GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

Years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of **Goldrea Resources Corp.**

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Goldrea Resources Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity 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, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significate doubt about 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 comprises the 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 identified above 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. 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 these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

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 Linda Zhu.

Mao & Ying LLP

Vancouver, Canada,
November 28, 2019

Chartered Professional Accountants

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Note	July 31 2019	July 31 2018
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 20,421	$ 236,025
Marketable securities	7	40,625	-
Accounts receivable	5	9,098	10,293
Prepaid expenses		4,085	1,680
		74,229	247,998
Non-current Assets			
Investments	6	19,876	52,550
Long-term deposits	9	155,128	46,000
Plant and equipment	10	99,110	3,826
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	1	766
		274,115	103,142
Total Assets		$ 348,344	$ 351,140
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 151,830	$ 53,964
Loan payable	12	37,209	-
Due to related parties	8	7,500	9,188
		196,539	63,152
Equity			
Share capital	13	30,586,174	30,193,727
Subscription received (receivable)	13	54,450	(32,612)
Reserves	13	2,384,958	2,246,833
Accumulated other comprehensive income		6,205	-
Accumulated deficit		(32,879,982)	(32,119,960)
Total equity		151,805	287,988
Total liabilities and equity		$ 348,344	$ 351,140

Going concern (Note 2)
Commitment (Note 16)
Subsequent events (Note 19)

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Larry Reaugh" Director

"Jim Elbert" Director

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Year ended July 31,	
	Note	2019	2018
Expenses			
Depreciation		$ 1,070	$ 960
Consulting fees		235,379	142,644
Office and administration		107,349	20,266
Interest Expense		7,505	-
Professional fees		76,995	42,120
Regulatory fees		18,184	6,540
Rent		96,482	-
Shareholder communication		37,609	7,317
Transfer agent and filing fees		11,418	11,526
Stock based compensation	13	127,292	227,711
Write-down of loans receivable	5	13,234	63,100
Write-down of investment	6	-	10,000
Write-down of accounts payable		-	(1,500)
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	11	29,400	45,113
Loss before other items		758,625	575,797
Other items			
Gain on settlement of loan receivable	6	-	11,001
Fair value adjustment on warrants	6	15,054	6,549
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	7	(11,762)	-
Gain on disposal exploration and evaluation assets	11	24,235	-
(Loss)/gain on disposal of marketable securities		(25,065)	3,670
Interest income		471	207
Foreign exchange loss		(1,038)	(3)
Net loss for the year before income tax		(760,022)	(554,373)
Income tax recovery	14	-	744
Net loss for the year		$ (760,022)	$ (553,629)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign exchange on translation of foreign operations		6,205	-
Unrealized fair value adjustments on available-for-sale marketable securities, net of tax		-	2,116
Realized loss on available-for-sale marketable securities, net of tax		-	(3,670)
Comprehensive loss for the year		$ (753,817)	$ (555,183)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		$ (0.02)	$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		35,747,738	29,869,681

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

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Share capital						
	Number of shares	**Share capital**	**Reserves**	**Share subscription received (receivable)**	**Accumulated comprehensive income (loss)**	**Deficit**	**Total equity (deficiency)**
	#	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, July 31, 2017	23,829,125	29,444,476	2,080,260	(1,200)	1,554	(31,566,331)	(41,241)
Private placements, net of finders' fees	8,797,980	613,251	3,562	(32,612)	-	-	584,201
Share subscriptions received	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Issued on exercise of stock options	950,000	136,000	(63,500)	-	-	-	72,500
Share-based compensation			227,711	-	-	-	227,711
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(553,629)	(553,629)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,554)		(1,554)
Balance, July 31, 2018	33,577,105	30,193,727	2,246,833	(32,612)	-	(32,119,960)	287,988
Private placements, net of finders' fees	6,370,000	404,400	-	-	-	-	403,280
Allocation of proceeds to warrants	-	(10,833)	10,833	-	-	-	-
Share subscriptions received	-	-	-	87,062	-	-	87,062
Share-based compensation	-	-	127,292	-	-	-	127,292
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(760,022)	(753,817)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,205	-	6,205
Balance, July 31, 2019	39,947,108	30,586,174	2,384,958	54,450	6,205	(32,879,982)	151,805

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

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Year ended July 31, 2019	2018
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Net loss for the year before income tax	$ (760,022)	$ (554,373)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	1,070	960
Interest expenses	2,209	-
Loss/(gain) on disposal of marketable securities	25,065	(3,670)
Gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets	(24,235)	-
Gain on settlement of loan receivable	-	(11,001)
Stock-based compensation	127,292	227,711
Fair value adjustments on investment	(15,054)	(6,549)
Fair value adjustments on market securities	11,762	-
Write-down of loans receivable	-	63,100
Write-down of investment	-	10,000
Write-off of accounts payable	-	(1,500)
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	29,400	45,113
	(602,513)	(230,209)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	1,195	(3,039)
Prepaid expenses	(2,405)	7,272
Long-term deposits	(109,128)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	55,180	(25,055)
Due to related parties	30,924	(31,877)
Cash used in operating activities	(626,747)	(282,908)
Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Shares issued for cash	403,280	584,201
Subscriptions received	54,450	-
Options exercised	-	72,500
Loan proceeds	35,000	-
Cash provided by financing activities	492,730	656,701
Cash Flow from Investing activities:		
Investments	-	(10,000)
Loans receivable	-	(98,100)
Plant and equipment	(47,463)	-
Exploration and evaluation assets cost	(29,400)	(45,878)
Purchases of marketable securities	(18,000)	-
Proceeds on disposal of marketable securities	13,276	-
Proceeds on disposal of exploration & evaluation assets	-	11,960
Cash used in investing activities	(81,587)	(142,018)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(215,604)	231,775
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	236,025	4,250
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 20,421	$ 236,025
Interest expenses paid	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Goldrea Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on March 2, 1981. The Company is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties and is currently in the exploration stage of its exploration and evaluation assets. The address of the Company's corporate office is 5th floor, 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1X8. The Company's common shares are traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "GOR".

2. Basis of presentation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2019.

b) Going concern

The Company has incurred losses since inception. As at July 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $32,879,982 and working capital deficiency of $122,310.

The Company has to raise additional financing in order to meet its obligations for the next twelve months. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to raise the additional debt or equity financing or achieve profitable operations. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms favorable to the Company. These factors raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities and related expenses that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course for the foreseeable future. If the going concern assumptions were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the balance sheet classifications, and such adjustments could be material.

c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements 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 expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Notes 3 o) and p).

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Goldrea USA Inc. ("Goldrea USA"), Global Labs Analytics Inc. ("Global Lab") and Goldrea Peru S.A. ("Goldrea Peru").

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

b) Foreign currency

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries is US dollar

i) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Foreign currency gains and losses arising from translation are included in profit or loss.

ii) Foreign operations

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the presentation currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the financial position date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the presentation currency using the average rates of exchange during the year. All resulting exchange differences are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss).

c) Financial instruments

Effective August 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") using the modified retrospective approach. IFRS 9 did not impact the Company's classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The standard did not have a material impact on the carrying amounts of the Company's financial statements at the transition date.

i) 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 if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows the Company's financial assets and liabilities classification under IAS 39 and IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	FVTPL
Marketable securities	Available for sale	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Loan and receivable	Amortized cost
Investment	FVTPL	FVTPL
Long-term deposits	Loan and receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Due from/to related parties	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

ii) Measurement

Initial measurement
The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs except for financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL, in which case transaction
costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent measurement
Financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premiums on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest method. Amortization from the effective interest method is included in finance income or costs.

Financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss.

Equity investments designated as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Dividends from that investment are recorded in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment of the dividend is established unless they represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

iv) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

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. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Gains and losses on derecognition of equity investments designated as FVTOCI (including any related foreign exchange component) are recognized in OCI. Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss, although the cumulative gain or loss may be transferred within equity.

v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

vi) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using a recent
arm's length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, discounted cash flow analysis, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, or other valuation models.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have maturity dates of three months or less from the date of purchase. As at July 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have cash equivalents.

e) Marketable securities

Marketable securities present investments in publicly traded common shares. Marketable securities are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of plant and equipment consists of the purchase price, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is calculated using the following annual rates, which are used to estimate the useful lives of the assets:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Office equipment	Declining balance	20%
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	20%
Computer hardware	Declining balance	30%
Leasehold improvement	Straight-line	over the lease term

Plant and equipment used in exploration and evaluation activities, where substantially all the economic life or value of the asset is expected to be derived from a specific project, are accounted for as dedicated assets and included as a separate category within the costs allocated to the related exploration stage exploration and evaluation assets. Amortization for dedicated assets is recorded as exploration and evaluation expenditure of the related project.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of plant and equipment is composed of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

g) Exploration and evaluation assets

These assets relate to mineral rights acquired and exploration and evaluation expenditures capitalized in respect of projects that are in the exploration or pre-development stage. Once a right to explore a mineral property has been secured, exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized and include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore a mineral property are expensed as incurred.

Government tax credits and option payments received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if i) sufficient data exist to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Facts and circumstances that the company considered are:

- the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;

- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

h) Impairment of long-lived assets

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

i) Decommissioning obligations

The liability for a decommissioning obligation, such as site reclamation costs, is recorded when a legal or constructive obligation exists and is recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The Company records the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with site reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The liability is accreted to reflect the passage of time and adjusted to reflect changes in the timing and amount of estimated future cash flows. As at July 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have material decommissioning obligations.

j) Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair value on the date of issue.

The company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned with a value based on residual method and included in equity. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fee or other transaction costs are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Share-based payments

The Company has an employee share purchase option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over their respective vesting periods. Share-based payments 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 in equity as 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 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. The expected term to exercise is based upon historical data of the average hold period before exercise.

Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical share price volatility of the Corporation's share price.

l) Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded using the balance sheet method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the balance sheet carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that enactment or substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized only if it is probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered. The Company does not recognize deferred tax asset or liability arising on initial recognition where the transaction is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, there is no impact on accounting profit or taxable profit.

m) Loss per share

The Company calculates basic loss per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from continuing operations and the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants. Due to the losses for the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018, basic loss per share is equal to dilutive loss per share for the periods presented.

n) Other comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net income such as unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments and transaction gains or losses on translation of foreign operations to the presentation currency of the Canadian dollar. Other compressive income (loss) for the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 comprised of gains or losses on available-for-sale securities marked to the market at the yearend quoted market price.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policy are:

i) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Management assesses capitalized exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of any such assets may exceed their recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment. Refer to Notes 3 g) and 11 for more information.

ii) Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of valuing compensation expenses associated with the Company's share-based compensation plan. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measurement of the fair value of the Company's stock options. Refer to Note 12 for more information.

p) Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policy and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are limited to management's assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Refer to Note 2 for more information.

4. Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended July 31, 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The following pronouncements are those that the Company considers most significant and are not intended to be a complete list of new pronouncements that may affect the financial statements.

a) IFRS 16 "Leases" replaces IAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting is not substantially changed. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company's USA subsidiary Global Lab has entered a lease agreement with respect is laboratory effective March 1, 2019 (see Note 16). The Company will account the lease agreement under IFRS 16 starting August 1, 2019.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

5. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable as of July 31, 2019 and 2018 consist of GST receivables, loan receivables and others as follows as at July 31, 2019 and 2018:

	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
GST receivables and others	221	10,293
Due for an officer and director (Note 8)	8,877	-
Loan receivable – Xchemistry Holdings Inc. (a)	13,234	-
Loan receivable – Tabu (b)	14,000	14,000
Loan receivable – Warren Wayne (b)	49,100	49,100
Provision for loan receivables	(76,334)	(63,100)
	9,098	10,293

a) During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company advanced $13,234 (USD10,000) to XChemistry Holdings Inc. (the funder of this entity is also the former director of Global Lab) in connection to a proposed acquisition. This proposed acquisition is terminated in 2019 and the Company provided a 100% provision towards this loan.

b) During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company advanced loans of $49,000 and $49,100 to a company named Tabu Equity Investments Inc. ("Tabu") and to an individual, Warren Wayne, who is the founder of Tabu, respectively. On July 5, 2019, Tabu settled $35,000 of the $49,000 loan with Goldrea through transferring 750,000 warrants of a public company called Goldeneye Resources Corp ("Goldeneye") held by Tabu to Goldrea, the remaining balance in the amount of $14,000 is outstanding as at July 31, 2018. The fair value of the warrants on settlement date was measured using the Black-Scholes options pricing model on the settlement. The loan receivable to Tabu is non-interest bearing with a two-year term maturing on Feb 23, 2020. The loan receivable to Warren Wayne is non-interest bearing with a one-year term maturing on July 1, 2019. Since the recoverability of these loan receivables is materially uncertain, the Company has provided full provisions for these loan receivables as at July 31, 2018.

6. Investments

	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Investment in Goldeneye (a)	19,876	52,550
Investment in the Planter's Guide (b)	10,000	10,000
Impairment for investment in The Planter's Guide (b)	(10,000)	(10,000)
	19,876	52,550

a) Investment in Goldeneye as at July 31, 2018 represents the 750,000 share purchase warrants Goldrea received from Tabu as a settlement of $35,000 loan receivable owed by Tabu (see Note 5). The investment is designated as FVTPL. It is measured at fair value on initial recognition date and subsequent measurement date using the Black-Scholes options pricing model. The fair value on the initial recognition date was $46,001. Therefore, the Company recognized a debt extinguishment gain of $11,001 as a result of the settlement. The Company re-measured the fair value of the Tabu share purchase warrants at July 31, 2018 using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 2.03%, expected dividend yield – 0%,volatility – 58%, estimated remaining life - 2.22 years and recognized a gain of $6,549 as a result of the change in fair value between the initial recognition and the year-end.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company exercised 300,000 Tabu share purchase warrants. As at July 31, 2019, the Company held 450,000 Tabu share purchase warrants with fair value of 19,876 measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 1.25%, expected dividend yield – 0%,volatility – 98%, estimated remaining life -1.22 years and recognized a fair value adjustment gain of $15,054.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

6. Investments (continued)

b) Investment in the Planter's Guide ("TPG") represents a prepaid amount to a potential investment through common shares in TPG, a newly launched entity that targets on online magazine focused plant-based consumer goods. As at July 31, 2018, the Company has not received any shares from TPG. Since the timing and the number of shares to be issued to the Company is uncertain, the business model of TPG is not fully developed and TPG is still operating loss from its inception, the Company has determined to fully impair the investment in TPG during the year ended July 31, 2018.

7. Marketable securities

The marketable securities are investments in publicly traded commons shares and are measured at fair value. Marketable securities as at July 31, 2019 comprises below, there are no marketable securities as at July 31, 2018.

July 31, 2019	Cost	Fair value
	$	$
Goldeneye		
125,000 common shares	27,387	10,625
Durango Resources Inc. (Note 11)		
500,000 common shares	25,000	30,000

For the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of $11,762 (2018 – $nil) as a result of a change in fair value of marketable securities.

8. Related party transactions

The related party transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount agreed to by the related parties. Details of transactions with related parties that are not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are disclosed below:

	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Due from a director	8,877	-
Due to directors and officers	7,500	9,188

Amounts due from/to officers and directors of the Company are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no specified terms of repayment. They have arisen from the services provided and expense reimbursements.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, consulting fees of $88,000 (2018 - $96,000) were recorded to directors and officers of the Company. The Company uses the home space of one officer who is also a director of the Company as the office, the Company incurred $6,750 (2018 - $6,540) in office rent for the year ended July 31, 2019. Key management includes the chief executive officer, chief financial officer and the directors of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services, excluding the share-based payments during the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 is disclosed above. During the year ended July 31, 2019, key management received share-based payments of $33,192 (2018 - $189,760). Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits during the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018. (Also see Note 5)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

9. Long-term Deposits

	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Reclamation deposits (a)	34,500	34,500
Corporate credit card security deposit (a)	11,500	11,500
Rental security deposit (b)	109,128	-
	155,128	46,000

a) Reclamation deposits and corporate credit card security deposit are restricted cash and consist of the Guaranteed Investments Certificates ("GICs") which has been placed in a financial institution.

b) Rental security deposit in the amount of $109,128 (USD83,000) is relating to the lease agreement entered by Global Lab in respect with the laboratory lease (Note 16).

10. Plant and equipment

	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Costs					
Balance, July 31, 2017	32,111	22,108	41,792	-	96,011
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2018	32,111	22,108	41,792	-	96,011
Additions	-	-	1,445	94,909	96,354
Balance, July 31, 2019	32,111	22,108	43,237	94,909	192,365
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, July 31, 2017	30,149	21,063	40,013	-	91,225
Depreciation	400	200	360	-	960
Balance, July 31, 2018	30,549	21,263	40,373	-	92,185
Depreciation	470	170	430	-	1,070
Balance, July 31, 2019	31,019	21,432	40,803	-	93,255
Carrying Amounts					
July 31, 2018	1,562	845	1,419	-	3,826
July 31, 2019	1,092	675	2,434	94,909	99,110

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

11. Exploration and evaluation assets

	July 31, 2017	Expend-itures	Write-downs	July 31, 2018	Expend-itures	Write-downs	Disposal	July 31, 2019
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
Canada								
Cannonball Property (a) (i)								
Acquisition	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Geological consulting		25,500	(25,500)	-	10,000	(10,000)	-	-
	1	25,500	(25,500)	1	10,000	(10,000)	-	1
Argos Property (a) (ii)								
Acquisition	-	765	-	765	-	-	(765)	-
	-	765	-	765	-	-	(765)	-
USA								
Lift Property (b) (i)								
Acquisition	-	19,616	(19,616)	-	19,400	(19,400)	-	-
	-	19,616	(19,616)	-	19,400	19,400	-	-
Total	1	45,881	(45,116)	766	29,400	(29,400)	(765)	1

a) Canada

i) Cannonball Property

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Cannonball Property Agreement") to purchase 1,490 hectares, located approximately 15 kilometers northeast of the former Snip mine in the Iskut River district of northwestern B.C. Under the term of the agreement, the Company purchased a 100% interest in the property, for 2,000,000 shares of the Company and a 2% NSR royalty of which the Company can purchase one percent from the holder at any time for the sum of $1,000,000.

ii) Argos Property

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Argos Property, located in Windfall Lake, Quebec (the "Argos Property Agreement"). Under the term of the Argos Property Agreement, the Company paid a $2,500 for staking costs and issued 700,000 shares of the Company, valued at the Company's common share trading price at the date of issuance, to the vendors.

On September 21, 2018, the Company disposed of its Argos property in exchange of 500,000 common shares of Durango Resources Inc. ("Durango") value at the stock trading price of share issuance resulting of gain on disposal of $24,235.

11. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

b) United States ("USA")

i) Lift Property:

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in a lithium prospect (the "Lift Property Agreement"), known as the Lift Property, located in the Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada. USA. The Lift Property is comprised by sixty lode claims covering approximately 1200 acres of land. The claims are situated adjacent to Noram's lithium property and in proximity to Pure Energy and Cypress' interests in the Clayton Valley. Consideration for the acquisition consists of USD30,000 cash, 500,000 common shares of the Company, and a 3% net smelter return royalty which can be bought back for USD2.5 million. During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company paid USD15,000 and issued 500,000 shares of the Company valued at the Company's common share trading price at the date of issuance. During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company additional USD5,000 with the balance of USD10,000 outstanding as at July 31, 2019. As at July 31, 2019, the Lift Property title has not been transferred to the Company. Subsequent to the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company determined not to proceed the acquisition.

c) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

As at July 31, 2018, the Company had no budgeted or planned exploration on Cannonball Property and Lift Property for the next twelve months and, accordingly, the Company wrote down Lift property to $nil and the Cannonball property to $1.

As at July 31, 2019, the Company had no budgeted or planned exploration on Cannonball Property and Lift Property for the next twelve months and, accordingly, the Company wrote down Lift property to $nil and the Cannonball property to $1.

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12. Loan payable

During the year end July 31, 2019, the Company received a loan in the amount of $35,000 from an unrelated individual. This loan is unsecured, bearing an interest rate of 18% per annum and mature on March 25, 2020.

13. Share capital

a) Authorized

Authorized share capital comprises an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and outstanding

As at July 31, 2019, there were 39,947,108 issued common shares. (July 31, 2018 – 33,577,105).

In November 2017, the Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement of 1,024,998 units at a price of $0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of $61,500. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.10 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. Haywood Securities Inc. received 61,500 units as finder's fees. The value of the finder's unit is $8,482, which was offset against the share capital. All securities issued pursuant to the private placement are subject to four months hold. The Company has allocated the entire proceeds to common shares and $nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method.

In January 2018, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 6,986,482 units at a price of $0.06 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $419,189. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. Finder's fees for the second tranche is $8,877. All securities issued for the Offering are subject to a four-month hold period. The Company has allocated the entire proceeds to common shares and $nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method.

13. Share capital and reserves (continued)

b) issued and outstanding (continued)

In February 2018, the Company closed another non-brokered private placement of 725,000 units at a purchase price of $0.20 per unit, for gross proceeds of $145,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.30 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. All securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four month hold. The Company has allocated the entire proceeds to common shares and $nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method.

In November 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,083,333 units at a price of $0.06 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $65,000. Each unit is comprised of on common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.16 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. All securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four month hold. The Company has allocated $54,167 of the total proceeds to common shares and $10,833 to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method.

In March 2019, the Company closed another non-brokered private placement of 3,066,667 units at a price of $0.06 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $184,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.16 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. All securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four-month hold period. The Company has allocated the entire proceeds to common shares and $nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method.

In June 2019, the Company closed another non-brokered private placement of 2,220,000 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $155,400. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.16 during the one year following the date of the warrant's issuance. All securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four-month hold period. The Company has allocated the entire proceeds to common shares and $nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual method. In connection June 2019 private placement, the Company has paid $1,120 finders' fees in cash and issued 8,000 agent warrants (the "Agent Warrant") having the same terms of the warrants issued under the private placement. The fair value of the Agent Warrants is not significant.

c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance of options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The options have a maximum term of five years.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company granted 1,200,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10 to $0.22 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vest immediately at the grant date. The fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $0.10 per option, using the Black-Scholes options pricing model.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

13. Share capital and reserves (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company granted 1,600,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.07 to $0.09 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vest immediately at the grant date. The fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $0.08 per option, using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2019	2018
Risk-free interest rate	1.40-1.83%	2.03-2.24%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	147%	229-236%
Expected forfeitures	0%	0%
Expected option life in years	5 years	5 years

The total share-based compensation expense for the year ended July 31, 2019 was $127,292 (2018 - $227,711) representing general and administrative related services.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, July 31, 2017	3,000,000	$0.08
Issued	1,200,000	0.15
Exercised	(950,000)	0.08
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, July 31, 2018	3,250,000	0.10
Issued	1,600,000	0.08
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, July 31, 2019	4,850,000	$0.10

The remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding as at July 31, 2019 is 3.37 years.

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2019:

Number of share outstanding and exercisable	Expiry date	Exercise price
800,000	February 2, 2021	$0.05
1,250,000	September 15, 2021	$0.10
500,000	January 22, 2023	$0.22
700,000	May 14, 2023	$0.10
400,000	January 16, 2024	$0.07
1,200,000	June 7, 2024	$0.09
4,850,000		

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13. Share capital and reserves (continued)

d) Share purchase warrants

	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, July 31, 2017	3,877,000	$0.12
Issued	8,797,980	0.10
Expired	(3,877,000)	0.12
Balance, July 31, 2018	8,797,980	0.10
Issued	6,370,000	0.06
Expired	(1,086,498)	0.10
Balance, July 31, 2019	14,086,482	$0.14

The following table summarizes information about share purchase warrants outstanding at July 31, 2019. All warrants are expired without being exercised subsequent to the year end.

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
6,986,482	$0.10	January 8, 2020 (*)
725,000	$0.30	March 9, 2020 (*)
1,083,333	$0.16	November 9, 2019
150,000	$0.16	March 27, 2019
2,916,667	$0.16	April 4, 2020
2,220,000	$0.16	June 7, 2020
14,081,482		

14. Segmented information

The Company's mineral properties are located in three geographic regions, Canada, USA and Peru, and its corporate assets are located in Canada. A summary of total assets and net loss by geographic region is as follows:

	July 31, 2019	Jul 31, 2018
Net loss for the year	$	$
Canada	419,603	534,759
USA	340,419	19,613
	760,022	554,371
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Canada	1	766
USA	-	-
	1	766
Assets		
Canada	154,795	330,989
USA	193,549	20,151
	348,344	351,140

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

15. Income taxes

a) Income taxes

A reconciliation between the Company's income tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported income tax expense for the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follow:

		2019		2018
Net loss before income tax	$	(760,022)	$	(553,629)
Combined statutory tax rate		27%		27%
		$		$
Computed tax recovery		(205,206)		(149,480)
Change in deferred tax not recognized		174,331		158,163
Other		30,875		(8,817)
Deferred income tax expenses (recovery)		-		(744)

b) Deferred tax assets have not been recognized with respect to the following

	2019	2018
	$	$
Deductible temporary difference	1,043,000	1,050,000
Tax losses	2,653,000	2,487,000
	3,696,000	3,537,000

The Corporation has Canadian tax loss carry forwards as approximately $9,439,000 as at July 31, 2019. The non-capital losses in Canada expire at various dates from 2024 to 2039.

No deferred tax asset has been recognized in respect of the above as the Company does not have any source of taxable income and there is uncertainty as to whether the Company will earn taxable income in the future. As a result, it is not currently probable that the benefit of such amounts will be realized.

16. Commitment

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company's USA subsidiary Global Lab entered into a lease agreement with respect to its laboratory. The lease has a 5-year term effective March 1, 2019. The Company has an option to renew the lease for anther 5 years. Pursuant to the lease agreement, the Company has paid $109,128 (USD83,000) as the security deposit (Note 9). The minimum basic lease payment for the next 12 months is approximately $120,000 (USD91,000), and approximately of $471,000 (USD358,000) for the fiscal year 2021 to 2024.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

17. Financial instruments

a) Categories of financial instruments

	July 31, 2019 $	July 31, 2018 $
Financial assets -		
Fair value through profit and loss		
Cash and cash equivalents	20,421	236,025
Marketable securities	40,625	-
Investment	19,876	52,550
Amortized cost		
Accounts receivable (excluding GST receivable)	9,098	-
Long-term deposits	155,128	46,000
	245,148	334,575
Financial liabilities – at amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	151,830	53,964
Due to related parties	7,500	9,188
Loan payable	37,209	-
	196,539	63,152

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company classified its fair value measures within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities inactive markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in market that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs, which are supported by little or no market activity.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments. Fair values were obtained by Level 1 hierarchy inputs for cash and equivalents and marketable securities. Fair value for investment in Goldeneye was obtained by Level 2 hierarch inputs. The Company does not have financial instruments using level 3 inputs.

c) Financial instruments risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management procedures. The types of risk exposure and the way such exposure is managed are provided as follows:

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk on the cash balances at the bank, GICs held by bank for reclamation and corporate credit card security deposits and amounts receivable. Cash and GICs are deposited with Schedule 1 banks or equivalent, with majority of cash held in Canadian based banking institutions, authorized under the Bank Act to accept deposits, which may be eligible for deposit insurance provided by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carry value of the financial assets.

17. Financial instruments (continued)

b) Financial instruments risk (continued)

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to assist in determining the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, including capital development and exploration expenditures. As at July 31, 2019, the Company has a cash and cash equivalent balance of $20,421 (July 31, 2018 - $236,025) available to settle current liabilities. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period. As at July 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital of $122,310 (July 31, 2018 $184,846). Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. See note 1 for additional discussion on going concern.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as market prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company is exposed to market risk through its investments in marketable securities.

If security market prices were higher or lower by 5% as at July 31, 2019, the carrying value of its investments and unrealized gains (losses) on investments would be increased or decreased by approximately $2,031, respectively. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks to the extent that cash is maintained at the financial institutions. The foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks on cash are not considered significant. The does not expose significant interest rate.

18. Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The management of the capital structure is based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and to maintain the Company in good standing with the various regulatory authorities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets to settle liabilities or return capital to its shareholders.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest in are in the exploration and pre-development stages, as such, the Company does not recognize revenue from its exploration properties.

The Company's historical sources of capital have consisted of the sale of equity securities and interest income. In order for the Company to carry out planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its working capital and expects to raise additional amounts externally as needed. There were no changes in the Company's management of capital during the year ended July 31, 2019. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

19. Subsequent events

a) In August 2019, the Company entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement to acquire a mineral tenure (the "Adjacent Property") located next to its Cannonball mineral property in northwestern British Columbia's Golden Triangle District, in exchange for the Company's mineral tenures near Kelowna, BC, known as the Dobbin Property and a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty payable on the Dobbin Property. This royalty can be purchased at any time for the sum of one million dollars.

b) In September 2019, the Company closed a private placement of 350,000 flow-through units ("FT Unit") at a price of $0.09 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $27,450. Each FT Unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant with an exercise price of $0.18 for a period of one year from the date of issuance. The gross proceeds will be used to fund exploration of the Company's Cannonball gold prospect located in northwestern British Columbia. All securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four-month hold.

c) In November 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $100,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one share purchase warrant which entitles its holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.10 per share for one year from the date issuance. The proceeds of the private placement will be used to fund the Company's testing laboratory project, keep mineral properties current and for general working capital. All securities issued under the private placement are subject for a four-month hold.

Also see Note 11b)