approximately $1.4 million and $71,000 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016 respectively. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for net proceeds of $1.0 million. Also during fiscal 2017, the Company issued 2,816,750 common shares from the exercise of stock option for proceeds of $406,448. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Company issued 458,750 common shares from the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of $70,950. Currently, junior exploration companies are finding it difficult to seek financing. The Company is working to sell option or joint venture non-core assets.

5.3 Investing Activities

Investing activities resulted in net cash inflows of $351,000 and $167,000 for fiscal year ended April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016 respectively. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the Company staked several properties in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia for approximately $16,000. The Company also received $50,000 related to option agreements and received $314,000 from the sale of our La Ronge facility and certain property and equipment. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Company staked several properties in Saskatchewan for approximately $35,000 and arranged a buy-back of the 50% interest in the West McArthur project from Mitsubishi for $600,000. Also during the period, the Company received $24,500 from the sale of property and equipment, $10,000 from Makena Resources related to the option agreement for the Patterson project, $725,000 from Cameco related to the option agreement for the West McArthur project and $27,000 from Cameco related to the purchase agreement for a portion of the Waterbury project.

6. OTHER MATTERS

For a full version of the risks and critical accounting estimates and policies reference should be made to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017, which are available on the Company's website at www.canalaska.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

6.1 Related Party Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors and Officers of the Company and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows. Certain compensation is paid to Schimann Consultants, a company controlled by the VP of Exploration and a director of the Company.

Table 12: ($000's)
Compensations to Related Parties

($000's)	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	354	285
Consulting fees	172	135
Directors fees	80	-
Share-based compensation	490	7

The directors and key management were awarded the following share options under the employee share option plan during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017:

Table 13: Share Option Issuance

Date of grant	Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry
October 5, 2016	1,385,000	$0.41	October 5, 2018
January 13, 2017	340,000	$0.59	January 13, 2019

6.2 Financing

Due to increasingly difficult market conditions facing junior uranium exploration companies, management is currently in the process of evaluating its priorities and taking steps to streamline non discretionary expenditures. Should management be unsuccessful in its coming exploration programs it may either need to dilute its ownership in its properties and/or secure additional financing to continue to advance the development of its projects.

6.3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

6.3.1 Share-Based Payment Plan

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the entity receives services from employees and non-employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Company. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted.

The fair value of share-based compensation is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and management's assumptions as disclosed in note 10 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017. When a stock option is exercised, the Company recognizes an increase in its share capital equivalent to the consideration paid by the option holder and the fair value amount previously recognized in equity reserve. The fair value of any stock options granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company is recorded as an expense over the vesting period of the options with a corresponding increase in equity reserve.

6.3.2 Mineral Property Interest

The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the mineral properties. Due to increasingly difficult market conditions facing junior uranium exploration companies there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional financing. The amounts shown as mineral property costs represent net acquisition costs incurred to date and do not necessarily represent current or future values of the mineral properties.

6.3.3 Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material. Refer to section 1.1.

6.4 Disclosure Controls and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") is designed to provide reasonable assurance that such financial information is reliable and complete. As at the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, management of the Company, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's DC&P and ICFR as required by Canadian securities laws. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, the DC&P were effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company was made known to senior management by others and information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings (as such terms are defined under National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation were recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have also concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, the Company's ICFR is effective and the ICFR provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. To design its ICFR, the Company used the Internal Control –Integrated Framework (2013) (COSO Framework) published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. There are no material weaknesses in the Company's ICFR. During the year ended April 30, 2017 there were no changes to the Company's ICFR that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

6.5 Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this "MD&A" constitute forward-looking statements, including those identified by the expressions "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "should" and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Company or its management. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts but reflect current expectations regarding future results or events. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors.

Information concerning the interpretation of drill results also may be considered forward-looking statements; as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed. The estimates, risks and uncertainties described in this MD&A are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent the Company's estimates only as of the date of this MD&A and should not be relied upon as representing the Company's estimates as of any subsequent date. The material factors and assumptions that were applied in making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include: (a) execution of the Company's existing plans or exploration programs for each of its properties, either of which may change due to changes in the views of the Company, or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs; and (b) the accuracy of current interpretation of drill and other exploration results, since new information or new interpretation of existing information may result in changes in the Company's expectations. Readers should not place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements, as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

6.6 New Accounting Standards Adopted

There was no significant accounting standards or interpretation or any consequential amendments required for the Company to adopt effective May 1, 2017.

6.7 Future Accounting Pronouncements

The following revised standards and amendments are effective in future accounting periods with earlier application permitted, except where indicated.

(i) IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements.

The main change for liabilities is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of the fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) rather than in net earnings. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9.

(ii) IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, 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. The Company does not expect any impact on the adoption of IFRS 15.

(iii) IFRS 16, *Leases*, addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations. It replaces the existing leasing guidance in IAS 17, Leases. The objective of the new standard is to report all leases on the statement of financial position and to define how leases and lease liabilities are measured. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted for companies that also apply IFRS 15. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16.

(iv) IFRS 7, *Statement of Cash Flow*, Amendment to IAS7, requires certain enhanced disclosure of the cash and non-cash components of changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities and are required to be applied for years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the effect of this standard.

There are no other IFRS's or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that are expected to have a material impact on the Company.

6.8 Risk Factors

The Company is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties, an inherently risky business. There is no assurance that funds spent on the exploration and development of a mineral deposit will result in the discovery of an economic ore body. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits.

6.8.1 Cash Flows and Additional Funding Requirements

The Company has limited financial resources, no sources of operating cash flows and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available. If the Company's exploration programs are successful, additional funds will be required in order to complete the development of its projects. The sources of funds currently available to the Company are the sale of marketable securities, the raising of equity capital or the offering of an ownership interest in its projects to a third party. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising sufficient funds to conduct further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under the terms of any option or joint venture agreements, in which case the Company may have to delay or indefinitely postpone further exploration and development, or forfeit its interest in its projects or prospects. Without further financing and exploration work on its properties the Company expects its current 553,539ha of property to reduce to 528,376 ha by December 31 2017, and 365,482 ha by December 31 2018. The Cree East and West McArthur projects, with current work filings are in good standing for a minimum 15 years from the current date. Refer to section 1.1.

6.8.2 Commodity Prices

The profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The prices of mineral commodities have fluctuated widely in recent years. Current and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable. The Company's future revenues and earnings also could be affected by the prices of other commodities such as fuel and other consumable items, although to a lesser extent than by the price of mineral commodities.

6.8.3 Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself with respect to the discovery and acquisition of interests in mineral properties, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities. The Company has a large land position in the Athabasca Basin, and has carried out extensive exploration, and found multiple targets of interest, but has not defined an economic deposit. Other exploration companies have been successful with the discovery of deposits in the Athabasca, and these companies tend to attract investors away from CanAlaska. CanAlaska relies on the ongoing support of its JV partners to fund their portion of exploration, however additional funding from the current partners is uncertain. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

6.8.4 Foreign Political Risk

The Company's material property interests are currently located in Canada. Some of the Company's interests are exposed to various degrees of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. The Company's operations and investments may be affected by local political and economic developments, including expropriation, nationalization, invalidation of government orders, permits or agreements pertaining to property rights, political unrest, labour disputes, limitations on repatriation of earnings, limitations on mineral exports, limitations on foreign ownership, inability to obtain or delays in obtaining necessary mining permits, opposition to mining from local, environmental or other non-governmental organizations, government participation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, high rates of inflation, price controls, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and changes in laws, regulations or policies as well as by laws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation.

6.8.5 Government Laws, Regulation and Permitting

Mining and exploration activities of the Company are subject to both domestic and foreign laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, mine safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, the environment and other matters. Although the Company believes that all exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to carry out exploration and development at its projects. In Canada, the issuance of governmental licenses and permits are increasingly being influenced by land use consultations between the government and local First Nations communities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary licences and permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

6.8.6 Title to Properties

Acquisition of rights to the mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. Although the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties for which it holds concessions or other mineral leases or licenses or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot give an assurance that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned.

The Company has the right to earn an increased economic interest in certain of its properties. To earn this increased interest, the Company is required to make certain exploration expenditures and payments of cash and/or Company shares. If the Company fails to make these expenditures and payments, the Company may lose its right to such properties and forfeit any funds expended up to such time.

6.8.7 Estimates of Mineral Resources

The mineral resource estimates used by the Company are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally or commercially exploited. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and such differences could be material.

6.8.8 Key Management

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its key officers, consultants and employees. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The success of the Company is largely dependent on the performance of its key individuals. Failure to retain key individuals or to attract or retain additional key individuals with necessary skills could have a materially adverse impact upon the Company's success.

6.8.9 Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares and the amount of financing that can be raised by the Company.

6.8.10 Foreign Currency Exchange

A small portion of the Company's expenses are now, and are expected to continue to be incurred in foreign currencies. The Company's business will be subject to risks typical of an international business including, but not limited to, differing tax structures, regulations and restrictions and general foreign exchange rate volatility. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and such other currencies may have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and could result in downward price pressure for the Company's products or losses from currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not actively hedge against foreign currency fluctuations.

6.8.11 Conflict of Interest

Some of the Company's directors and officers are directors and officers of other natural resource or mining-related companies. These associations may give rise from time to time to conflicts of interest. As a result of such conflict, the Company may miss the opportunity to participate in certain transactions.

7. ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables sets out a summary of the Company's results:

Table 14: ($000's) Selected Annual Information	2015	2016	2017
Net earnings (loss)	801	(1,642)	(2,116)
Net earnings (loss) per-share and Net earnings (loss) diluted per share	0.04	(0.07)	(0.08)
Total assets	3,462	2,278	2,082
Cash dividends declared	-	-	-

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements
April 30, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of CanAlaska Uranium Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016, and the consolidated statements of net 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. as at April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements which indicates that CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. did not earn revenue from operations in 2017 and has an accumulated deficit of $84.5 million at April 30, 2017. These matters as set forth in Note 2 indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
July 26, 2017
Vancouver, Canada

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at April 30, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	April 30 2017 $000's	**April 30 2016 $000's**
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	1,197	943
Trade and other receivables	59	85
Available-for-sale securities (note 6)	589	548
Total current assets	1,845	1,576
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds	128	131
Property and equipment (note 7)	44	169
Mineral property interests (note 8)	65	402
Total assets	2,082	2,278
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	196	156
Equity		
Common shares (note 9)	74,506	73,325
Equity reserve (note 10)	11,699	10,911
Investment revaluation reserve	202	291
Accumulated deficit	(84,521)	(82,405)
	1,886	2,122
	2,082	2,278

Going Concern (note 2)
Commitments (note 13)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Peter Dasler"
Director

"Jean Luc Roy"
Director

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	2017 $000's	2016 $000's
EXPLORATION COSTS		
Mineral property expenditures net of reimbursements	471	208
Mineral property write-offs (note 8)	349	270
Equipment rental income	(8)	(6)
Net option payments (note 8)	(466)	(277)
	346	195
OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)		
Consulting, labour and professional fees	720	443
Depreciation and amortization (note 7)	32	48
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(222)	(19)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1	(6)
Insurance, licenses and filing fees	87	65
Interest income	(9)	(5)
Other corporate costs	57	46
Investor relations and presentations	226	146
Rent	16	12
Share-based payments (note 10)	527	13
Travel and accommodation	49	36
Management fee income	(4)	(8)
Impairment of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	290	676
	1,770	1,447
Net loss for the year	(2,116)	(1,642)
Other comprehensive loss		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Reclassification adjustment for available-for-sale securities impairment losses included in net loss (net of income tax of nil)	-	85
Unrealized loss (gain) on available-for-sale securities (note 6) (net of income tax of nil)	89	(440)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,205)	(1,287)
Basic and diluted loss per share ($ per share)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding (000's)	26,349	22,169

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	Common Shares		Equity	Investment Revaluation	Accumulated	Total
	Shares 000's	**Amount $000's**	**Reserve $000's**	**Reserve $000's**	**Deficit $000's**	**Equity $000's**
Balance-April 30, 2015	**22,068**	**73,205**	**10,947**	**(64)**	**(80,763)**	**3,325**
Issued on the exercise of stock options	459	120	(49)	-	-	71
Share-based payments	-	-	13	-	-	13
Reclassification adjustment for available-for-sale securities impairment losses included in net loss				(85)		(85)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	440	-	440
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,642)	(1,642)
Balance-April 30, 2016	**22,527**	**73,325**	**10,911**	**291**	**(82,405)**	**2,122**
Issued on private placement for cash	2,000	1,120	-	-	-	1,120
Warrants issued on private placement	-	(502)	502	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	(84)	-	-	-	(84)
Issued on the exercise of stock options	2,817	647	(241)	-	-	406
Share-based payments	-	-	527	-	-	527
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(89)	-	(89)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,116)	(2,116)
Balance-April 30, 2017	**27,344**	**74,506**	**11,699**	**202**	**(84,521)**	**1,886**

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

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended April 30, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated)

	2017 $000's	2016 $000's
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(2,116)	(1,642)
Adjustments		
Impairment of available-for-sale securities (note 6)	290	676
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(222)	(19)
Depreciation and amortization (note 7)	32	48
Mineral property write-offs (note 8)	349	270
Recoveries on option payments received	(466)	(277)
Share-based payments (note 10)	527	13
Interest income	(9)	(5)
Interest received	4	14
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	30	5
Increase in trade and other payables	42	17
	(1,539)	(900)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of common shares through private placement (net of share issuance costs)	1,036	-
Proceeds from stock option exercise	406	71
	1,442	71
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to mineral property interests	(16)	(635)
Option payments received	50	778
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	314	24
Reclamation bond	3	-
	351	167
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	254	(662)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year (note 5)	943	1,605
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year (note 5)	1,197	943

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

1 Nature of Operations

CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. (the "Company" or "CanAlaska") and its subsidiaries are principally engaged in the exploration of uranium properties. The Company may bring the properties to production, structure joint ventures with others, option or lease properties to third parties or sell the properties outright. The Company has not determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable and the Company and its mineral interests are considered to be in the exploration stage. From time to time, the Company evaluates new properties and directs exploration on these properties based on the Board of Director's evaluation of financial and market considerations at the time. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CVV". The Company's shares are also quoted on the OTCQB in the United States under the symbol "CVVUF" and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "DH7N". The Company's registered office is located at 625 Howe Street, Suite 1020, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6, Canada.

2 Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the mineral properties. Due to the difficult market conditions facing junior uranium exploration companies there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional financing. The amounts shown as mineral property costs represent acquisition costs incurred to date, net of recoveries.

The Company does not generate recurring revenues from operations and other factors as noted may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management believes that the cash on hand is sufficient to meet corporate, administrative and selected exploration activities for at least the next twelve months. At April 30, 2017, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $1.2 million (April 30, 2016: $0.9 million) (note 5) and working capital of $1.6 million (April 30, 2016: $1.4 million). The Company has a deficit of $84.5 million at April 30, 2017. Management may either need to dilute its ownership in its properties or secure additional financing to continue to advance the development of its exploration projects. Management has taken steps to streamline non-discretionary expenditures and financial overheads and is working to option, joint venture or sell its individual exploration projects.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS"). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented in note 3 and are based on IFRS issued and effective at April 30, 2017. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on July 25, 2017.

b) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured on the fair value basis.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CanAlaska and its wholly-owned subsidiary, CanAlaska West McArthur Uranium Ltd., a B.C. company.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company has power over its investee; is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

These consolidated financial statements also include the Company's share of the jointly held assets, its jointly incurred liabilities, and its share of the revenues and expenses of the CanAlaska Korean Uranium Limited Partnership ("CKULP" or the "Partnership" or the "CKU Partnership") and CanAlaska Korean Uranium Limited.

c) Share-based payments

The Company operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, under which the entity receives services from employees and non-employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Company. The Company also issues warrants as consideration for services received. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the services received and if not determinable, the fair value of options and warrants granted.

The fair value of share-based compensation is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and management's assumptions as disclosed in note 10. When a stock option is exercised, the Company recognizes an increase in its share capital equivalent to the consideration paid by the option holder and the fair value amount previously recognized in equity reserve. The fair value of any stock options granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company is recorded as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity reserve.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the related taxes are recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates substantially enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to unused tax loss carry forwards, unused tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income or loss in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable income;
- initial recognition of goodwill; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and reversal in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to the 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.

e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment ("PPE") are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of PPE 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. An item of PPE 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. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company provides for amortization of its property and equipment as follows:

Automotive	30% declining balance basis
Leasehold improvements	30% declining balance basis
Mining equipment	30% declining balance basis
Office equipment	20% declining balance basis

f) Mineral property interests and mineral exploration expenditures

Mineral property interests

Mineral properties are exploration and evaluation assets that consist of payments to acquire mineral exploration rights, licenses and mining permits. Acquisition costs are capitalized and deferred until such a time as the mineral property is put into production, sold or abandoned, or impaired.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resources are demonstrable, the mineral properties are transferred to property and equipment. When a property is placed into commercial production, capitalized costs will be depleted using the units-of-production method.

The carrying values of capitalized amounts are reviewed when indicators of impairment are present. Recorded amounts of mineral properties are not intended to reflect present or future values of the properties. The recorded costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that change in future conditions could require a material change in the recognized amount.

Option payments made by an interested acquirer are recorded as a reduction of the value of the asset, with any excess over the carrying value of the asset recorded into income.

Exploration expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditure, including but not limited to geological and geophysical evaluation, surveying, exploratory drilling and sampling, and evaluating the technical feasibility of extracting a mineral resource, is expensed as incurred until the property reaches the development stage.

The development stage is considered to begin once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral property in an area of interest are demonstrable. Development expenditures incurred subsequent to a development decision, and to increase or to extend the life of existing production, are capitalized and will be amortized on the unit-of-production method based upon estimated proven and probable reserves.

The Company follows the practice of crediting all proceeds received for option or farm-out arrangements or recovery of costs against the exploration expenditures.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial 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 the profit or loss for the period. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates, generally by mineral property interests. 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. For exploration and evaluation assets, indication of impairment includes but is not limited to expiration of the rights to explore, substantive expenditure in the specific area is neither budgeted or planned, and if the entity has decided to discontinue exploration activity in the specified area.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount 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.

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's non-financial assets are impaired. External sources of information management considers include changes in market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of its non-financial assets. Internal sources of information management consider include the manner in which non-financial assets are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets.

h) Foreign currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rates prevailing at the date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the date of the transaction and not revalued every period.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets held are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and available-for-sale securities. Financial liabilities are trade and other payables.

These are classified into the following specified categories: available-for-sale (“AFS”) financial assets, loans and receivables and other liabilities. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Available-for-sale securities held by the Company that are traded in an active market are classified as being AFS and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized directly in other comprehensive income ("OCI") in the investments revaluation reserve with the exception of significant or prolonged losses which are recognized in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the investments revaluation reserve is included in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

The fair value of AFS monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the financial position reporting date. The change in fair value attributable to translation differences that result from a change in amortized cost of the asset is recognized in profit or loss. Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Available-for-sale securities	Available-for-sale
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The Company’s available for sale investments are classified as Level 1 financial instruments. There have been no transfers between fair value levels during the reporting period.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each financial position reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For unlisted shares classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade and other receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an accounts receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss. With the exception of AFS equity instruments, 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 through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

j) Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, none of which are included in the calculation of net earnings or losses until realized or until there is a significant or prolonged decline in the investments value.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits in banks, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposits (note 5) and are readily convertible into a known amount of cash with an original maturity of three months or less.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

l) Decommissioning liabilities

Obligations associated with the decommissioning of tangible non-current assets are recorded as provisions when those obligations are incurred, with the amount of the liability initially measured at management’s best estimates. These obligations are capitalized in the accounts of the related non-current assets and are amortized over the useful lives of the related assets. It is possible that the Company's estimates of its ultimate decommissioning liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required and the means of reclamation or costs estimates. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively from the period these estimates are revised. There are no decommissioning liabilities as at April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016.

m) Equity

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

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

o) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

p) Loss (earnings) per share

Basic loss (earnings) per common share is calculated by dividing the loss (earnings) attributed to shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares. Stock options, shares to be issued, and warrants outstanding are not included in the computation of diluted loss (earnings) per share if their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

q) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company operates in one business segment, the exploration of mineral property interests.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

r) New accounting pronouncements

The following revised standards and amendments are effective in future accounting periods with earlier application permitted, except where indicated.

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements.

The main change for liabilities is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of the fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) rather than in net earnings. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9.

(ii) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, 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. The Company does not expect any impact on the adoption of IFRS 15.

(iii) IFRS 16, Leases, addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations. It replaces the existing leasing guidance in IAS 17, Leases. The objective of the new standard is to report all leases on the statement of financial position and to define how leases and lease liabilities are measured. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted for companies that also apply IFRS 15. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16.

(iv) IFRS 7, Statement of Cash Flow, Amendment to IAS7, requires certain enhanced disclosure of the cash and non-cash components of changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities and are required to be applied for years beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently assessing the effect of this standard.

There are no other IFRS's or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that are expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4 Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates 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. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated 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 the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Critical judgments

- The Company believes that the cash on hand at April 30, 2017 is sufficient to meet corporate, administrative and selected exploration activities for at least the next twelve months and that the presentation of these consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.
- The Company decided not to recognize deferred tax assets arising from Canadian exploration expenses, capital losses and unused tax losses as it considered it not to be probable that taxable income will be available in the near future to offset the reversal of these items.
- Under IFRS, the Company may elect a policy for accounting for costs related to exploration and evaluation expenditures to either capitalize or expense the costs as incurred until a decision is made that commercial exploitation is probable, from which point the costs are capitalized. The Company has elected a policy to expense all costs related to exploration and evaluation expenditures.
- Management assesses each mineral property interest at each reporting period to determine whether any indication of impairment exists, and if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as future capital requirements and assessments of preliminary assay results. 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.

b) Estimates

- The fair value estimation of share-based awards included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the inputs used in accounting for stock options in the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss;
- The accounting and recognition of income taxes which is included in the consolidation statement of net loss and comprehensive loss and composition of deferred income tax asset and liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position; and,
- The assessment of indications of impairment of each mineral properties and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	April 30, 2017 $000's	April 30, 2016 $000's
CKULP funds	61	81
Cash in cash equivalents	1,136	862
Total	**1,197**	**943**

CKULP funds are held by the Company for expenditures on the properties held by the CKULP. Also see note 8(a).

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are comprised of the following:

	April 30, 2017 $000's	April 30, 2016 $000's
Cash	97	573
Cash equivalents	1,100	370
Total	**1,197**	**943**

6 Available-for-Sale Securities

	April 30, 2017		April 30, 2016	
	Carrying value $000's	Fair Value $000's	Carrying value $000's	Fair Value $000's
Northern Uranium Corp.	60	180	120	300
Fjordland Exploration Inc.	120	120	-	-
Bayswater Uranium Corp.	40	80	40	70
Canterra Minerals Corp.	90	90	-	-
Other available-for-sale securities	77	119	97	178
Total	**387**	**589**	**257**	**548**

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company received securities with a fair value of $420,000 (2016: $199,000) in accordance with the terms of mineral property option agreements (note 8(o)).

The Company reviewed the carrying values of its available-for-sale securities, and after considering where the decreases on fair value were significant or prolonged, the Company recognized an impairment on available-for-sale securities of approximately $290,000 during the year ended April 30, 2017 (2016: $676,000).

7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	Automotive $000's	Leasehold improvements $000's	Mining equipment $000's	Office equipment $000's	Total $000's
Cost					
At April 30, 2015	**25**	**270**	**842**	**452**	**1,589**
Disposals	(17)	-	(36)	-	(53)
At April 30, 2016	**8**	**270**	**806**	**452**	**1,536**
Disposals	(8)	(270)	(365)	-	(643)
At April 30, 2017	**-**	**-**	**441**	**452**	**893**

Accumulated Depreciation					
At April 30, 2015	**(21)**	**(164)**	**(782)**	**(400)**	**(1,367)**
Depreciation	(1)	(19)	(18)	(10)	(48)
Disposals	16	-	32	-	48
At April 30, 2016	**(6)**	**(183)**	**(768)**	**(410)**	**(1,367)**
Depreciation	(-)	(14)	(10)	(8)	(32)
Disposals	6	197	347	-	550
At April 30, 2017	**-**	**-**	**(431)**	**(418)**	**(849)**
Carrying Value					
At April 30, 2016	2	87	38	42	169
At April 30, 2017	**-**	**-**	**10**	**34**	**44**

8 Mineral Property Interests

The Company holds approximately 552,000 hectares of mining claims in the Athabasca region located across the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta in Canada. The holdings are through 17 projects which are in various stages of exploration and evaluation.

The Company also holds mining claims in British Columbia.

Details of acquisition costs and mineral property impairments for the years ended April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016 respectively are as follows:

Project ($000's)	May 1, 2015	Additions/ write-offs/ option payments received	Net option payments recognized as income [3]	April 30, 2016	Additions/ write-offs/ option payments received	Net option payments recognized as income [3]	April 30, 2017
Athabasca Basin							
Cree East (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West McArthur (b)	65	(125)	60	-	-	-	-
Fond du Lac	120	(120)	-	-	-	-	-
Grease River (c)	48	(31)	-	17	(17)	-	-
Key Lake (d)	24	-	-	24	(24)	-	-
NW Manitoba (e)	-	(100)	100	-	-	-	-
Poplar (f)	120	(33)	-	87	(87)	-	-
Helmer (g)	98	(39)	-	59	(59)	-	-
Lake Athabasca (h)	91	(39)	-	52	(52)	-	-
Hodgson (i)	7	3	-	10	(10)	-	-
Collins Bay	-	(40)	40	-	-	-	-
McTavish(j)	74	-	-	74	(74)	-	-
Carswell (k)	2	-	-	2	(2)	-	-
Ruttan	15	(15)	-	-	-	-	-
Patterson (l)	-	(29)	29	-	(15)	15	-
Cable Bay (m)	2	-	-	2	(2)	-	-
Other (n)	45	(26)	8	27	-	-	27
Other							
West Athabasca Kimberlite (o)	-	24	-	24	(455)	451	20
Other Projects, Various (p)	25	(41)	40	24	(6)	-	18
Total	**736**	**(611)[1]**	**277**	**402**	**(803)[2]**	**466**	**65**

[1] Includes mineral property write-offs of approximately $270,000, option payments of approximately $976,000 and additions to mineral property interests of approximately $635,000. Of the $976,000 option payments received, $778,000 in cash was received and the remaining $199,000 were shares received.

[2] Includes mineral property write-offs of approximately $349,000, option payments of approximately $470,000 and additions to mineral property interests of approximately $16,000. Of the $470,000 option payments received, $50,000 in cash was received and the remaining $420,000 were shares received.

[3] For those option payments for which the property has no carrying value, the option amounts received are recognized directly into income.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

Summary of option payments receivable by CanAlaska in the years ending April 30[2]	Cash $000's	Total Spend[1] $000's	Shares
2018	70	8,230	-
2019	-	8,230	-
Thereafter	100	23,005	1,000,000

[1] Represents cumulative spend required to maintain certain interest in the Company's properties.
[2] Represents optionees' commitments to maintain certain interest in the Company's properties (see note 8(b), note 8(d), note 8(l) and note 8(m)).

a) Cree East, Saskatchewan – Korean Consortium

Cree East consists of approximately 58,000 hectares of mineral claims in the Athabasca. In December 2007, the Company formed the CKU Partnership with the Korean Consortium ("Consortium") to develop Cree East. Under the terms of agreements, the Korean Consortium invested $19.0 million towards the earn-in of a 50% ownership interest in the CKU Partnership over a four year period (April 30, 2016: 50%). The Company acts as the operator for the exploration project and earns a management fee of 10% of the exploration expenditures incurred. The total expenditures on the property for the year ended April 30, 2017 was $34,000 (2016: $48,000) and has a carrying value of $nil (2016; $nil).

On July 7, 2017, the Company completed a buyback agreement with the Korean Consortium for the 50% interest in the Limited Partnership earned by the Korean partners in consideration for certain indemnities which it will provide to the partners. In addition, all funds previously invested by the partners that are held in the partnership's bank account in the amount of $146,675 on the date of closing, was returned to the partners at closing.

b) West McArthur, Saskatchewan - Cameco

West McArthur consists of approximately 36,000 hectares of mineral claims in the Athabasca. In April 2007, the Company optioned the claims to Mitsubishi Development Pty Ltd. ("Mitsubishi") whereby Mitsubishi could exercise an option to earn a 50% interest in the property by funding expenditures of $10.0 million and by making a $1.0 million payment upon completion of the $10.0 million funding requirement. In February 2010, Mitsubishi exercised their option with a payment to the Company of $1.0 million and an unincorporated 50/50 joint venture was formed between the parties to pursue further exploration and development of the property. The Company acted as project operator and earns a fee (between 5% and 10%) based on the expenditures incurred.

On January 13, 2016, the Company entered into a buy back agreement for the 50% interest in the West McArthur project held by Mitsubishi. The Company agreed to a staged cash payment of $600,000 ($600,000 paid) and a 1% royalty arrangement.

In February 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Cameco Corporation for cash payments up to $1.25 million ($725,000 received) and staged property expenditures of up to $11.25 million to earn up to 60% interest in the project.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

The total expenditures on the property for the year ended April 30, 2017 was $9,000 (2016: $50,000) and has a carrying value of $nil.

c) Grease River, Saskatchewan

In July 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Grease River claims of approximately $17,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

d) Key Lake, Saskatchewan

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Key Lake claims of approximately $24,000.

e) NW Manitoba, Manitoba

In September 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement with Northern Uranium Corp ("Northern"), previously MPVC Inc., for an interest in the NW Manitoba project. The project covers 143,603 hectares along the Saskatchewan/Manitoba border. Northern may earn an 80% interest in the project by carrying out a three stage $11.6 million exploration program, make a cash payment of $35,000 (received), issue 12 million common shares (received) and issue 6 million common share purchase warrants (received).

In September 2015, the Company received 5,000,000 shares and 2,500,000 share purchase warrants from Northern. Northern has currently earned a 70% interest in the project.

f) Poplar, Saskatchewan

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on certain of its Poplar claims of approximately $87,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

g) Helmer, Saskatchewan

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on certain of its Helmer claims of approximately $59,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

h) Lake Athabasca, Saskatchewan

In March 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on its Lake Athabasca claims of approximately $52,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

i) Hodgson, Saskatchewan

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment on certain of its Hodgson claims of approximately $10,000 as it did not renew its permits on these claims.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

j) McTavish, Saskatchewan

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its McTavish claims of approximately $74,000.

k) Carswell, Saskatchewan

In November 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Carswell claims of approximately $2,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

l) Patterson, Saskatchewan

As per the option agreement with Makena Resources Inc. ("Makena") for our Patterson property, in June 2016, the Company received a cash payment of $15,000.

On November 4, 2016, the option agreement with Makena was terminated.

m) Cable Bay, Saskatchewan

In October and November 2016, the Company recognized an impairment on its Cable Bay claims of approximately $2,000 as it did not renew its permits on this claim.

n) Other

Moon, Saskatchewan

On January 8, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Denison Mines Corp. ("Denison") for an interest in the Moon project (claim S-107558). The claim comprises the southern portion of the Company's Moon project which adjoins Denison's Wheeler River project in the eastern Athabasca Basin. Denison may earn a 75% interest in the project by carrying out a two stage $700,000 exploration program. At April 30, 2017, the Company retains a 49% interest in the Moon North claims.

o) West Athabasca Kimberlite, Saskatchewan

On May 16, 2016, the Company entered into a multi-stage $20.4 million option-participation agreement with De Beers Canada Inc. on the Western Athabasca Kimberlite project which grants De Beers an option to acquire up to 90% interest in the project. On December 19, 2016, the Company received notice from De Beers for the termination of the West Athabasca Kimberlite project option.

On May 20, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Fjordland Exploration Inc. on 2 claim blocks in our Western Athabasca Kimberlite project. Fjordland Exploration Inc. may earn a 100% interest in the project by making payment of $50,000 ($5,000 received), issuing 4,000,000 (received) common shares and completing work commitments of $100,000 by December 31, 2017. The Company retains a 4% Gross Overriding Royalty for diamonds and a 2% Net Smelter Royalty for other minerals. On April 26, 2017, the Company received notice from Fjordland Exploration Inc. for the termination of the West Athabasca Kimberlite project option.

8 Mineral Property Interests (continued)

On August 16, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Canterra Minerals Corporation ("Canterra") for Canterra to acquire up to a 70% interest in the West Carswell property located in the western Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Canterra may earn up to a 70% interest in the property by making payments totaling $200,000 ($30,000 received), issuing 3,000,000 common shares (2,000,000 received) and completing work commitments of $5,000,000. The West Carswell property comprises approximately 4,800 hectares within the west Athabasca Kimberlite trend and is located 10 km northwest of the Cluff Lake Uranium Mine in the Athabasca Basin.

On May 10, 2017, the Company received notice from Canterra Minerals Corporation for the termination of the West Carswell property option.

p) Other Projects

Alberta Diamond, Alberta

In May 2016, the Company acquired 3 claim blocks totalling 26,112 hectares located northwest of the Cluff Lake uranium mine for $1,875.

In September 2016, the Company acquired two claim blocks totalling 8,559 hectares in the Western Athabasca Basin northeast of the Carswell structure and close to a large crustal structure, the Grease River Shear Zone for $5,135.

Quesnel, British Columbia

In January 2017, The Company acquired two claim blocks totalling 38 hectares extending the present Quesnel property in south central British Columbia for $68.

Thompson Nickel Belt, Manitoba

In February and April 2017, The Company acquired two claim blocks totalling 16,352 hectares in size and is located 25 km north-northeast of Thompson Manitoba on the North West Extension of the Thompson Nickel Belt for $9,004.

Elliott Lake, Ontario

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Elliott Lake claims of approximately $6,000.

Zeballos, British Columbiao

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recognized impairment on its Zeballos claims of approximately $16,000.

9 Common Shares

The Company has authorized capital consisting of an unlimited amount of common shares without par value.

Share Issuances

a) On July 8, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.56 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of two years from the closing date, at a price of $0.70 per share, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $1.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the share purchase warrant will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company to the warrant holder. The Company paid cash finder's fee of $78,400 and issued 140,000 finder's warrants in connection with this placement. The finder's warrants issued as part of this placement have been recorded at a fair value of $109,403 determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model and have the same terms as the warrants attached to the units (see also note 10).

b) During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company issued 2,816,750 common shares from the exercise of stock options for proceeds of $406,448. The historical fair value of the stock options exercised of $241,000 was transferred from equity reserve to common shares.

10 Share Stock Options and Warrants

The Company has a stock option plan that permits the granting of stock options to directors, officers, key employees and consultants. Terms and pricing of options are determined by management at the date of grant. A total of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company may be allotted and reserved for issuance under the stock option plan.

	Number of options 000's	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding – April 30, 2015	**4,021**	**0.16**
Granted	105	0.19
Exercised	(459)	0.15
Outstanding – April 30, 2016	**3,667**	**0.17**
Granted	1,860	0.44
Exercised	(2,817)	0.14
Outstanding – April 30, 2017	**2,710**	**0.38**

As at April 30, 2017, the following stock options were outstanding:

	Number of options outstanding 000's	Number of options exercisable 000's	Exercise price	Expiry date (Fiscal Year)
	750	750	$0.25	2018
	1,845	1,845	$0.41 - $0.59	2019
	60	60	$0.12	2020
	55	55	$0.20	2021
Total	**2,710**	**2,710**		

For the year ended April 30, 2017, total share-based compensation expense was $526,916 (2016: $12,993), which was recognized as share-based payments expense in the year.

Warrants

	Number of warrants 000's	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding - May 1, 2015 and April 30, 2016	-	-
Granted (note 9(a))	2,140	0.70
Outstanding – April 30, 2017	**2,140**	**0.70**

10 Share Stock Options and Warrants (continued)

At April 30, 2017, the following warrants were outstanding:

	Number of warrants outstanding 000's	Exercise price $	Expiry date
	2,140	$0.70	July 8, 2018 [1]
Total	**2,140**		

[1] Expiry date of warrants will be on July 8, 2018, provided that if the closing price of the Company's listed shares on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds $1.00/share for 10 consecutive trading days then thereafter the exercise period of the warrants will be reduced to a period of 10 calendar days following the date express written notice of such acceleration is provided by the Company.

Option and warrant pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options and warrants. The Company's expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange or the TSX Venture Exchange. The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the compensation expense for the year ended April 30, 2017 and 2016:

Options	**2017**	**2016**
Weighted average fair value	$0.28	$0.12
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	0.58% - 0.79%	0.6% - 0.7%
Expected life	2.0 years	2.0 – 2.4 years
Expected volatility	125.7% - 129.3%	132.4% - 133.3%
Expected dividend	0%	0%

Warrants	**2017**	**2016**
Weighted average fair value	$0.78	-
Forfeiture rate	0%	-
Risk-free interest rate	0.47%	-
Expected life	2.0 years	-
Expected volatility	40%	-
Expected dividend	0%	-

11 Related Party Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors and Officers of the Company and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company for the years ended April 30, 2017 and April 30, 2016 were as follows. Certain compensation is paid to Schimann Consultants, a company controlled by the VP of Exploration and to a director of the Company.

($000's)	**2017** **$**	**2016** **$**
Short-term employee benefits	354	285
Consulting fees	172	135
Directors fees	80	-
Share-based compensation	490	7

The directors and key management were awarded the following share options under the employee share option plan during the year ended April 30, 2017:

Date of grant	**Number of options**	**Exercise price**	**Expiry**
October 5, 2016	1,385,000	$0.41	October 5, 2018
January 13, 2017	340,000	$0.59	January 13, 2019

12 Income Tax

Income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates, applicable to CanAlaska Uranium Ltd., to the loss before tax provision due to the following:

	2017 $000's	**2016 $000's**
Loss before income taxes	(2,116)	(1,642)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	26.00%	26.00%
Income tax recovery based on Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	(550)	(427)
Increase (decrease) attributable to:		
Non-deductible (non-taxable) expenditures	133	104
Provisions to return adjustment	(29)	569
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	447	(259)
Changes in deferred tax rates and other	(1)	13
Income tax recovery	-	-

Unrecognized deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits are attributable to the following:

	2017 $000's	**2016 $000's**
Non-capital loss carry forwards	10,643	8,958
Available-for-sale investments	820	630
Excess tax value of property and equipment over book value	1,339	1,529
Mineral property interests	22,447	22,708
Share issuance costs	155	-
Investment tax credit	565	565
	35,969	34,390

The Company has income tax loss carry-forwards of approximately $10,642,611 (April 30, 2016 - $8,958,255) for Canadian tax purposes. These un-recognized tax losses will expire between 2026 to 2036.

The Company has investment tax credits of approximately $564,857 (April 30, 2016 - $565,103) for Canadian tax purposes. These un-recognized investment tax credits will expire between 2030 to 2037.

13 Commitments

The Company has the following commitments in respect of operating leases for office space, land, or computer equipment:

Fiscal Year Ending	**Total $000's**
2018	35
2019	21
2020	4
Total	**60**

14 Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalent, trade and other receivables, available-for-sale securities and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

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

a) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. To mitigate exposure to credit risk, the Company deposits cash and cash equivalents with high rated large Canadian financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

As at April 30, 2017, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company is reliant upon equity issuances as it source of cash. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to meet its ongoing obligations. The Company continuously reviews its actual expenditures and forecast cash flows and matches the maturity dates of its cash and cash equivalents to capital and operating needs.

15 Management of Capital

The Company considers its capital to consist of common shares, stock options and warrants. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

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

In order to maximize ongoing exploration efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with short term maturities, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.