

CANEX ENERGY CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2018

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CANEX ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	As at October 31, 2018	As at April 30, 2018
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	9,195	63,545
GST receivables	840	139
Total current assets	10,035	3563,684
Total assets	10,035	63,684
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5 & 6)	750,441	581,203
Notes payable (Note 6)	120,000	120,000
	870,441	701,203
Equity (Deficit)		
Capital stock (Note 4)	4,757,978	4,792,978
Reserves (Note 4)	50,255	50,255
Deficit	(5,668,639)	(5,480,752)
Total deficit	(860,406)	(637,519)
Total liabilities and deficit	10,035	63,684

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized on December 18, 2018 on behalf of the Board:

“SHERMAN DAHL”
Director

“ROSS MCELROY”
Director

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

CANEX ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2018	For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2017	For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2018	For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES				
Consulting fees (Note 5)	87,000	88,858	174,000	172,333
Filing fees	4,689	6,255	6,523	11,249
Interest expense (Note 6)	1,197	1,197	2,394	2,395
Office and administration	42	2,555	410	7,425
Professional fees	3,945	4,719	4,560	5,254
Share-based payments (Notes 4 & 5)	-	-	-	50,255
Loss before other item	(96,873)	(103,584)	(187,887)	(248,911)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(96,873)	(103,584)	(187,887)	(248,911)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.11)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	2,181,212	2,181,212	2,181,212	2,181,212

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

CANEX ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIT
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital stock			Reserves	Deficit	Total equity (deficit)
	Shares	Amount				
		\$		\$	\$	\$
Balance, April 30, 2017	2,181,216	-		-	(4,978,613)	(185,635)
Stock options granted	-	-		50,255	-	50,255
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-		-	(248,911)	(248,911)
Balance, October 31, 2017	2,181,216	4,792,978		50,255	(5,227,524)	(384,291)
Balance, April 30, 2018	2,181,212	4,792,978		50,255	(5,480,752)	(637,519)
Return of funds intended for private placement	-	(35,000)		-	-	(35,000)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-		-	(187,887)	(187,887)
Balance, October 31, 2018	2,181,212	4,792,978		50,255	(5,668,639)	(860,406)

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

CANEX ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2018	For the Six Months Ended October 31, 2017
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	(187,887)	(248,911)
Non-cash items:		
Share-based payments	-	50,255
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase (decrease) in receivables	(701)	3,858
Decrease in prepaid		(1,802)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>169,238</u>	<u>173,415</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(19,350)</u>	<u>(23,185)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Share subscription advances to be returned	(35,000)	-
Proceeds from notes payable	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	<u>(35,000)</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Change in cash for the year	(54,350)	26,815
Cash, beginning of year	<u>63,545</u>	<u>14,245</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>9,195</u>	<u>41,060</u>

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Canex Energy Corp. (the “Company” or “Canex”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 20, 2006. The registered address, head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 605-815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 2E6.

On June 20, 2017, the Company announced that it has entered into a non-binding letter of intent (the “LOI”) with Quintet Ventures Inc. (“Quintet”) in respect of a proposed transaction pursuant to which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Quintet is expected to acquire Canex by way of reverse takeover for a combination of cash and share consideration. On February 7, 2018, the Company terminated the LOI with Quintet.

As of February 9, 2018, the Company is listed on NEX Board and is currently seeking new business opportunities. The trading symbol of the Company is CSC.H. The NEX Board is a separate board of the TSX Venture Exchange for companies previously listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Going concern of operations

These financial statements are prepared on a 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 for the foreseeable future. As at October 31, 2018, the Company has had significant losses and has a working capital deficiency of \$860,406 (April 30, 2018 - \$637,519 deficiency). In addition, the Company has not generated revenues from operations. The Company has financed its operations primarily through the issuance of common shares. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt. These circumstances lend significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

In order to continue as a going concern and to meet its corporate objectives, the Company will require additional financing through debt or equity issuances or other available means. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company. As such, there is a material uncertainty that raises significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company applies International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they may not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the IASB. The policies applied in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and outstanding as of December 18, 2018, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements as at and for the year ended April 30, 2018, except as noted below. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company’s annual financial statements for the year ending April 30, 2019 could result in restatement of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of significant accounting judgments and critical accounting estimates

Significant accounting judgments

Significant accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Critical accounting estimates

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) *Deferred income taxes* - The Company is periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period that the changes occur. Each period, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will not be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, all costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized by property. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractor and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as “mines under construction.” Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Deferred financing costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of capital will be charged against the related capital stock. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related capital stock and operations pro-rata. If the shares are not issued, the costs will be charged to operations.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that do not affect either accounting or taxable loss, or differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Flow-through shares

The Company finances a portion of its exploration activities through financings in which flow-through common shares are issued. These shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. At the time of closing a financing involving flow-through shares, the Company allocates the gross proceeds received (i.e. the "flow-through commitment") as follows:

- Capital stock;
- Warrant reserve; and
- Flow-through share premium – recorded as a liability and equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature.

As qualifying resource expenditures are incurred, these costs are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews its tax position and records an adjustment to its deferred tax expense/liability accounts for taxable temporary differences, including those arising from the transfer of tax benefits to investors through flow-through shares. For this adjustment, the Company considers the tax benefits (of qualifying resource expenditures already incurred) to have been effectively transferred, if it has formally renounced those expenditures at any time (before or after the end of the reporting period). Additionally, the Company reverses the liability for the flow-through share premium to other income as the expenses are incurred.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For the current and prior fiscal year this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive. Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for the provision for environmental rehabilitation in the year in which it is incurred when a reliable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability.

Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense through profit or loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset. As at April 30, 2018, there was no material provision for environmental rehabilitation.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is expensed over the vesting terms. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock. When vested options are forfeited or are not exercised at the expiry date the amount previously recognized in reserves is transferred to deficit. The Company estimates a forfeiture rate and adjusts the corresponding expense each period based on an updated forfeiture estimate.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment based on the fair market value of when the shares are issued. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment and at disposal, the amount of the gain or loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash as loans and receivables. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and notes payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Disclosures are also required on the inputs used in making fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes their significance. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company does not have any financial instruments carried at fair value.

New accounting standards and amendments to existing standards

The Company has not applied the following new or revised standards and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective for the Company's April 30, 2018 reporting period:

- New standard IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, Classification and Measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*." IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact the new accounting standard is expected to have on its financial statements.

4. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, without par value.

b) Share issuances

During the period ended October 31, 2018:

- i) There was no share issuance activity during this period.
- ii) The Company returned \$35,000 of funds originally intended for a private placement.

During the year ended April 30, 2018:

- iii) There was no share issuance activity during this period.

c) Stock options

The Company follows the policies of the TSX-V under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the then issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the policies, the exercise price of each shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the day preceding the day on which the directors grant such options, less any discount permitted by the TSX-V to a minimum of \$0.10 per share. The options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years.

On June 2, 2017, the Company granted 200,000 stock options to various officers, directors and consultants. The options are exercisable at \$0.40 per share and expire three years from date of grant. The weighted average fair value of \$0.25 per stock option was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: share price on grant date of \$0.38, expected life of stock option of 3 years, volatility of

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111.48%, annual rate of dividends of 0.00% and a risk free rate of 0.83%. Annualized volatility is estimated using the historical stock price of the Company.

Stock option transactions and the number of share options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$
Balance, April 30, 2017	-	-
Granted	200,000	0.40
Balance, April 30, 2018	200,000	0.40
Granted	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2018	200,000	0.40

d) Warrants

There were no share purchase warrants issued and outstanding as at July 31, 2018 (April 30, 2018 – NIL).

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key officers and directors and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

Amounts and balances incurred from current directors and officers:

The Company incurred \$60,000 (October 31, 2017 - \$60,000) of fees from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company for consulting services performed. As at October 31, 2018, the Company owed \$232,287 (April 30, 2018 - \$172,288) for unpaid fees.

The Company incurred \$60,000 (October 31, 2017 - \$60,000) of fees from a private company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company for consulting services performed. As at October 31, 2018, the Company owed \$206,500 (April 30, 2018 - \$146,500) for unpaid fees.

The Company incurred \$18,000 (October 31, 2017 - \$18,000) of fees from a Director of the Company for consulting services performed. As at October 31, 2018, the Company owed \$60,000 (April 30, 2018 - \$42,000) for unpaid fees.

The Company incurred \$18,000 (October 31, 2017 - \$NIL) of fees from a Director of the Company for consulting services performed. As at October 31, 2018, the Company owed \$18,000 (April 30, 2018 - \$NIL) for unpaid fees.

All amounts payable to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

See Note 6 for additional related party disclosure.

6. NOTES PAYABLE

For the year ended April 30, 2018

On August 10, 2017, the Company entered into a \$5,000 promissory note with the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The promissory note is interest free, unsecured, and due on demand.

On August 16, 2017, the Company entered into a \$10,000 promissory note with a current director of the Company. The promissory note is interest free, unsecured, and due on demand.

On August 17, 2017, the Company entered into a \$10,000 promissory note with a current director of the Company. The promissory note is interest free, unsecured, and due on demand.

For the year ended April 30, 2017

On July 21, 2016, the Company entered into a \$10,000 promissory note with a private company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The promissory note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum calculated monthly, is unsecured, and is due on demand. \$888 in interest payable has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On July 26, 2016, the Company entered into a \$25,000 promissory note with significant shareholder of the Company. The promissory note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum calculated monthly, is unsecured, and is due on demand. \$2,202 in interest payable has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On July 26, 2016, the Company entered into a \$10,000 promissory note with a Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The promissory note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum calculated monthly, is unsecured, and is due on demand. \$881 in interest payable has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On July 27, 2016, the Company entered into a \$25,000 promissory note with significant shareholder of the Company. The promissory note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum calculated monthly, is unsecured, and is due on demand. \$2,199 in interest payable has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

On November 22, 2016, the Company entered into a \$25,000 promissory note with private company controlled by a former director of the Company. The promissory note bears an interest rate of 5% per annum calculated monthly, is unsecured, and is due on demand. \$1,794 in interest payable has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

Fair value

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying values of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial statements are summarized below.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with major financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at October 31, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of \$9,195 (April 30, 2018 - \$63,545) to settle current liabilities of \$870,441 (April 30, 2018- \$701,203). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company will need to raise money through debt or equity issuances.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity and equity prices. Such fluctuations may be significant. The Company's notes payable have fixed interest rate.

a) *Interest rate risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash maintained at financial institutions is subject to a floating rate of interest. The interest rate risks on cash and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant.

b) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency. As at October 31, 2018, the Company did not have any accounts in foreign currencies and considers foreign currency risk insignificant.

c) *Price risk*

The Company has limited exposure to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In the management of capital, the Company monitors its adjusted capital which comprises all components of equity (i.e. capital stock, reserves and deficit).

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue common shares through private placements. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.