METALEX VENTURES LTD

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Expressed in Canadian dollars

April 30, 2019

Metalex Ventures Ltd.

April 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Metalex Ventures Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Metalex Ventures Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is David Harris.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

July 10, 2019

Metalex Ventures Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		April 30, 2019		April 30, 2018
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	406,261	$	542,660
Receivables	4, 10		17,950		7,635
Prepaid expenses			20,687		30,282
			444,898		580,577
Non-current assets					
Reclamation deposit			1,116,291		1,101,049
Exploration and evaluation assets	5		275,362		275,362
Long-term deposit			5,000		5,000
Equipment	7		3,812		-
Total Assets		$	1,845,363	$	1,961,988
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8, 10	$	3,658,047	$	3,384,021
Provision for indemnity	9		-		350,211
			3,658,047		3,734,232
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY					
Share capital	11		90,588,989		90,577,989
Reserves	11		9,487,666		9,498,666
Deficit			(101,889,339)		(101,848,899)
			(1,812,684)		(1,772,244)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency		$	1,845,363	$	1,961,988

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Chad Ulansky"	*"Lorie Waisberg"*
Chad Ulansky	Lorie Waisberg

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Metalex Ventures Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		Years Ended April 30, 2019		2018
EXPENSES					
Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries	6, 10	$	193,943	$	353,618
Recovery of indemnity provision	9		(350,211)		(1,315,789)
Directors fees	10		60,000		25,405
Office and administrative			113,230		96,868
Professional fees			30,986		54,817
Transfer agent and filing fees			17,903		19,806
Travel and promotion			1,369		17,958
			67,220		(747,317)
Interest income			24,950		15,207
Foreign exchange gain (loss)			1,830		(2,452)
			26,780		12,755
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year		$	(40,440)	$	760,072
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	12	$	(0.00)	$	0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic	12		112,957,165		112,920,208
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - diluted	12		112,957,165		130,138,637

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Metalex Ventures Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at April 30, 2017		112,857,165	$ 90,572,489	$ 9,498,666	$ (102,608,971)	$ (2,537,816)
Share issuance	11(b)	100,000	5,500	-	-	5,500
Net income for the year		-	-	-	760,072	760,072
Balance at April 30, 2018		112,957,165	90,577,989	9,498,666	(101,848,899)	(1,772,244)
Reserves transferred on expired warrants		-	11,000	(11,000)	-	-
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(40,440)	(40,440)
Balance at April 30, 2019		112,957,165	$ 90,588,989	$ 9,487,666	$ (101,889,339)	$ (1,812,684)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Metalex Ventures Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years Ended April 30, 2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (40,440)	$ 760,072
Items not affecting cash:		
Interest accrued on reclamation deposit	(15,242)	(7,956)
Recovery of indemnity provision	(350,211)	(1,315,789)
Long-term deposit applied to exploration expenditures	-	40,000
	(405,893)	(523,673)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(10,315)	4,033
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	9,595	6,310
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	270,214	353,474
Net cash used for operating activities	(136,399)	(159,856)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	(5,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	-	(5,000)
Net decrease in cash	(136,399)	(164,856)
Cash, beginning of year	542,660	707,516
Cash, end of year	$ 406,261	$ 542,660
Cash paid for interest during the year	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for taxes during the year	$ -	$ -

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 16)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Metalex Ventures Ltd. (the "Company" or "Metalex") is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act, British Columbia and is considered to be in the exploration stage with respect to its mineral properties. To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from operations and has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "MTX".

The Company's head office and location of books and records is 203-1634 Harvey Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, V1Y 6G2.

The recoverability of the amounts comprised in mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to develop its mineral properties, receive continued financial support, complete equity financings, or generate profitable operations in the future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. The Company is not generating operating cash flows and will require additional funding in order to maintain its activities for the coming year. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements"), including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 10, 2019.

Basis of Consolidation and Presentation

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. In addition, these Financial Statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

These Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary (Note 10). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (*continued*)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ materially and adversely from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, 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:

i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on acquisition costs incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

ii) The inputs used in calculating the fair value for share-based compensation expense included in profit or loss and share-based share issuance costs included in shareholders' equity. The share-based compensation expense is estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

iii) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

iv) The recognition of the indemnity liability provision. The Company considers the likelihood of this provision coming due in determining whether or not to include the provision in the liabilities of the Company. During the year ended April 30, 2018, management determined that it had reached the statute of limitations for a portion of this provision and recorded a recovery of provision. Management determined that the remaining portion had reached the statute of limitations during the current fiscal year and recorded a recovery of the balance during the year ended April 30, 2019.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign Exchange

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project of replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristic of the financial assets. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI"), or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at May 1, 2018. The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original classification IAS 39	New classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

The Company did not restate prior periods and determined that the adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit on May 1, 2018.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, 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.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation costs are expensed until such time as reserves are proven and financing to complete development has been obtained. Acquisition costs of mineral properties and tangible development costs incurred thereon, are deferred until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold or abandoned. The carrying values of mineral properties are, where necessary, written down to fair value if carrying value is not recoverable. Costs relating to properties abandoned are written off when the decision to abandon is made.

The Company follows the cost reduction method of accounting for the receipt of property option and similar payments. Cash and other property payments received from the Company's exploration partners are credited to the respective exploration expenditures on the property. Option payments are exercisable at the discretion of the optionee and are only recognized when received.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company accounts for the recognition and measurement of liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the retirement of equipment, and mineral properties when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operations of the assets. When determinable, a liability for future site reclamation costs, or other obligations, would be recorded at net present value and the corresponding increase in the assets carrying value would then be amortized over the remaining useful life of the asset.

Management has reviewed the Company's likely retirement costs of its equipment, and mineral properties for known obligations under contract, common practices or laws and regulations in effect or anticipated. The Company has determined that there are no known or quantifiable significant asset retirement obligations and accordingly, these Financial Statements do not include any provision related to future asset retirement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized annually at rates set-out below:

Computer equipment	36 months straight-line

The remaining useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting period to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of equipment.

Income (loss) per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options, deferred share units and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options, deferred share units and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. For the fiscal years presented, this calculation resulted in no change to the income (loss) per share.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company operates an employee stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Share-based compensation to employees or those that provide similar services as employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based compensation to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. When the options are exercised, the applicable amounts of option reserves are transferred to share capital.

Cash settled plans - The Company has a deferred share unit plan whereby directors can receive compensation in the form of a deferred share unit. Upon leaving the Board, directors, at their discretion, can elect to receive either cash or shares for the deferred compensation. Accordingly under IFRS, these units are classified as compound financial instruments consisting of a debt (cash) component and an equity component. The fair value of the deferred share units is measured on the grant date as the sum of the cash value (debt component) and the equity component, if any, valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian income tax legislation. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share liability, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, and ii) share capital. Upon qualifying expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the flow-through premium liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are to be used for only Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the "Look-back" Rule, in accordance with the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Warrants

As part of its private placements, the Company has issued warrants and brokers' warrants. Any warrants that expire or are exercised during the year are transferred back to share capital, if originally determined to have a value. The Company values warrants as part of a private placement offering under the residual value approach.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

Income Taxes *(continued)*

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

New Standards Adopted

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" – This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and was adopted as of May 1, 2018. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The adoption had no impact on these financial statements.

New Standards Not Yet Adopted

IFRS 16 "Leases" – This new standard will be applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less, or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. At present, the Company has no leases, other than an informal month-to-month arrangement with a related party for shared office space. As such, the Company does not expect any impact to the financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

4. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables are as follows:

		April 30, 2019		April 30, 2018
Related party receivables (Note 10)	$	12,971	$	2,284
GST receivable		4,807		5,351
Third party receivable		172		–
Total	$	17,950	$	7,635

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing.

The carrying values of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	Wemindji James Bay, Quebec	Kyle Lake, Ontario	Total
Balances as at April 30, 2017	$ -	$ 264,862	$ 264,862
Additions	10,500	-	10,500
Balances as at April 30, 2018 and 2019	$ 10,500	$ 264,862	$ 275,362

The Company's one reportable operating segment is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties; the Company's non-current assets are entirely in Canada.

Wemindji James Bay Property, Quebec

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has a 76.74% (April 30, 2018 – 76.67%) contributing interest in various mineral claims located in the Wemindji James Bay region of Quebec for the exploration of diamonds. In August, 2017, the Company signed an agreement with Threegold Resources Inc ("Threegold"), regarding the non-diamond commodities joint venture. Threegold agreed to assign its right, title and interest in this joint venture to the Company in exchange for $5,000 (paid) and the issuance of 100,000 common shares (issued at a value of $5,500) of the Company. As such, the Company owns 100% of the non-diamond project.

Kyle Lake Project, Ontario

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has a 100% earned interest in certain mineral claims located in the Kyle Lake area of Ontario. These claims are subject to a 10% carried interest in favour of Kel-Ex Development Ltd. ("Kel-Ex"), a company related by virtue of a common director. In September 2011, the Company acquired all of Arctic Star Exploration Corp's ("Arctic Star") remaining joint venture interests in the Company's Kyle Lake, James Bay Lowlands and Attawapiskat projects for a lump sum payment of $264,862. Also pursuant to the agreement, the Company will pay Arctic Star a further $2,000,000 in circumstances where a mine is put into production on the claims comprising the Kyle Lake project.

James Bay Lowlands Property, Ontario

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has a 62.5% earned interest in certain mineral claims located in the Ring of Fire region of the James Bay Lowlands, Ontario. Certain of these claims were previously included as part of the Kyle Lake project and were optioned to White Pine Resources Inc. These claims were subsequently transferred to a privately owned corporation, which owns the remaining 37.5% interest. Pursuant to the agreement, a joint venture has been formed whereby each party will fund future exploration activities in proportion to their earned interests. These claims are subject to a 10% carried interest in favour of Kel-Ex.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (*continued*)

Attawapiskat Property, Ontario

Big Red Diamond Joint Venture

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has a 83.9% working interest (72% earned interest) in certain mineral claims in the Attawapiskat area of Ontario. These claims are subject to a 10% carried interest in favour of Kel-Ex.

Dumont Joint Venture

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has a 82.5% working interest (61.7% earned interest) in certain mineral claims located in the vicinity of Attawapiskat, Ontario. These claims are subject to 10% carried interests in favour of each of Kel-Ex and DNI Metals Inc. (formerly Dumont Nickel Inc.)

Mali

The Company had a 100% interest in two gold exploration licenses. The annual exploration commitments for both permits in CFA Francs ("CFA"), with Canadian Dollar equivalents using exchange rates at April 30, 2019 is estimated at $1,585,000 (CFA 692,000,000).

To date, the exploration commitments have not been met. The Company's licenses expired during the year ended April 30, 2013. The Company is assessing its option to renew its license; however, due to the current political climate, the Company has been unable to renew its licenses.

Morocco

In May 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with the Office National de Hydrocarburers et des Mines ("ONHYM") to conduct preliminary exploration work in Southern Morocco in order to identify areas on which to undertake further exploration work. In May 2005, the Company added additional areas for exploration work on the same terms and conditions as the first agreement. The agreements were governed by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Morocco and were valid until November 2006.

In April 2011, the Company entered into a new joint venture agreement with the ONHYM for further exploration of the claim areas. The Company will hold a 60% interest while ONHYM will retain a 40% interest in the project. Both parties will be responsible for funding their respective interests. The Company's 36 month agreement with ONHYM has expired in 2014. Despite delays in obtaining the extension, the Company continues to work with ONHYM to revise the agreement.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

	James Bay, Quebec	Kyle Lake, Ontario	Attawapiskat, Ontario	Mali	Morocco	Total
Cumulative expenditures, April 30, 2017	$ 8,284,065	$ 46,266,137	$ 9,415,286	$ 170,301	$ 6,146,153	$ 70,281,942
Additions						
Aircraft field transport	67,500	18,332	-	-	111,560	197,392
Camp and field supplies	4,602	3,599	-	-	-	8,201
Drill supplies and repairs	12,651	-	-	-	-	12,651
Equipment rental	11,345	7,725	-	-	-	19,070
Fuel	953	-	-	-	-	953
Licenses, rent and other	8,639	2,833	-	3,240	-	14,712
Labour	120,304	114,333	-	-	1,756	236,393
Sample laboratory analysis	65,789	-	-	-	53,121	118,910
Shipping, freight and storage	14,052	85,595	-	2,686	7,806	110,139
Telephone and communication	33	-	-	-	-	33
Travel and accomodation	22,429	35,485	-	-	-	57,914
Total additions	328,297	267,902	-	5,926	174,243	776,368
Cost recoveries	-	-	-	-	(422,750)	(422,750)
Net exploration expenditures (cost recoveries) to year end	328,297	267,902	-	5,926	(248,507)	353,618
Cumulative expenditures, April 30, 2018	8,612,362	46,534,039	9,415,286	176,227	5,897,646	70,635,560
Additions						
Drill supplies and repairs	1,632	-	-	-	-	1,632
Licenses, rent and other	281	2,957	-	3,236	-	6,474
Labour	4,475	29,243	-	-	3,678	37,396
Shipping, freight and storage	12,880	143,928	-	3,076	6,783	166,667
Travel and accomodation	206	-	-	-	-	206
Total additions	19,474	176,128	-	6,312	10,461	212,375
Cost recoveries	(18,432)	-	-	-	-	(18,432)
Net exploration expenditures (recovery) during the period	1,042	176,128	-	6,312	10,461	193,943
Cumulative expenditures, April 30, 2019	$ 8,613,404	$ 46,710,167	$ 9,415,286	$ 182,539	$ 5,908,107	$ 70,829,503

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment		
	Cost	Accumlated depreciation	Carrying cost
Balance at April 30, 2017 and 2018	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	3,812	-	3,812
Dispositions	-	-	-
Balance as April 30, 2019	$ 3,812	$ -	$ 3,812

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	April 30, 2019	April 30, 2018
Trade payables	$ 5,968	$ 1,069
Accrued liabilities	284,794	224,794
Related party payables (Note 10)	3,367,285	3,158,158
Total	$ 3,658,047	$ 3,384,021

9. PROVISIONS

During the 2010 and 2011 fiscal years, the Company completed a succession of flow-through share arrangements and renounced the expenditures to investors in accordance with Canadian income tax legislation. The Company was required to incur eligible Canadian exploration expenditures in order to ensure investors were eligible for the tax deductions. As at April 30, 2013 and 2014, the Company did not incur all the required expenditures and the investors were no longer eligible to receive certain tax deductions. Consequently, the Company had recorded a provision of $1,170,000 towards potential indemnification of tax liabilities to purchasers of the flow-through shares as at April 30, 2013. As at April 30, 2017 the provision consisted of the 2010 and 2011 flow through indemnity for a total balance of $1,666,000. During the year ended April 30, 2018, the statute of limitations was reached for the 2010 flow through indemnity. As such, that liability, along with the accrued interest on that portion of the liability was reversed through the statement of operations in the amount of $1,315,789. As at April 30, 2018, the indemnity provision was comprised of the 2011 provision of $350,211.

During the year ended April 30, 2019, the statute of limitations was reached for the 2011 flow through indemnity. The remaining liability, including the provision and accrued interest of $350,211, was reversed through the statement of operations.

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Financial Statements include the financial statements of Metalex Ventures Ltd. and its 100% owned subsidiary, Mali Gold Mine Ltd. (incorporated in the country of Mali); there has been no change in ownership during the period.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES *(continued)*

During the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company had related party transactions with the following companies related by way of common directors or shareholders:

- C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. ("CF Minerals") – a private company owned by the Metalex Chairman. CF Minerals provides heavy mineral geochemistry services to the Company.
- Cantex Mine Development Corp. ("Cantex") - a publicly listed company with common directors and management, which shares office space and thus have certain shared expenditures which get re-billed on a cost-recovery basis.
- Element 29 Ventures Ltd. ("Element 29") - a private company owned by the Metalex CEO. Element 29 provides geological consulting services to the Company.
- iMine Corporation ("iMine"), formerly known as Diamante Minerals, Inc. – a publicly listed company that formerly had common management. Metalex and iMine shared office space and thus had certain shared expenditures which got re-billed on a cost-recovery basis. iMine changed management in March 2018, and now no longer shares management functions or shared space.
- Kel-Ex Development Ltd. ("Kel-Ex") - a private company owned by the Metalex Chairman. Kel-Ex provides administration, payroll and office services to the Company.
- Northern Uranium Corp. ("Northern") - a publicly listed company with common directors and management, which shares office space and thus has certain shared expenditures which get re-billed on a cost-recovery basis.

The key management personnel of the Company are the Directors, Chief Executive Office, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer.

The Company's related party expenses consist of the following:

		Years ended April 30,		
		2019		2018
Laboratory and mineralogical costs	**$**	**127,747**	$	112,604
Administration fees (10%)		**5,311**		20,829
Geological consulting fees		**35,262**		79,081
Shared field expenditures		**14,916**		36,401
Shared office and administrative costs		**16,460**		13,127
	$	**199,696**	$	262,042

		Years ended April 30,		
		2019		2018
C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.	**$**	**127,747**	$	112,604
Element 29 Ventures Ltd.		**30,295**		103,744
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**41,654**		45,694
	$	**199,696**	$	262,042

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES *(continued)*

The Company's expenses recovered from related parties consist of the following:

		Years ended April 30, 2019		2018
Shared field expenditures	**$**	**37,403**	$	16,059
Shared office and administrative costs		**23,488**		17,587
	$	**60,891**	$	33,646

		Years ended April 30, 2019		2018
Cantex Mine Development Corp.	**$**	**45,186**	$	17,615
iMine Corporation		**-**		1,140
Element 29 Ventures Ltd.		**1,169**		2,787
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**14,536**		11,842
Northern Uranium Corp.		**-**		262
	$	**60,891**	$	33,646

Included in accounts payable of the Company are the following amounts due to related parties:

		April 30, 2019		April 30, 2018
C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.	**$**	**1,068,821**	$	934,686
Element 29 Ventures Ltd.		**673**		7,199
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**2,297,791**		2,216,273
	$	**3,367,285**	$	3,158,158

The Company had accrued a $1,170,000 indemnity provision (see note 9) related to the fiscal 2010 and 2011 flow through arrangements. The majority of the provision was attributable to the Company's Chairman of the Board, as he had been the largest subscriber of those flow-through subscriptions. As such, this would have been an additional related party payable to the amounts shown above. The fiscal 2010 provision was reversed in the year ended April 30, 2018, leaving an additional related party payable balance of $350,211 as at April 30, 2018. The remaining balance was reversed during the current fiscal year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES *(continued)*

Included in receivables of the Company are the following amounts due from related parties:

		April 30, 2019		April 30, 2018
Cantex Mine Development Corp.	**$**	**6,472**	$	1,882
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**6,499**		127
Northern Uranium Corp.		**-**		275
	$	**12,971**	$	2,284

The remuneration of directors and officers is as follows:

		Years ended April 30, 2019		2018
Director fees(1)	**$**	**60,000**	$	25,405
Wages and benefits(2)		**66,635**		108,615
	$	**126,635**	$	134,020

(1) Directors fees are amounts accrued under the Company's deferred share unit plan as described in Note 11 (d). Each quarter, $15,000 in DSUs are accrued under the plan with the number of DSUs issued being dependant on the market price of the Company; the total number of DSUs outstanding is then adjusted based on the fair market value of the share price, resulting in fluctuations in the amount of fees expensed or recovered.

(2) Wages and benefits includes amounts paid or accrued for geological consulting fees and payroll costs due to related parties included in exploration expenditures and office and administrative expenses within the statements of profit or loss.

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) **Authorized share capital**

The authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) **Issued share capital**

On August 11, 2017, the Company obtained approved from the TSX Ventures Exchange for the issuance of 100,000 common shares valued at $5,500 of the Company to Threegold for the purchase of the minority joint venture interest of the Quebec non-diamond project (Note 5).

c) **Stock options and warrants**

The Company, in accordance with its shareholder approved stock option plan as amended, is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants, to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of the options issued under the plan is determined by the Board of Directors at the time the options are granted. The options vest immediately upon grant, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, and are exercisable for up to a period of ten years from the date of grant.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (*continued*)

c) Stock options and warrants (*continued*)

Stock option transaction are summarized as follows:

	Stock Options			Warrants		
	Number		Weighted Average	Number		Weighted Average
Outstanding, April 30, 2017	6,466,000	$	0.12	9,252,800	$	0.08
Expired	-		-	(6,500,000)		0.07
Outstanding, April 30, 2018	6,466,000		0.12	2,752,800		0.10
Expired	-		-	(2,752,800)		0.10
Outstanding, April 30, 2019	6,466,000	$	0.12	-	$	-
Number currently exercisable	6,466,000	$	0.12	-	$	-

The following stock options were outstanding at April 30, 2019:

	Number	Exercise Price		Expiry Date
Options	610,000	$	0.08	October 20, 2020
	1,700,000		0.08	March 28, 2021
	3,756,000		0.15	December 19, 2023
	400,000		0.08	January 13, 2026
	6,466,000			

d) Deferred share unit plan

The Company has a deferred share unit plan whereby directors can receive compensation in the form of a deferred share unit. Under the plan, directors will earn compensation quarterly ($7,500 initial value per quarter per director) at which time the number of deferred share units will be determined based on the weighted average of the Company's trading price for the last five trading days at the end of the quarter. Upon leaving the Board, directors, at their discretion, will receive shares for the deferred compensation. Under the deferred share plan, directors are entitled to receive the cash value equal to the fair value of the deferred shares outstanding. Accordingly, the value of the deferred liability is equal to the fair value of the shares. As of April 30, 2019, $284,794 of deferred compensation (April 30, 2018 – $224,794) has been accrued in accounts payable which equates to 5,695,872 shares (April 30, 2018 – 4,495,872 shares). Total directors fees of $60,000 (2018 –$25,405) reflects the compensation to directors, less any fair value adjustments associated with the deferred share units.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the fiscal year of the Company.

		2019		2018
Net income (loss) for the year	$	(40,440)	$	760,072
Weighted average number of common shares		112,957,165		112,920,208
Basic income (loss) per share	$	(0.00)	$	0.01

Diluted Earnings per Share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of shares of common shares outstanding during the period has been adjusted for the dilutive effects of all potential common shares, warrants and deferred share units granted to board members. The diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares that would have been in issue upon full exercise of the dilutive issuances, except where such adjustment would be anti-dilutive. Thus, for the year ended April 30, 2019, as a result of the Company's net loss, the basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

	Years ended April 30,			
		2019		2018
Net income (loss) for the year	$	(40,440)	$	760,072
Opening weighted average shares outstanding		112,957,165		112,857,165
Weighted average number of shares issued		-		72,055
Weighted average number of DSUs issued		-		3,752,261
Weighted averaged number of warrants outstanding		-		6,991,156
Stock options outstanding		-		6,466,000
Diluted weighted average number of common shares		112,957,165		130,138,637
Diluted income (loss) per share	$	(0.00)	$	0.01

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2019	2018
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (40,440)	$ 760,072
Expected income tax (recovery)	$ (11,000)	$ 205,000
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(7,000)	(491,000)
Permanent difference	-	(355,000)
Adjust to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns and expiry of non-capital losses	(662,000)	(148,000)
Expiry of non-capital losses	-	231,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences and other	680,000	558,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2019	Expiry dates	2018
Temporary Differences			
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 40,208,000	No expiry	$ 40,259,000
Property and equipment	1,060,000	No expiry	1,060,000
Share issue costs	8,000	2037 to 2048	13,000
Non-capital and allowable capital losses available for future period	11,268,000	2020 to 2039	8,720,000
Investment tax credit	159,000	2031 to 2036	151,000

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – 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 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate, liquidity and commodity price risk.

Currency risk - While the Company's capital is raised in Canadian dollars, the Company is also conducting business in Morocco whose currency is the dirham. As such, the Company is subject to risk due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for that currency as well as the United States and Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company considers this foreign currency risk to be insignificant.

Credit risk - Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is in large Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables typically consist mainly of mineral property recoveries due from joint venture partners, receivables from related parties for shared expenditures and GST receivable due from the Federal Government of Canada. The Company is subject to the risk that its joint venture partners will default on amounts owing for their portion of exploration expenditures (April 30, 2019 - $Nil). Any such amounts defaulted would dilute that partners' interest in the exploration joint venture and would require the Company to pick up the proportionate share of future exploration expenditures. As at April 30, 2019, the Company had $12,971 in outstanding related party receivables; the Company has subsequently received all of this balance.

Interest rate risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. There is a very limited interest rate risk as the Company holds no material interest bearing financial obligations or assets.

Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 15. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Price risk - The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of diamonds and other minerals. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. Management monitors diamond, precious metal and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

15. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company includes equity (deficiency), comprised of issued common shares, reserves, and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

15. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

The Company is in the exploration stage; as such, it has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company's primary objective with respect to capital management is to ensure adequate liquid capital resources are in place to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties while maintaining its ongoing operations. To secure the additional capital to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of debt and or equity. The Company has made no changes to its objective, nor is the Company subject to external capital requirements.

16. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The Company's significant non-cash transaction for the year April 30, 2019 was the transfer of reserves on the expiration of finder's warrants, valued at $11,000 and the acquisition of equipment of $3,812 accrued through accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company's significant non-cash transaction for the year ended April 30, 2018 was the issuance of 100,000 common shares pursuant to the purchase of the minority joint venture interest, valued at $5,500.