LKP Solutions Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2017

LKP Solutions Inc.

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NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the LKP Solutions Inc. as at and for the three months ended July 31, 2017, have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors.

LKP Solutions Inc.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Notes	As at July 31 2017 $	As at April 30 2017 (Audited) $
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash		**25,843**	15,905
Accounts receivable		**4,354**	3,566
Total current assets		**30,197**	19,471
Loan receivable	5	**-**	-
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	**-**	-
Total assets		**30,197**	19,471
Liabilities and shareholders' deficiency			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	**148,889**	170,175
Share subscriptions		**-**	-
Due to related parties	12	**66,325**	66,325
Total current liabilities		**215,214**	236,500
Convertible debenture	8	**-**	-
Total liabilities		**215,214**	236,500
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	9	**3,306,018**	3,276,003
Contributed surplus		**31,245**	31,245
Accumulated deficit		**(3,522,280)**	(3,524,277)
Total shareholders' deficiency		**(185,017)**	(217,029)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		**30,197**	19,471
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Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Robin Dow" — Director

"Patricia Purdy — Director

The notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

LKP Solutions Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Notes	**Three months ended July 31, 2017 $**	Three months ended July 31, 2016 $
Expenses			
Promotion and investor conference (recoveries)		**(985)**	-
Exploration expense	6	**2,000**	-
Regulatory, exchange, AGM, press release and transfer agent fees		**1,655**	48,335
Professional fees (recoveries)		**(13,285)**	37,824
Accretion expense		**-**	11,183
General and administrative	11	**7,200**	8,076
Net income (loss) before other items		**3,415**	(105,418)
Other items			
Finance costs and bank charges	8	**(700)**	(33)
Acquisition expense	4	**-**	-
Loan Impairment	5	**-**	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		**(718)**	-
Other income		**-**	3,658
		(1,418)	3,625
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**1,997**	(101,793)
Income (loss) per share			
Income (loss) per common share: Basic and diluted		**0.000**	(0.138)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding: Basic and diluted		**16,407,054**	738,940

The notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

LKP Solutions Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders Deficiency
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Number of common shares outstanding	Share Capital $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance as at April 30, 2016	**727,674**	**1,551,571**	**31,245**	**(2,017,529)**	**(434,713)**
Shares issued for cash	2,820,954	301,965	-	-	301,965
Shares issued for debt	535,192	190,144	-	-	190,144
Shares issued for reorganization	12,323,234	1,232,323	-	-	1,232,323
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,506,748)	(1,506,748)
Balance as at April 30, 2017	**16,407,054**	**3,276,003**	**31,245**	**(3,524,277)**	**(217,029)**
Share subscription proceeds received in advance	-	30,015	-	-	30,015
Income for the period	-	-	-	1,997	1,997
Balance as at July 31, 2017	**16,407,054**	**3,306,018**	**31,245**	**(3,522,280)**	**(185,017)**

The notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

LKP Solutions Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three months ended July 31, 2017	Three months ended July 31, 2016
	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	**1,997**	(101,793)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Accretion expense	**-**	11,183
Loan impairment	**-**	-
Acquisition expense	**-**	-
Change in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accounts receivable	**(788)**	(4,117)
Loan receivable	**-**	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(21,286)**	(9,013)
Total cash outflows from operating activities	**(20,077)**	(103,740)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**-**	-
Total cash inflows from investing activities	**-**	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share issued (net of subscription)	**-**	58,500
Share subscriptions received in advance	**30,015**	-
Due to related parties	**-**	799
Total cash inflows from financing activities	**30,015**	59,299
Total increase (decrease) in cash during the period	**9,938**	(44,441)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period	**15,905**	59,277
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	**25,843**	14,836

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 16)

The notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature of operations

LKP Solutions Inc. (the "Company" or "LKP") was incorporated as Red Ore Gold Inc. under the name "Red Ore Gold Inc." under the laws of the Province of British Columbia by Articles of Incorporation dated January 13, 2011.

The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of precious and base metals with mineral properties in the United States. At the date of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the Company has two dormant mineral properties and is currently exploring other opportunities.

On November 15, 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved a Common Share Exchange between LKP, on a consolidated basis, and a combination of Pueblo Potash Inc. ("PLK") and Agr-O Phosphate Inc, ("AOP") Each Pueblo shareholder was to receive one new LKP share for each four (4) Pueblo shares, and each Agr-O shareholder was to receive one new LKP share for each two (2) Agr-O shares). Due to the difficult market for mining stocks, this combination was not effected until April 27th, 2017.

The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of precious and base metals with mineral properties in North America. At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has two dormant mineral properties which previously were owned by PLI and AOP.

As at July 31, 2017, the Company's shares were not listed on any exchange. The office of the Company is located at #408 – 150 – 24th Street, West Vancouver, British Columbia, V7V 4G8.

Cease Trade Order Partial Revocation

In June 2013, the Company was issued a Cease Trade Order due to a failure to file its annual financial statements, Management Discussion and Analysis and certificates for the year ended April 30, 2013. Further cease trade orders followed for failure to file the 2014 annual financial statements, Management Discussion and Analysis and certificates, and the subsequent quarterly financial reports.

On March 11, 2016 each of the British Columbia Securities Commission (the **BCSC**, in respect of its cease trade order dated September 8, 2014), the Ontario Securities Commission (the **OSC**, in respect of its cease trade order dated September 23, 2014) and the Alberta Securities Commission (the **ASC**, in respect of its cease trade order dated December 9, 2014) issued partial revocation and variation orders (the **Partial Revocation Orders**) in respect of the cease trade orders issued by each commission (collectively, the **Cease Trade Orders**) for the failure of the Company to file its comparative financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2014 and Form 51-102F1 *Management's Discussion and Analysis* for the period ended April 30, 2014 as required by National Policy 51-102 - Continuous Disclosure Obligations and the respective securities legislation of British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta (note 19).

On May 16, 2016 the Cease Trade Orders were revoked.

Going concern

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business, for the next fiscal year. At July 31, 2017 the Company had cash of $25,843 (April 30, 2017 - $15,906), a working capital deficiency of $185,017 (April 30, 2017 - $217,029) and an accumulated deficit of $3,522,280 (April 30, 2017 - $3,524,277).

The Company's solvency, ability to meet its liabilities as they become due and to continue its operations, is currently essentially dependent on funding provided by one investor. If the investor is unwilling to provide ongoing funding to the Company and/or if the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the immediate future, the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favorable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures or cease operations. This material uncertainty may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying value or presentation of assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of preparation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 13. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies and methods of application as the most recent audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017, except they do not include all the information required for annual audited financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2017.

The preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on September 28, 2017.

Basis of Consolidation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 100% subsidiary Pueblo Lithium Inc., which is a combination of Pueblo Potash Inc. and Agr-O Phosphate Inc. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated or consolidated.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net loss. Exchange gains and losses arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net loss. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in respect of such financial instrument.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net loss or other comprehensive loss consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of financial position comprise cash held at banks and bank overdraft. The Company's cash is invested with major financial institutions in business accounts. The Company does not invest in any asset-backed deposits/investments.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relates to costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources and includes costs such as exploratory drilling and sample testing and the costs of pre-feasibility studies. Exploration and evaluation expenditures for each area of interest are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are expensed at their cost of acquisition or at fair value if purchased as part of a business combination.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

The Company did not have any provisions as at April 30, 2017 and 2016.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, stock options and share warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options (determined using Black-Scholes model) at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is recorded irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. Options or warrants granted related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. When options expire unexercised, the related amount in contributed surplus is transferred to retained earnings/deficit.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Earnings/loss per share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant year.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's financial assets include cash and accounts receivable classified as loans and receivable.

All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment. Amortized cost is accounted by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in finance costs.

b) Available-for-sale investments

Non-derivative financial assets that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables are classified as available-for-sale and comprise principally the Company's strategic investments in entities not qualifying as subsidiaries or associates. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive loss. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive loss, is recognized in profit or loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale investments are carried at cost.

On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive loss is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to profit or loss.

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under "pass-through" arrangement; and either, a) the company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks or rewards of the asset, nor has it transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement with the asset.

In that case, the Company will also recognize an associated financial liability. The transferred asset and associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indicators that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulties, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganizations and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets which are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets which are not individually significant. Assets which are individually assessed for impairment for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or decreased by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise of trade payables, due to related parties, shares' subscriptions and convertible debenture. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year which are unpaid.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets is determined at each reporting date by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations, without any deductions for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a similar instrument, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation model.

Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC have issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective during the period ended July 31, 2017:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This standard presents two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flows' characteristics of the financial asset. Furthermore, the standard introduces a single forward-looking expected credit loss impairment model.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 - Revenue, IAS 11 - Construction contracts and other revenue related interpretations. IFRS 15 provides for a single five-step model that applies to contracts with customers. The proposed framework establishes principles for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 - Leases replaces IAS 17 Leases, and related interpretations.

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer/lessee and the supplier/lessor. More specifically, IFRS 16 is requiring assessing whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. In such cases, leases are capitalized as "right-of-use assets" or as "property, plant and equipment". Therefore, the new requirement eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive loss in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

1) Rehabilitation provisions

As at April 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company has not provided for any rehabilitation cost as it believes that the current stage of exploration activity does not create significant rehabilitation responsibilities.

2) Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. Subsequent to April 30, 2015 the Company disposed of its last interest in mineral properties.

3) Income taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. As at April 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on the basis that it is not probable that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

4. Business Acquisition

On April 27, 2017, the Company completed the acquisition (100%) of Pueblo Lithium Inc. The acquisition price was $1,232,324. The purchase price is supported by value of Company shares being issued at the time. The acquisition was financed by the issuance of 12,323,324 common shares of the Company.

The total purchase price of $1,232,324 was allocated to the fair value of the net assets of Pueblo Lithium Inc. as follows:

Cash	$	14,588
Receivables		4,939
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(94,516)
Shareholder loans		(51,145)
Acquisition expense		1,358,458
Purchase price – fair value	$	1,232,324

The following table summarizes Pueblo Lithium Inc. revenue, expenses and net income.

		For the year ended April 31, 2017
Revenue	$	-
Expenses		(12,430)

Net loss	$	(12,430)

5. Loan receivable

The Company has advanced $15,000 to VFP Therapies SAS (“VFP”) (a French non related private company) which is unsecured and non-interest bearing with no specified terms of repayment. The Company was negotiating to acquire 100% of VFP through a proposed share exchange agreement. On November 17, 2016, the Company announced cancellation and termination of all agreements with VFP.

Collection of the amount receivable is considered doubtful and an impairment equal to 100% of the unpaid balance has been recorded.

6. Exploration and evaluation properties

The Company expenses all exploration costs on an annual basis. The properties are carried forward at a nil asset valuation.

In 2011, Pueblo acquired a 100% an interest in two mineral exploration properties (approximately 53kms x 12 kms) in Baja California, Mexico. The project remains dormant.

In 2012, Agro acquired a 100% interest in Nevagro LLC, which in turn owns a Prospecting License on a 100% interest in the 2,560 acre Murdock Mountain phosphate deposit. The deposit is reported to contain a non-43-101 compliant resource of 8-18 million tons of 15% P205. In 2014 the license was put into limbo due to an EPA study on the Sage Grouse in the area. In August of 2015, the study was completed and the prospecting license was back in force, subject to the BLM studying the exploration programme submitted by Agro. The project remains dormant.

In November of 2013, Agr-o sold a 10% participating interest in the Nevagro property for $125,000 in exploration expenses to Quia Resources Inc. (now Eastern Legends Inc., a private company). The venture remains dormant.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The Company’s accounts payable and accrued liabilities are broken down as follows:

	As at April 30, 2017 $	As at April 30, 2017 **$**
Accounts payable	**89,889**	110,602
Accrued liabilities	**59,000**	59,573
Accrued interest on convertible debt (note 12)	**-**	-
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**148,889**	170,175

8. Convertible debenture

On May 30, 2012, the Board of Directors of the Company and Rosehearty Energy Inc. ("Rosehearty") (formerly Galahad Metals Inc.) approved the issuance of a convertible, unsecured debenture with the principal amount of $186,419 to settle amounts payable to Rosehearty of $186,419. The debenture bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, with interest payable annually on May 30 of each year, and has a maturity date of May 30, 2017 (the “Maturity Date”).

Upon issuance of the debenture, the liability component of the convertible debenture was recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The fair value of the conversion feature was determined at the time of issuance as the difference between the principal value of the convertible debenture and the present value of contractually determined stream of future cash flows discounted at the rate of interest of 15% based on the estimated rate for debt with comparable terms, but without the conversion option.

The liability component of the convertible debenture was valued at $155,174 using an implicit rate of 15%. The difference between the principal value of the debt and the fair value of the liability component of $31,245 has been recorded as equity upon initial recognition. The discount on the debenture is being accreted such that the liability at maturity will equal the face value of $186,419.

The allocation of the liability and equity components of convertible debt at issuance are as follows:

		May 30, 2012
Long-term liability, net of transaction costs	$	155,174
Equity component - conversion option, net of transaction costs		31,245
Face value	$	186,419

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the convertible debenture as at April 30, 2016:

	Face Value	**Debt Component**	**Equity Component**
	$	**$**	**$**
Balance at May 30, 2012 (date of issuance)	186,419	155,174	31,245
Accumulated accretion on convertible debenture	-	14,791	-
Balance at April 30, 2015	**186,419**	**169,965**	**31,245**
Accretion on convertible debenture	-	5,271	-
Balance at April 30, 2016	**186,419**	**175,236**	**31,245**

As at April 30, 2016, the Company booked an interest expense of $18,642 for a total accrued of $35,701 (2015 - $17,059) on the convertible debenture.

Effective May 4, 2016 Rosehearty elected to convert the debenture for shares of the Company. This resulted in the company recognizing the accretion of deferred discount in the amount of $11,183 in the three months ended July 31, 2016 and issuing 372,838 pre-consolidated ("PC") common shares to Rosehearty. Concurrently, the Company issued 1,249,800 PC common shares to Rosehearty in settlement of $31,245 in outstanding interest on the debenture.

9. Share capital and reserves

a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value, issuable in series.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

At July 31, 2017, following the consolidation as set out in (Section 7:c)i)) below, the Company has 16,407,054 (April 30, 2017 - 16,407,054) common shares issued and outstanding

b) Preferred shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares with the rights, privileges and restrictions determined by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance.

There were no issuances of preferred shares during the period ended July 31, 2017 and 2016. As at July 31, 2017, the Company has no preferred shares outstanding (April 30, 2017 – Nil).

c) Share Consolidation and Share issuances

On July 21, 2016 the Company issued 372,838 Pre-consolidation ("PC") shares upon the conversion of the debenture in the face amount of $186,419 (see Note 6):

On July 21, 2016 the Company issued 5,932,933 PC shares in settlement of $156,441 in accounts payable and accrued interest.

On July 31, 2016 the company issued 6,030,000 PC units at $0.025 per unit for cash of $150,750. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant to acquire one Company common share for $0.033 for 24 months from date of issue.

On November 17, 2016 the Company announced that as approved by the required majority of the shareholders at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the common shares of the Company had been consolidated on a 30:1 basis (30 old for 1 new).

On January 12, 2017, the Company issued 325,000 Common Shares as settlement in full of an outstanding debt, pursuant to a Debt Settlement Agreement entered into by the parties.

On January 18, 2017, the Company issued 2,056,250 Common Shares for $0.001 per share for cash of $2,056. The issue was considered as equalization shares relating to private placements and debt settlements which were completed on May 10, 2016 and July 21, 2016, at $0.75 per post consolidated share.

On April 24, 2017, the Company issued 565,000 common shares for $0.100 per share for cash of $56,600.

On April 27, 2017, the Company issued 4,556,000 common shares to the holders of PLK and 7,634,733 to shareholders of AOP.

There were no issuances of common shares in the three month period ended July 31, 2017.

During the three month period ended July 31, 2017, $30,015 subscription proceeds were received in advance related to a private placement subsequent to the period (Note 18).

d) Warrants

As at July 31, 2017, the Company had a total of 201,000 (April 30, 2017 – 201,000) common share warrants issued and outstanding. The following is a summary of changes in warrants:

	July 31, 2017		April 30, 2017	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Consolidated Outstanding, beginning of period	**201,000**	**1.00**	Nil	-
Issued	**-**	**-**	201,000	1.00
Expired	**-**	**-**	-	-
Consolidated Outstanding, end of period	**201,000**	**1.00**	201,000	1.00

On January 31, 2017, the Company had warrants issued and outstanding as follows as the price of the warrants had been reduced to $0.20.

As a result of the share exchange between LKP and PLI and the following additional LKP warrants are now outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise price	Expiry
201,000	$0.20	July 21, 2018
892,500	$0.10	October 1, 2018
565,000	$0.20	December 31, 2018

10. Stock options

Under the terms of the Company's stock option plan (the "Plan") all options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price on the day immediately preceding the date of grant. The term of options is determined by the Board of Directors and is typically three or five years with a maximum term of 10 years. Options issued to consultants who perform investor relations activities will be subject to a vesting schedule whereby no more than 25% of the options granted may vest in any three month period. The maximum number of options authorized for issue shall be 10% of the outstanding shares in issue at the date of the option grant.

At July 31, 2017 and 2016, there are no stock options outstanding.

During the three month periods ended July 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no stock options granted.

11. General and administrative expenses

	July 31, 2017 **$**	July 31, 2017
Rent	**4,162**	2,800
Phone, utilities, supplies and other	**1,515**	2,680
Website, internet and printing	**311**	472
Contractor fees	**1,212**	2,124
Total	**7,200**	8,076

12. Related party transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The Company considers Rosehearty Energy Inc. ("Rosehearty") (formerly Galahad Metals Inc.) to be related companies due to common directors and management.

On November 17, 2016, the shareholders of Pueblo Potash Inc. and Agro Phosphate Inc. (both of which were considered related companies due to common directors and management) voted to amalgamate to form Pueblo Lithium Inc. ("PLI"). The resulting company is no longer considered a related company, as a majority of the directors of PLI are not the same as the directors of the Company. The amalgamation of the Company with Pueblo and Agro finally took place on April 27, 2017.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management of the Company are members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Key management remuneration includes the following:

	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2016
Short-term key management benefits		
Compensation	**$NIL**	$NIL

The Company has no employees. Compensation fees are paid/accrued to key management personnel which include the CEO, CFO, and the Corporate Secretary. The Company has incurred no director's fees and stipends for the three month period ended 31 July 2017 and 2016. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is (a) $41,165 (April 30, 2017 - $41,165) owing to the CEO, (b) $1,500 for an advance owing to Agro (April 30, 2017 - $1,500), (c) $18,750 (April 30, 2017 - $18,750) owing to the CFO.

Related party transactions:

(1) The Corporate Secretary contract service costs of $Nil (2016 - $Nil).
(2) The CEO has advanced the Company $41,165 (April 30, 2017 - $41,165) which has no specified terms of repayment, is unsecured and non-interest bearing and is presented as due to related party.
(3) The former Chief Executive Officer advanced the company Nil (April 30, 2017 - $Nil) - for a cumulated amount of $81,145 which amount was converted in a shares for debt arrangement to common shares on January 12, 2017.

(4) At April 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company has a long term convertible note with a face value $186,419 (2015 - $186,419) payable to Rosehearty Energy Inc. (Note 8). The convertible debt has accrued interest of $35,701 (2015 - $17,059) which is reflected in accrued liabilities. The Company recognized accretion expense of $5,271 (2015 - $5,271) related to the convertible note. The note was converted May 16, 2016 (Note 8).

13. Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable, shares subscriptions, due to related parties and convertible debenture. The fair value of certain instruments approximates the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

	Financial Instrument Classification	Carrying amount $	Fair value $
Financial assets			
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss	25,843	25,843
Loan receivable	Fair value through profit and loss	4,354	4,354
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	Other financial liabilities	148,889	148,889
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities	66,325	66,325

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at July 31, 2017	**$**
Financial liabilities at fair value	
Level 1	
Cash	**25,843**
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**25,843**

As at April 30, 2017	**$**
Financial assets at fair value	
Level 1	
Cash	15,905
Total level financial assets at fair value	15,905

Cash in the bank

The cash is held in reputable national banks and accordingly, there is minimal credit risk.

Financial risk management and objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and commodity price risk).

The Company thoroughly examines the various financial risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company currently does not have any outstanding interest bearing assets. The Company has an outstanding convertible debenture with a related party. The debenture has a fixed interest rate at 10% with annual payments. As a result, the Company does not have any exposure to fluctuations in the interest rate but does have a risk of fair value. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in certificates of deposit issued by a Canadian chartered bank with which it keeps its bank accounts.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as all its operations are now in Canada.

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flows primarily from its financing activities.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled exploration and evaluation activity as well as forecasted cash inflows and outflows due in day to day business. Liquidity is measured in various time bands, on day to day and week-to-week basis, as well as on long term liquidity needs over 180 day to 360 day look out periods.

Funding for long term liquidity needs is based on the ability of the Company to successfully complete private placements as well as, in certain cases, to pay the outstanding balances owed in shares of the Company rather than in cash.

As at July 31, 2017, the Company had cash of $25,843 and current liabilities of $215,214.

The Company considers expected cash flow from financial assets in managing liquidity risk. The Company's existing cash resources currently do not meet the current cash outflow requirements. As a result, the Company is at a risk of not being a going concern if management is unable to raise the appropriate funds prior to the maturity of the financial liabilities. Appropriate going concern disclosures have been made in Note 1.

14. Segmented information

LKP Solutions Inc. has sold or given back all of its mineral properties. Its only activity is exploring business opportunities.

15. Contingencies and commitments

1) The Company's operations were governed by governmental laws and regulations regarding environmental protection. Environmental consequences are difficult to both predict and identify, in terms of level, impact or timeline. At the present time and to the best knowledge of its management, the Company is in conformity with the laws and regulations in effect. Restoration costs will be accrued in the financial statements only when they will be reasonably estimated and will be charged to the earnings at the time.

16. Supplemental cash flow information

	July 31, 2017 $	July 31, 2016 $
Cash paid during the year for interest	-	-
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	July 31, 2017 $	30 April 2017 $
Cash	25,843	15,905

17. Capital management

The Company's capital structure has been defined by management as being comprised of shareholders' deficiency. The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure are to preserve the Company's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations and to finance its exploration activities and general corporate costs. This is achieved by the Board of Directors review and acceptance of exploration budgets that are achievable within existing resources and the timely matching and release of the next stage of expenditures with the resources made available from private placements or other funding.

The Company monitors its capital structure using annual forecasted cash flows, exploration budgets and targets for the year as well as corporate capitalization schedules.

The Company currently has no source of revenues; as such the Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

Based on available funds, the Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it to maintain flexibility while achieving the objectives stated above as well as support future business opportunities. To manage the capital structure the Company may adjust its exploration programs, operating expenditure plans, or issue new common shares and warrants.

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 is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements or covenants. The Company's approach to capital management has not changed over the last year.

18. Subsequent events not otherwise disclosed

On July 30, 2017, the Company announced a proposed Private Placement of $250,000, through the placement of 2,500,000 Units at $0.10 per Unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, each warrant exercisable at $0.20 for two years from closing. This transaction has not closed as at July 31, 2017.

On August 25, 2017, the Company announced that a Letter of Intent has been entered into as at August 15, 2017, with **Osoyoos Cannabis Inc. ("OSO**") The Letter of Intent contemplates a share exchange (the "Exchange") of one OSO common share for each 2.5 LKP shares. As OSO is raising funds at $0.25, and LKP at $0.10, the exchange ratio makes sense. OSO has approximately 30.5 million shares outstanding and LKP will have approximately 7 million consolidated shares at the time of the Exchange. The Company has set an Annual and Special meeting date of October 12th for the shareholders to vote on the Exchange.