

Fox River Resources Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2019 and 2018

(presented in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Fox River Resources Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Fox River Resources Corporation and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' 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 consolidated financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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 Brock Stroud.

MNP LLP

Toronto, Ontario
February 27, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

Fox River Resources Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at	Oct. 31, 2019	Oct. 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3a)	\$ 867,400	\$ 1,136,298
Sales tax receivable	5,813	5,233
Prepaid expenses	6,742	5,609
Marketable securities (note 8)	28,576	-
	908,531	1,147,140
Non-current assets		
Restricted cash (note 3a)	5,000	5,000
Total assets	\$ 913,531	\$ 1,152,140
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 23,138	\$ 25,953
	23,138	25,953
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 4)	1,271,643	1,271,643
Share based payment reserve (note 5)	125,580	96,580
Deficit	(506,830)	(242,036)
	890,393	1,126,187
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 913,531	\$ 1,152,140

Reporting entity (note 1)
 Commitments and contingencies (note 12)

Approved by the Board:

"Stephen Case"
 Director

"Elizabeth Leonard"
 Director

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

Fox River Resources Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Year ended Oct. 31, 2019	Year ended Oct. 31, 2018
Expenses		
Consulting fees (note 11)	\$ 102,000	\$ 82,000
Administration	39,917	37,424
Exploration & evaluation expenditures (note 9 & 11)	44,478	40,071
Shareholder information	30,679	30,336
Professional fees	24,561	26,217
Share based payments (note 5 & 11)	29,000	-
(Loss) from operations	(270,635)	(216,048)
Interest income	17,391	10,772
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of marketable securities (note 8)	(11,550)	-
Gain on sale of land (note 7)	-	559,699
Transaction costs on sale of land (note 7)	-	(57,142)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (264,794)	\$ 297,281
Basic and fully diluted income (loss) per share (note 6)	\$ (0.006)	\$ 0.007

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

Fox River Resources Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended,	Oct. 31, 2019	Oct. 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ (264,794)	\$ 297,281
Gain on sale of land (note 7)	-	(559,699)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities (note 8)	11,550	-
Share based payments (note 5)	29,000	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(580)	(116)
Prepaid expenses	(1,133)	3,755
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,815)	6,328
	(228,772)	(252,451)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of marketable securities (note 8)	(40,126)	-
Sale of land (note 7)	-	1,000,000
	(40,126)	1,000,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(268,898)	747,549
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,136,298	388,749
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 867,400	\$ 1,136,298
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	\$ 17,391	\$ 10,772

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

Fox River Resources Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Number of shares	Share capital	Share based payment reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, October 31, 2017	41,278,527	\$ 1,271,643	\$ 96,580	\$ (539,317)	\$ 828,906
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	297,281	297,281
Balance, October 31, 2018	41,278,527	\$ 1,271,643	\$ 96,580	\$ (242,036)	\$ 1,126,187
Share based payments (note 5)	-	-	29,000	-	29,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(264,794)	(264,794)
Balance, October 31, 2019	41,278,527	\$ 1,271,643	\$ 125,580	\$ (506,830)	\$ 890,393

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

Fox River Resources Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
October 31, 2019 and 2018

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Fox River Resources Corporation ("Fox River" or the "Company") was incorporated pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act under the name "9508309 Canada Inc." on November 12, 2015. Articles of amendment were subsequently filed on December 7, 2015 to change the name of the Company to "Fox River Resources Corporation". The registered office of the Company is located at 350 Bay Street, Suite 700, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2S6. The Company has one wholly-owned subsidiary: Baltic Resources Inc. ("Baltic").

The Company's business plan includes acquiring, exploring, evaluating and developing mineral and natural resources properties such as its wholly-owned Martison Phosphate Project.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND 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") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business, and on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements and authorized their issuance on February 27, 2020.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market instruments and Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GICs") which are readily convertible into cash or have maturities at the date of purchase of less than ninety days.

	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Cash	\$ 86,100	\$ 125,263
Money market instruments & GICs	781,300	1,011,035
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 867,400	\$ 1,136,298

Restricted cash consists of GIC collateral of \$5,000 for a corporate credit card.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policies

The Company adopted the following standard during the year ended October 31, 2019.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The effective date for the application of IFRS 9 was November 1, 2018. The Company's adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a material impact upon the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Future accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of these financial statements are listed below. This list is of standards and interpretations issued that the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) on lease accounting which was incorporated into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting by the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) in June 2016. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases - Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Lease assets and liabilities are initially recognized on a present value basis and subsequently, similarly to other non-financial assets and financial liabilities, respectively. The lessor accounting requirements are substantially unchanged and, accordingly, continue to require classification and measurement as either operating or finance leases. The new standard also introduces detailed disclosure requirements for both the lessee and lessor. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has reviewed the standard in detail and determined that the impact on the Company's financial statements will not be material.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(e) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share amounts are computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. For the year ended October 31, 2018, the diluted per share amount reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. For the year ended October 31, 2019, the diluted per share amount does not reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares as it would be anti-dilutive.

Fox River Resources Corporation
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Effective November 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). In July 2014, the IASB issued the final publication of the IFRS 9 standard, which supersedes IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, new guidance for measuring impairment on financial assets, and new hedge accounting guidance. The Company has adopted IFRS 9 on a retrospective basis, however, this guidance had no impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 contains the primary measurement categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). The new hedge accounting guidance aligns hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management objectives and strategies. IFRS 9 does not fundamentally change the types of hedging relationships or the requirement to measure and recognize ineffectiveness; however, it allows more hedging strategies used for risk management to qualify for hedge accounting and introduces more judgement to assess the effectiveness of a hedging relationship, primarily from a qualitative standpoint.

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of the Company's financial instruments as at November 1, 2018 as a result of adopting IFRS 9 (along with comparison to IAS 39).

Classification	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL	FVTPL
Restricted cash	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the accounting policy for financial instruments as disclosed in the Company's October 31, 2018 consolidated financial statements has been updated as follows.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities is classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest". The Company's restricted cash is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities does not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they fall into one of the five exemptions detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at FVTPL, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Expected credit loss impairment model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial application. The adoption of the expected credit loss impairment model had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet consist of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are measured at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

(g) Share based payments

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan which is described in Note 5. All stock-based awards are measured and recognized at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes fair valuation option pricing model. The estimated fair value of the stock options is recorded as share based payment expense over the vesting period or at the date of the grant if the options vest immediately with the corresponding effect recorded in share based payment reserve within shareholder's equity. The valuation is dependent on a number of estimates, including the risk free interest rate, the level of share volatility, together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share purchase options. Any consideration paid to the Company with respect to the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital along with any related share based payment reserve.

(h) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral claims and credits all revenues received against the exploration expenditures. Such costs include, but are not limited to geological work, geophysical studies, property holding costs, exploratory drilling and sampling.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized; this includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

(i) Share issue costs

Costs incurred for the issue of common shares and warrants are deducted from share capital and warrants respectively.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized either in profit or loss and comprehensive income or loss or in equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent their future recovery is probable. At the end of each reporting period, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

(k) Asset retirement obligation

The operations of the Company are subject to regulations governing the environment, including future site restoration costs for mineral properties. The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. If a reasonable estimate of fair value cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability is recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made.

The Company has determined that there are no asset retirement obligations or any other environmental obligations with respect to its mineral properties, and therefore no liability has been recognized in these financial statements.

(l) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. The financial statements include judgements and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain, and actual outcomes could differ. The impacts of such judgements and estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods when the revision affects both current and future periods. The preparation of these financial statements required the following critical accounting estimates and significant judgements:

- (i) The fair value of stock options issued is subject to the limitations of the Black Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.
- (ii) The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company.
- (iii) Management has exercised their judgment in determining the provision for future income taxes. The judgment is based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law as it relates to the transactions and activities entered into by the Company.

Fox River Resources Corporation
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4. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of non-voting special shares. As at October 31, 2019, the Company had 41,278,527 common shares issued and outstanding.

The Company did not issue any common shares during the years ended October 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Number of Shares	Consideration
Balance, October 31, 2018 and 2019	41,278,527	\$ 1,271,643

5. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has a Share Option Plan (the "Plan") under which it is authorized to grant options to purchase common shares of the Company to directors, senior officers, employees and/or consultants of the Company. The aggregate number of shares of the Company which may be issued and sold under the Plan will not exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding from time to time. Share options are granted with a maximum term of five years with vesting requirements at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

On August 19, 2019, the Company issued 500,000 share options exercisable at \$0.07 per share for a period of five years, with an ascribed value of \$29,000 estimated using the Black-Scholes model for option pricing using the following assumptions: stock price - \$0.07; expected dividend yield - 0%; volatility factor - 120.66%; risk-free interest rate - 1.21%; and expected life of 5 years.

The following table reflects the continuity of share options for the years ended October 31, 2018 and 2019.

	Options	Exercise price
Balance, October 31, 2017 and 2018	2,200,000	\$ 0.05
Granted	500,000	0.07
Balance, October 31, 2019	2,700,000	\$ 0.05

As at October 31, 2019, the following share options were outstanding and exercisable:

Expiry date	Options	Exercise price
August 1, 2020	500,000	\$ 0.05
April 1, 2021	1,700,000	0.05
August 19, 2024	500,000	0.07
Options Outstanding and Exercisable	2,700,000	\$ 0.05

Fox River Resources Corporation
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6. INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted income (loss) per share:

	Year ended Oct. 31, 2019	Year ended Oct. 31, 2018
Net income (loss)	\$ (264,794)	\$ 297,281
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	41,278,527	41,278,527
Diluted	41,278,527	41,645,194
Basic income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.006)	\$ 0.007
Diluted income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.006)	\$ 0.007

7. LAND

On March 20, 2018, the Company sold the 71 acres of land the Company owned in the City of Brandon, Manitoba for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000. Prior to its sale, the land was carried at a book value of \$440,301. Accordingly, upon the closing of the sale, the Company recognized a gain of \$559,699. In connection with the sale, the Company incurred transaction costs totaling \$57,142, including real estate broker fees of \$50,000, and legal fees of \$7,142.

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

During the year ended October 31, 2019, the Company purchased 300,800 common shares in Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc. The Company held the following marketable securities as at October 31, 2019:

Company	Security	Cost	Unrealized Gain/Loss	Oct. 31, 2019 Fair Value
Chibougamau Independent Mines Inc.	300,800 common shares	\$ 40,126	\$ (11,550)	\$ 28,576

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Martison Phosphate Project (the "Project"), which is located about 70 kilometers northeast of the town of Hearst, Ontario. The Project mining leases and claims cover a contiguous area of approximately 8,256 ha. The Company's interest in the Project is subject to a net sales returns ("NSR") royalty of 1% for all phosphate concentrate sold, a royalty of \$0.40 per tonne of phosphate concentrate produced subject to escalation based on phosphoric acid prices, and an NSR royalty of 2% for all non-phosphate-related products sold. The Company has a one-time right to acquire the 1% NSR royalty prior to commencement of commercial production for \$3,000,000.

Fox River Resources Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES (continued)

The following table sets forth the items under exploration and evaluation expenditures:

	Year ended Oct. 31, 2019	Year ended Oct. 31, 2018
Leases and property taxes ¹	\$ 14,181	\$ 18,471
Storage and rent	21,600	21,600
Technical and consulting	8,697	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ 44,478	\$ 40,071

¹Includes property taxes paid on Martison mining leases and land in Brandon, Manitoba prior to the closing of the land sale on March 20, 2018.

10. INCOME TAXES

(a) Provision for income taxes

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2018 - 26.5%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2019	2018
Net income (loss) before recovery of income taxes	\$ (264,794)	\$ 297,281
Expected income tax (recovery) expense	(70,171)	78,780
Increase (decrease) resulting from		
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	1,530	-
Share based compensation and non-deductible expenses	7,685	-
Non taxable portion of capital gain	-	(66,590)
Other including true-ups	35	60
Change in tax benefits not recognized	60,921	(12,250)
Total income tax (recovery) expense	\$ -	\$ -

Fox River Resources Corporation
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10. INCOME TAXES (continued)

(b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 766	\$ 740
Non-capital losses	563,349	345,960
Resource pools - mineral properties	32,580,165	32,571,470
Share issue costs	2,005	4,010
Marketable securities	11,550	-

The Canadian non-capital loss expire over the years 2036-2039. Share issue and financing costs will be fully amortized in 2020. The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Director and executive compensation

Director and executive compensation for the years ended October 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	Year ended Oct. 31, 2019	Year ended Oct. 31, 2018
Cash compensation	\$ 102,000	\$ 82,000
Fair value of share options	29,000	-
Total	\$ 131,000	\$ 82,000

A director received the following stock options during the year ended October 31, 2019:

Expiry date	Number of options	Exercise price	Stock Price at grant	Risk-free interest rate	Expected life	Volatility factor	Fair value
Aug. 19, 2024	500,000	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	1.21%	5.0	120.66%	\$ 0.058

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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(b) Director and executive transactions

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to entities over which directors and executive management have control or significant influence were as follows:

	Note	Transaction value		Balance outstanding	
		Year ended Oct. 31, 2019	Year ended Oct. 31, 2018	Oct. 31, 2019	Oct. 31, 2018
Consulting fees	(i)	\$ 102,000	\$ 82,000	\$ -	\$ -
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(ii)	16,200	21,600	-	-
Total		\$ 118,200	\$ 103,600	\$ -	\$ -

- (i) The Company pays consulting fees of \$5,000 per month to Stephen Case, the Chief Executive Officer and a Director, and \$3,500 per month to Fraser Laschinger, the Chief Financial Officer.
- (ii) The Company pays rent of \$1,800 per month for the storage of drill core and supplies to D&S McKinnon Holdings Limited, a corporation controlled by a relative of Gordon McKinnon, a former Director of the Company who ceased to be a related party as of August 1, 2019.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Mining leases

The Company has three 21-year mining leases with the Province of Ontario which grant the Company surface and mining rights to the Project. One of the mining leases commenced on August 1, 2002 and the remaining two on May 1, 2011. The aggregate annual payment for the three leases is estimated to be approximately \$13,000.

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure consists of shareholder's equity, which amounted to \$ 890,393 on October 31, 2019. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. Neither the Company nor its subsidiary is subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended October 31, 2019.

14. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

(a) Credit risk

The Company's cash balance of \$ 86,100 is held by a Schedule I Canadian Chartered Bank. The Company's cash equivalents balance of \$ 781,300 primarily consists of investment savings accounts and/or guaranteed investment certificates issued by Schedule I Canadian Chartered Banks. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments is remote.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to fund its liabilities as they become due. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at October 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$ 867,400 to settle current liabilities of \$ 23,138 .

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. Interest rate risk is remote.

(d) Market price risk

The Company is indirectly exposed to price risk with respect to the price of phosphate products. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Price risk is remote since the Company is not a producing entity.

(e) Marketable securities price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of the marketable securities held by the Company. The Company's marketable securities are not part of its core operations, and accordingly, gains and losses from these investments are not representative of the Company's performance. As at October 31, 2019, the impact of a 10% increase or decrease in the share prices of the marketable securities would have resulted in an increase or decrease of \$ 2,858 that would have been included in net loss and comprehensive loss.