AURELIUS MINERALS INC.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018

(presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Aurelius Minerals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aurelius Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 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 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 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 financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred ongoing losses. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists 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 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 16, 2019

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	Note	March 31 2019 $	March 31 2018 $
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**1,123,910**	2,442,365
Receivables	5,9	**84,920**	146,917
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**28,472**	17,500
		1,237,302	2,606,782
Property and equipment	6	**11,986**	-
Mineral properties	7	**486,185**	421,185
Total Assets		**1,735,473**	3,027,967
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,9	**392,521**	343,909
Flow-through premium liability	10	**147,000**	118,635
Total Liabilities		**539,521**	462,544
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	10	**9,809,031**	8,845,438
Subscriptions received in advance	17	**25,000**	-
Warrants	10	**201,250**	-
Reserves	10	**544,129**	438,782
Deficit		**(9,383,458)**	(6,718,797)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**1,195,952**	2,565,423
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1,735,473**	3,027,967

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1), Commitments (Note 16) and Subsequent event (Note 17).

Approved and authorized on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Randy Turner"	*"Mark NJ Ashcroft"*
Randy Turner, Chairman	Mark NJ Ashcroft, Director

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

STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended March 31 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	**Note**	**2019** **$**	2018 $
EXPENSES			
Exploration	7	**1,613,473**	1,063,451
Business development		**418,052**	24,453
Salaries and management fees	9	**383,255**	284,250
Director fees	9	**110,000**	27,500
Investor relations		**139,881**	162,184
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		**21,377**	27,414
Legal, audit and accounting		**50,297**	49,665
Office and miscellaneous	9	**37,478**	46,083
Rent	9	**52,111**	12,972
Travel		**40,483**	59,898
Share-based payment	10	**104,635**	196,990
Depreciation	6	**1,625**	-
Loss before other income (expenses)		**(2,972,667)**	(1,954,860)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Interest income		**14,411**	3,385
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	10	**295,835**	52,170
Part XII.6 tax expense		**(10,362)**	-
Foreign currency loss		**(5,182)**	(208)
		294,702	55,347
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,677,965)**	(1,899,513)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		**(0.03)**	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**92,822,261**	60,774,640

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended March 31 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	**(2,677,965)**	(1,899,513)
Items not involving cash:		
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	**(295,835)**	(52,170)
Share-based payment	**104,635**	196,990
Depreciation	**1,625**	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	**58,612**	(116,546)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	**3,385**	(3,385)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and deposits	**(10,972)**	(15,014)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**48,612**	114,988
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(2,767,903)**	(1,774,650)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from private placements	**1,520,500**	4,068,973
Share and warrant issue costs	**(62,441)**	(340,917)
Share subscriptions received in advance	**25,000**	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**1,483,059**	3,728,056
Cash flows from investing activities		
Property and equipment acquisitions	**(13,611)**	-
Mineral property acquisitions	**(20,000)**	(20,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(33,611)**	(20,000)
Change in cash during the year	**(1,318,455)**	1,933,406
Cash, beginning of the year	**2,442,365**	508,959
Cash, end of the year	**1,123,910**	2,442,365

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 11).

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)	Shares #	Share Capital $	Share Subscriptions Received in Advance $	Warrants $	Reserves $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance, March 31, 2017	**41,700,084**	**5,428,181**	**-**	**-**	**100,476**	**(4,855,462)**	**673,195**
Issued for mineral properties (Note 10b)	500,000	37,500	-	-	-	-	37,500
Issued for private placements (Note 10b)	46,410,478	4,066,243	-	-	-	-	4,066,243
Share issuance costs (Note 10b)	-	(334,580)	-	-	-	-	(334,580)
Agent warrants (Note 10b, 10e)	-	(179,516)	-	-	179,516	-	-
Flow-through premium liability (Note 10b)	-	(170,805)	-	-	-	-	(170,805)
Issued for incentive stock option exercises (Note 10c)	42,000	4,752	-	-	(2,022)	-	2,730
Warrant extension (Note 10b, 10e)	-	(6,337)	-	-	-	-	(6,337)
Share-based payment (Note 10d)	-	-	-	-	196,990	-	196,990
Reserves transferred on expired options (Note 10d)	-	-	-	-	(36,178)	36,178	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,899,513)	(1,899,513)
Balance, March 31, 2018	**88,652,562**	**8,845,438**	**-**	**-**	**438,782**	**(6,718,797)**	**2,565,423**
Issued for mineral properties (Note 10b)	1,500,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
Issued for private placements (Note 10b)	30,410,000	1,319,250	-	-	-	-	1,319,250
Share subscriptions received in advance	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Warrants issued for private placements	-	-	-	201,250	-	-	201,250
Share issuance costs (Note 10b)	-	(62,441)	-	-	-	-	(62,441)
Broker warrants (Note 10b, 10e)	-	(14,016)	-	-	14,016	-	-
Flow-through premium liability (Note 10b)	-	(324,200)	-	-	-	-	(324,200)
Share-based payment (Note 10d)	-	-	-	-	104,635	-	104,635
Reserves transferred on expired options (Note 10d)	-	-	-	-	(13,304)	13,304	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2,677,965)	(2,677,965)
Balance, March 31, 2019	**120,562,562**	**9,809,031**	**25,000**	**201,250**	**544,129**	**(9,383,458)**	**1,195,952**

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Aurelius Minerals Inc. ("Aurelius" or the "Company") was incorporated on April 5, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act, British Columbia and is in the exploration stage with respect to mineral properties. Aurelius holds its Mikwam and Lipton gold exploration properties within the northern Abitibi Gold Belt in Ontario, Canada. The Company's registered and records office is 2500 – 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7Y 1B3. The Company also has an office in Toronto at 1900 – 110 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5C 1T4. The shares of the Company are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol AUL.

The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of exploration. These risks include, but are not limited to, continuing losses, dependence on key individuals and the ability to secure adequate financing to meet minimum capital required to successfully complete its commitments and continue as a going concern.

For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company reported a loss of $2,677,965 (2018 – $1,899,513), a deficit of $9,383,458 (2018 – $6,718,797) and working capital of $844,781 (2018 – $2,262,873) at that date. The Company's ability to meet its obligations and maintain its exploration activities is contingent upon successful completion of additional financing arrangements.

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred ongoing losses. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations as they become due. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

These 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. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

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

The Company's Board of Directors approved these financial statements on July 16, 2019.

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the valuation of share-based payments and recognition of deferred tax amounts.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation assets

Management has determined that mineral costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgical information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plan at each reporting period date to determine whether any indication of impairment exists.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves. The resulting value calculated is not necessarily the value that the holder of the option could receive in an arm's length transaction, given that there is no market for the options and they are not transferable.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

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 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*.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 net income/(loss).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments in the form of term deposits, Government of Canada treasury bills, and Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GICs"), denominated in US dollars and Canadian dollars, with investment terms that are less than 90 days at the time of acquisition. These investments are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which approximate their fair value.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Amounts receivable are measured at amortized cost with subsequent impairments recognized in profit or loss. Cash is classified as FVTPL. Amounts receivable are classified at amortized cost.

Impairment

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 as 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.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either (i) FVTPL; or (ii) other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lease liability are classified as other financial liabilities and carried on the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income or loss during the period in which they are incurred. Property and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which are generally estimated at between 2 and 5 years.

The assets' residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives, are reviewed annually and modified if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statements of income or loss.

Mineral properties

The Company accounts for its mineral properties as exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with IFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*. The Company capitalizes mineral property acquisition costs, which include the cash consideration, option payments under an earn-in arrangement, and the fair value of common shares issued for mineral properties. The acquisition costs are deferred until the property is placed into production, sold or abandoned or determined to be impaired. A mineral property is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company expenses to operations all exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to the determination of economically recoverable reserves. Exploration and evaluation expenditures relate to costs incurred for investigation and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources, including trenching, exploratory drilling, sampling, mapping, and other activities in searching for ore bodies under the properties, and evaluate the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral properties identified through exploration. Exploration and evaluation expenditures, net of any recoveries, are recorded on a property by property basis.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. The Company does not have any significant environmental rehabilitation provision.

Impairment of tangible and intangible 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. 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) 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 cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income or loss.

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.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, 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 or 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 period end 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.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares, net of any tax effects, are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Flow-through common shares may be issued from time to time to finance a portion of the Company's exploration activities and results in the tax deductibility of the qualifying resource expenditures funded from the proceeds of the sale of such shares being transferred to the purchasers of the shares. Under IFRS, on the issuance of such shares, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into: a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, that investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

share capital. The Company estimates the portion of the proceeds attributable to the premium as being the excess of the subscription price over the fair value of the shares without the flow-through feature at the time of issuance. The premium is recorded as a deferred liability and is included in income at the time the qualified Canadian exploration expenditures ("CEE") as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada) are incurred.

The value of common shares and warrants issued as private placement units is measured using the residual value method, which first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value (common shares in the private placements) and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component (warrants in the private placements). Warrants that are issued as agency compensation or other transaction costs are accounted for as share issue costs.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and/or consultants. The fair value of stock options is measured on the grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized over the vesting period of the related options. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

For vested options that have expired or were cancelled unexercised, the Company reverses the share-based payment reserve against deficit.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options 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.

New Standards not yet adopted

The following new standard has been issued but is not effective during the year ended March 31, 2019:

IFRS 16, Leases:

IFRS 16 is a new standard that sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases including guidance for both parties to a contract, the lessee and the lessor. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and instead introduces a single lessee accounting model. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has an office lease which will be impacted by the adoption of this new standard. The Company expects that the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements is to record a right of use asset with an offsetting liability for its existing office lease, as well as additional disclosure.

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31 2019 $	March 31 2018 $
Cash	**1,123,910**	442,365
GIC (fully redeemable)	**-**	2,000,000
	1,123,910	2,442,365

5. RECEIVABLES

	March 31 2019 $	March 31 2018 $
Input sales tax recoverable	**74,199**	143,532
Interest receivable	**-**	3,385
Other receivables (Note 9)	**10,721**	-
	84,920	146,917

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and equipment $	**Computer equipment $**	**Total $**
Balance – March 31, 2018 and 2017	-	-	**-**
Additions	11,850	1,761	**13,611**
Depreciation	(1,185)	(440)	**(1,625)**
Balance – March 31, 2019	**10,665**	**1,321**	**11,986**

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES

Title to mineral properties 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 mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties, except as described below are properly registered and in good standing.

The Company capitalizes mineral acquisition costs only, which include the cash consideration, earn-in or option agreement payments and the fair value of common shares issued for mineral properties.

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

The Company holds interests in two mineral properties located in Ontario, Canada, the capitalized acquisition costs of which are as follows:

		March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018
Mikwam Property	$	257,500	$	212,500

Pursuant to the Mikwam Property option agreement, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Mikwam (subject to certain royalty interests and encumbrances) by making payments in cash of $25,000 and 4,000,000 shares with aggregate fair value of $232,500 to ALX Uranium Corp. ("ALX") over a period of two years. In addition, the Company will pay ALX a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR Royalty"). The Company will have the right, at any time, to acquire the NSR Royalty from ALX in consideration of a cash payment of $1,000,000.

Lipton Property	$	228,685	$	208,685

To acquire a 100% interest in the Lipton Property, subject to 2% NSR, the Company must pay $1,000,000 over a ten-year period and issue 500,000 common shares (500,000 issued with an aggregate value of $72,500). The Company has paid $50,000 (initial payment of $10,000 was made August 22, 2016 and $20,000 on each one-year anniversary) and must pay the remaining balance of $50,000 in annual cash payments by June 2020. The remaining $900,000 is payable in annual cash payments between June 2021 and June 2026. The Company has the option to buy-back one-half of the NSR for $2,500,000. The Company incurred costs related to staking additional claims in the amount of $106,185.

Total mineral properties	**$**	**486,185**	$	421,185

During the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenditures, which are expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, as follows:

	Mikwam **$**	**Lipton** **$**	**Total** **$**
Geology and Geophysics	65,477	217,484	282,961
Field sampling and analysis	-	28,283	28,283
Drilling	413,236	338,971	752,207
Year ended March 31, 2018	**478,713**	**584,738**	**1,063,451**
Land and claim management	6,000	6,000	12,000
Geology and Geophysics	258,845	11,489	270,334
Field sampling and analysis	96,799	-	96,799
Drilling	1,234,340	-	1,234,340
Year ended March 31, 2019	**1,595,984**	**17,489**	**1,613,473**

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31 2019 $	March 31 2018 $
Trade payables	**315,286**	122,257
Accrued liabilities	**77,235**	221,652
	392,521	343,909

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Personnel

In accordance with *IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures*, key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board of Directors having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends. Compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for services rendered are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 $	Year ended March 31, 2018 $
Salaries, management consulting and director fees (1)	**613,000**	317,125
Short-term employment benefits	**6,000**	6,000
Share-based compensation	**98,137**	188,528
	717,137	511,653

(1) A portion of salaries for key management has been recorded in exploration expenses.

The Company has related parties which consist of companies with directors and officers in common. Effective February 1, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement, to sublease a portion of its Toronto office space, with a corporation that is a related party. The related corporation was also invoiced for reimbursement of direct third-party purchases of certain office administration services. Included in receivables is $10,721 (Note 5) due from Maritime Resources Corp. in respect of rent and office administration. During the year ended, March 31, 2018, the Company incurred rent and office expenses of $35,062 which were invoiced from a company with a common director during that year.

	Year ended March 31, 2019 $	Year ended March 31, 2018 $
Rent	**8,700**	8,000
Office and other	**788**	27,062
	9,488	35,062

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2019 is $39,335 (2018 – $117,152) due to officers and directors, including the CEO and CFO for expenses of $11,835 (2018 – $87,691 to the CEO, CFO and VP Exploration for consulting fees and expenses), $27,500 (2018 – $27,500) for directors' fees and $nil (2018 – $1,961) for office expenses.

10. 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.

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(continued)*

b) Issued share capital

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company issued:

- 9,800,000 flow-through shares ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $0.05 per Flow-Through Share and 6,750,000 common share units ("Common Share Units") at a price of $0.05 per Common Share Unit for total gross proceeds of $827,500 (collectively the "March 2019 Offering"), as part of a non-brokered private placement on March 29, 2019. Each Common Share Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a "Common Share") and one common share warrant ("Common Share Warrant"), with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.06 per Common Share for a period of two years following the closing of the March 2019 Offering. The Company paid a cash commission of 7% and issued 7% broker warrants in the aggregate of $7,000 and 189,000 broker warrants in connection with certain subscriptions. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.06 per share for a period of two years following the closing date. $101,250 was allocated to the warrant component of the Common Share Units.

  The subscription agreement for the Flow-Through Shares requires Aurelius to incur $490,000 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the Flow-Through Shares shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2019. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the Flow-Through Shares over the fair value price per share of the non flow-through shares resulted in a $0.015 per share premium. The premium resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of $147,000 and reduced share capital by the same amount.

  Transaction costs relating to the March 2019 Offering amounted to $23,740, consisting of cash costs of $19,502, which includes an arm's length finder aggregate cash commission totaling $7,000, and non-cash costs of $4,238 relating to the fair value attributed to 189,000 non-transferable warrants issued as additional compensation to the brokers, as well as regulatory and legal fees relating to the offering. The fair value attributed to the broker warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.55%, expected life of two years, and volatility rate of 151.71%.

- 8,860,000 flow-through shares ("2018 Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $0.05 per 2018 Flow-Through Share and 5,000,000 common share units ("2018 Common Share Units") at a price of $0.05 per 2018 Common Share Unit for total gross proceeds of $693,000 (collectively the "2018 Offering"), as part of a non-brokered private placement on December 27, 2018. Each Common Share Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a "2018 Common Share") and one common share warrant ("2018 Common Share Warrant"), with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one 2018 Common Share at a price of $0.06 per 2018 Common Share for a period of two years following the closing of the 2018 Offering. The Company paid a cash commission of 7% and issued 7% broker warrants in the aggregate of $22,260 and 445,200 broker warrants in connection with certain subscriptions. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.06 per share for a period of two years following the closing date. $100,000 was allocated to the warrant component of the 2018 Common Share Units.

  The subscription agreement for the 2018 Flow-Through Shares required Aurelius to incur $443,000 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the 2018 Flow-Through Shares shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2018. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the 2018 Flow-Through Shares over the fair value price per share of the non flow-through shares resulted in a $0.02 per share premium. The premium resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of $177,200 and reduced share capital by the same amount. The Company incurred the total $443,000 of qualifying CEE by March 31, 2019, and accordingly, the related flow-through premium liability was reduced to nil.

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(continued)*

The Company also accrued a Part XII.6 tax liability of $439, calculated at the legislated interest rate and accrued on the unexpended amounts relating to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred in the calendar year following the year of renunciation.

Transaction costs relating to the 2018 Offering amounted to $52,717, consisting of cash costs of $42,939, which includes an arm's length finder aggregate cash commission totaling $22,260, and non-cash costs of $9,778 relating to the fair value attributed to 445,200 non-transferable warrants issued as additional compensation to the brokers, as well as regulatory and legal fees relating to the offering. The fair value attributed to the broker warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.90%, expected life of two years, and volatility rate of 148.17%.

- 1,500,000 common shares with an aggregate value of $45,000 pursuant to the Mikwam Option (Note 7).

  The Company incurred the total $1,537,243 of qualifying CEE by December 31, 2018, and accordingly, the 2017 Offering flow-through premium liability was reduced to $nil. The Company paid a Part XII.6 tax liability of $9,923, calculated at the legislated interest rate and accrued on the unexpended amounts relating to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred in the calendar year following the year of renunciation.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued:

- On March 22, 2018, the TSX-V approved the Company's request to extend the expiry date of 13,000,000 common share purchase warrants of the Company, issued pursuant to a private placement transaction on July 19, 2016 (the "2016 Warrants"), from July 19, 2018 to July 19, 2020. All other terms of the 2016 Warrants remain the same. Each 2016 Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10. The Company incurred costs of $6,337 in relation to the extension.

- 20,200,000 common share units ("December Units") at a price of $0.08 per December Unit and 17,080,478 flow-through share units ("December FT Units") at a price of $0.09 per FT Unit for total gross proceeds of $3,153,243, collectively the "2017 Offering", as part of a brokered private placement co-led by Sprott Capital Partners L.P. and Clarus Securities Inc. (the "Agents"), on December 21, 2017. Each December Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share warrant ("Warrant"). Each December FT Unit consists of one flow-through share of the Company and one Warrant. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.16 for a period of five years following the closing of the 2017 Offering.

  The subscription agreement for the December FT Units required Aurelius to incur $1,537,243 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the December FT Unit shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2017. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the December FT Units over the fair value price per unit of the non flow-through December Units resulted in a $0.01 per unit premium. The premium resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of $170,805 and reduction of share capital by the same amount on the statement of financial position.

  Transaction costs relating to the 2017 Offering amounted to $495,766, consisting of cash costs of $316,250, which includes an arm's length finder aggregate cash commission totaling $157,662, and non-cash costs of $179,516 relating to the fair value attributed to 2,982,438 non-transferable warrants issued as additional compensation to the Agents. Each Agent warrant can be exercised to acquire one December Unit at a price of $0.08 for a period of five years. The fair value attributed to the Agent warrants was determined using the

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10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(continued)*

Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.86%, expected life of five years, and volatility rate of 133.87%.

- 500,000 common shares with an aggregate value of $37,500 pursuant to the Mikwam Option (Note 7).
- 42,000 common shares with an aggregate value of $2,730 pursuant to the exercise of incentive stock options.
- 1,550,000 common share units ("May Units") at a price of $0.10 per May Unit and 3,250,000 flow through units ("May FT Units") at price of $0.10 per May FT Unit, for gross proceeds of $480,000 as part of a non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement"). Each May Unit and May FT Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.15 until May 1, 2019. The Company paid finders' fees totalling $7,500.
- 2,730,000 units ("April Units") at a price of $0.10 per April Unit and 1,600,000 flow through shares ("April FT Shares") at price of $0.10 per April FT Share, for gross proceeds of $433,000 as part of a non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement"). Each April Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.15 until April 5, 2019. The Company paid finders' fees totalling $10,830.

Flow-through premium liability	**$**
Balance – March 31, 2017	-
Flow-through premium liability – 2017 Offering	170,805
Settlement of flow-through premium to income	(52,170)
Balance – March 31, 2018	**118,635**
Settlement of 2017 Offering flow-through premium to income	(118,635)
Flow-through premium liability – 2018 Offering	177,200
Settlement of 2018 Offering flow-through premium to income	(177,200)
Flow-through premium liability – March 2019 Offering	147,000
Balance – March 31, 2019	**147,000**

c) Stock options

The Company, in accordance with its shareholder approved stock option plan, is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees and/or consultants, to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. Options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years and vest immediately upon grant.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had outstanding stock options, enabling the holders to acquire further common shares as follows:

Number of Shares	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry Date**
1,251,600	$ 0.065	June 24, 2021
2,700,000	$ 0.120	July 5, 2022
715,200	$ 0.080	March 5, 2023
4,025,000	$0.060	January 23, 2024
8,691,800		

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10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(continued)*

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Options Outstanding #	**Weighted Average Exercise Price $**	Options Outstanding #	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	**4,908,800**	**0.10**	1,935,600	0.09
Granted	**4,025,000**	**0.06**	3,615,200	0.08
Exercised	**-**	**-**	(42,000)	0.065
Expired/cancelled	**(242,000)**	**0.11**	(600,000)	0.15
Balance, end of year	**8,691,800**	**0.08**	4,908,800	0.10
Options exercisable, end of year	**8,691,800**	**0.08**	4,908,800	0.10

d) Options – Share-based compensation

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company granted 4,025,000 (2018 – 3,615,200) stock options with a fair value of $104,635 (2018 – $196,990), nil (2018 – 42,000) options were exercised and 242,000 (2018 – 600,000) options expired which resulted the reversal of share-based payment reserve in contributed surplus against the deficit of $13,304 (2018 – $36,178). The weighted-average assumptions used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2019 were risk-free interest rate of 1.90% (2018 – 1.53%); expected life of options of 5 years (2018 – 5 years) and annualized volatility of 147.04% (2018 – 127.72%).

e) Warrants

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had outstanding share purchase warrants, enabling the holders to acquire further shares as follows:

Number of Warrants	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry Date**
1,365,000	$0.15	April 5, 2019 (3)
2,400,000	$0.15	May 1, 2019 (3)
13,000,000	$0.10	July 19, 2020 (1)
5,445,200	$0.06	December 27, 2020
6,939,000	$0.06	March 29, 2021
37,280,478	$0.16	December 21, 2022
2,982,438(2)	$0.08	December 21, 2022
69,412,116		

(1) *Expiry date was extended from July 19, 2018 to July 19, 2020.*
(2) *Each agent warrant is exercisable to acquire one December Unit at a price of $0.08 per unit for a period of five years.*
(3) *Expired unexercised subsequent to March 31, 2019.*

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(continued)*

Share purchase warrant transactions were as follows:

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Warrants Outstanding #	**Weighted Average Exercise Price $**	Warrants Outstanding #	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	**58,502,916**	**0.14**	14,475,000	0.10
Granted	**12,384,200**	**0.06**	44,027,916	0.15
Expired	**(1,475,000)**	**0.15**	-	-
Balance, end of year	**69,412,116**	**0.13**	58,502,916	0.14

11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2019, include:

a) Issuing 189,000 broker warrants with a fair value of $4,238 as finders' compensation in relation to the March 2019 Offering.
b) Issuing 445,200 broker warrants with a fair value of $9,778 as finders' compensation in relation to the 2018 Offering in December 2018.
c) Issuing 1,500,000 common shares valued at $45,000 pursuant to the Mikwam Option.

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2018, include:

a) Issuing 2,982,438 agent warrants with a fair value of $179,516 as finders' compensation in relation to the Offering in December 2017.
b) Issuing 500,000 common shares valued at $37,500 pursuant to the Mikwam Option.

Interest of $17,795 was received during the year ended March 31, 2019 relating to the Company's GIC. There were no cash inflows or outflows relating to income taxes during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

12. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of current and deferred taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes follows:

		2019		2018
Loss before income taxes	$	**(2,677,965)**	$	(1,899,513)
Income tax (recovery) expense	$	**(723,000)**	$	(499,000)
Changes in statutory tax rates and other		**(3,000)**		(42,000)
Permanent differences		**111,000**		55,000
Impact of flow-through shares		**408,000**		255,000
Share issue cost		**(17,000)**		(88,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns		**(64,000)**		-
Changes in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		**288,000**		319,000
Income tax (expense) recovery	$	**-**	$	-

In September 2017, the British Columbia Government proposed changes to the general corporate income tax rate

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

to increase the rate from 11% to 12% effective January 1, 2018 and onwards. This change in tax rate was substantially enacted on October 26, 2017. The relevant deferred tax balances have been remeasured to reflect the increase in the Company's combined Federal and Provincial general corporate income tax rate from 26% to 27%.

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

		2019	expiry dates		2018
Equipment	$	18,000	no expiry date	$	4,000
Mineral properties		257,000	not applicable		154,000
Allowable capital losses		804,000	no expiry date		804,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods		4,294,000	2026 to 2038		3,313,000
Share issue costs		275,000	2041		304,000

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

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents is measured at fair value based on Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their book carrying values 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 credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management is carried out by management under the direction and guidance of the Board of Directors. Management is responsible for establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated to acceptable levels.

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

Credit risk - Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company's receivables consist primarily of tax receivables due from federal and provincial government agencies. The Company has no customers or trade receivables at March 31, 2019. The Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter-party. The Company's cash and cash equivalents is invested in short-term interest bearing accounts at major Canadian chartered banks. Because of these circumstances, the Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances, asset sales or a combination thereof.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totalling $1,123,910 (2018 – $2,442,365) to settle current liabilities of $392,521 (2018 – $343,909). Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

As at March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Price risk - The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as equity, consisting of common shares, stock options and warrants.

The Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out any exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it believes there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

There were no changes in the Company's capital management strategy during the year ended March 31, 2019 compared to the previous year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

16. COMMITMENTS

The Company opened an office in Toronto in September 2018. The following table summarizes the Company's future payment commitments.

Year ending March 31	2020 $	2021 $	2022 $
Office	128,919	128,919	10,743

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company closed two additional tranches of the March 2019 Offering by issuing 750,000 Common Share Units on April 1, 2019 for gross proceeds of $37,500 and 2,000,000 Common Share Units on April 16, 2019 for gross proceeds of $100,000, of which $25,000 had been received in advance at March 31, 2019. In total, the Company issued 9,800,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.05 per flow-through share and 9,500,000 Common Share Units at a price of $0.05 per Common Share Unit for aggregate gross proceeds for the March 2019 Offering of $965,000.