FLOW METALS CORP.

Financial Statements

For the Period Ended July 31, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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Adam Kim
ADAM SUNG KIM LTD.
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Flow Metals Corp.

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Flow Metals Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at July 31, 2018, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the period from the date of incorporation on July 11, 2018 to July 31, 2018 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained in my audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from the date of incorporation on July 11, 2018 to July 31, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred losses to date. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

"Adam Sung Kim Ltd."
Chartered Professional Accountant

Burnaby, British Columbia
November 23, 2018

FLOW METALS CORP.
Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	July 31, 2018 $
Assets	-
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Current Liabilities	
Bank overdraft	1
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,675
	5,676
Shareholders' Equity	
Share capital (Note 5)	5
Deficit	(5,681)
	(5,676)
	-

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 11)

Approved by the Board of Directors on November 23, 2018:

"Scott Sheldon"	*"Donald Sheldon"*
Scott Sheldon, Director & CEO	Donald Sheldon, Director

FLOW METALS CORP.
Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the period ended July 31, 2018 $
Administrative Expenses	
Audit and accounting fees	3,838
Consulting fees	1,837
General and administrative	6
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(5,681)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(56.81)
Weighted average shares outstanding	100

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

FLOW METALS CORP.
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital				
	Common Shares	Amount $	Contributed surplus $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance, at July 11, 2018 (incorporation)	100	5	-	-	5
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(5,681)	(5,681)
Balance, at July 31, 2018	100	5	-	(5,681)	(5,676)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

FLOW METALS CORP.
Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Period ended July 31, 2018 $
Cash provided by (used in):	
Operating activities	
Net loss for the period	(5,681)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,675
	(6)
Financing activities	
Issue of shares	5
Bank overdraft	1
	6
Increase in cash	-
Cash, beginning of period	-
Cash, end of period	-
Supplemental information	
Interest paid	-
Taxes paid	-

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Flow Metals Corp. ("Flow Metals" or the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) with 100 common shares issued to its initial and sole shareholder, Go Cobalt Mining Corp. ("Go Cobalt"). The Company's registered office is located at Suite 810 – 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1H2, Canada.

The Company entered into a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement") with Go Cobalt whereby the Company will own all of Go Cobalt's interest in the New Brenda Property (Note 4). As consideration for the New Brenda Property, the Company will issue 9,767,234 common shares, equal to one common share of the Company for every six common shares of Go Cobalt outstanding, to Go Cobalt, which will then be distributed to the shareholders of Go Cobalt pro-rata based on their relative shareholdings of Go Cobalt (Note 11). Following the Arrangement, the Company will be a junior mineral exploration company focused on copper and gold exploration projects in Canada. Its primary focus will be exploration of the New Brenda Property located in Southern British Columbia approximately 40km west of Kelowna, British Columbia.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due. As at July 31, 2018, the Company has not generated any revenues from operations and has an accumulated deficit of $5,681. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

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

(b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of a company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The presentation currency for a company is the currency in which the company chooses to present its financial statements. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(b) Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years. Taxes on income in the interim periods are accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of asset and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

(c) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities of greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting periods, which are classified as non-current assets. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs.

Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivative liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. These liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other liabilities and loans. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. Impairment losses recognized for equity securities are not reversed.

(d) Loss Per Share

Basic earnings or loss per share is computed by dividing the earnings or loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the relevant period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted earnings or loss per share. Stock options, share purchase warrants, and other equity instruments are dilutive when the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options, warrants and other equity instruments. When a loss has been incurred, basic and diluted loss per share is the same because the exercise of options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

(e) Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income or loss is the change in net assets arising from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources, and comprises net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss. Financial assets that are classified as available for sale will have revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income or loss until the asset is removed from the balance sheet.

(f) Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects in shareholders' equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the agreement to issue shares was concluded. Common shares held by the Company are classified as treasury stock and recorded as a reduction to shareholders' equity.

(g) Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(h) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period. Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include recognition of deferred income tax amounts and provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs.

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

Determination of functional currency
The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

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

(i) New Accounting Standards

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for future accounting periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below. The following standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 - *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"). IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods or services. The standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction contracts and related interpretations. IFRS15 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early application permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

In June 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16"). IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. However, lessees are no longer classifying leases as either operating leases or finance leases as it is required by IAS 17. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its financial statements.

4. Plan of Arrangement

Under the terms of the Arrangement, in consideration of the New Brenda Property, the Company will issue to Go Cobalt 9,767,233 common shares (the "Flow Metals Shares") based on one Flow Metals Share being issued for every six issued and outstanding Go Cobalt common shares ("Go Cobalt Shares"). As a step in the Arrangement, Go Cobalt distributed the Flow Metals Shares to its registered shareholders by way of a return of paid-up capital, and each registered shareholder will receive one Flow Metals Share for every six Go Cobalt Shares held (Notes 1 and 11).

As a result of the Arrangement, outstanding warrants and options to purchase Go Cobalt Shares will be exercisable to acquire Flow Metals Shares as well as Go Cobalt Shares on the basis that the holder will receive, upon exercise, one Flow Metals Share for every six Go Cobalt Shares so acquired (Note 11).

Flow Metals will be managed by Go Cobalt's current team of officers and its Board of Directors will initially be comprised of the same individuals as the Go Cobalt's board.

New Brenda Property, British Columbia, Canada

On August 14, 2017, Go Cobalt acquired the New Brenda Property with a cash payment of $65,000 and 5,220,000 common shares of the Company valued at $261,000. The New Brenda Property is comprised of 15 contiguous mineral claims located in South Central British Columbia in the traditional territory of the West Bank First Nation.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and Outstanding

On July 11, 2018, the Company issued 100 common shares at $0.05 per share to Go Cobalt.

6. Related Party Transactions

During the period from the date of incorporation on July 11, 2018 to July 31, 2018, the Company did not compensate its officers and directors.

As at July 31, 2018, the Company had no amount owing to related parties.

7. Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	July 31, 2018 $
Financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost:	
Accounts payable	3,675
	3,675

(b) Fair Values

The Company has classified fair value measurements of its financial instruments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements as follows:

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and
Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

As at July 31, 2018, the fair values of accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

(d) Credit Risk

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

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk at July 31, 2018.

(e) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities. The Company is not exposed to any significant price risk at July 31, 2018.

(f) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not hold any financial liabilities with variable interest rates. The Company does not believe it is currently subject to any significant interest rate risk.

(g) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company currently has no significant operations denominated in foreign currencies. Management believes there is no significant foreign currency exchange rate risk.

8. Capital Management

The Company defines its capital as cash and equity comprised of issued share capital and deficit. Th Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. In addition, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional funds. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements as at July 31, 2018.

9. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed also represent segment amounts.

10. Income Taxes

The income taxes shown in the Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) differ from the amounts obtained by applying statutory rates to the loss before income taxes due to the following:

		2018
Statutory tax rate		27.00%
Loss before income taxes	$	5,681
Expected income tax (recovery)		(1,534)
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:		
Current and prior tax attributes not recognized		1,534
Deferred income tax recovery	$	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Income Taxes (continued)

Details of deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2018
Non-capital losses	$ 1,534
	1,534
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,534)
	$ -

The Company has approximately $5,681 of non-capital losses available, which begin to expire in 2038 and may be applied against future taxable income. At July 31, 2018, the net amount which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset has not been recognized as it is not probable that such benefit will be utilized in the future years.

11. Subsequent Events

On September 10, 2018, the B.C. Supreme Court approved the Arrangement effective for September 17, 2018 (the “Effective Date”) (Notes 1 and 4). Under the terms of the Arrangement, Flow Metals issued 9,767,233 common shares to Go Cobalt based on one Flow Metals share being issued for every six issued and outstanding common shares of the Go Cobalt as of the Effective Date (Notes 1 and 4).

On November 8, 2018, the Company issued 158,331 common shares at a deemed value of $0.03 per share to shareholders of Go Cobalt upon exercise of Go Cobalt’s stock options and warrants, pursuant to the Arrangement (Note 4).