RAINY MOUNTAIN ROYALTY CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Financial Statements

For the years ended April 30, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Contact Information:

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $232,239 during the year ended April 30, 2021 and, as of that date, the Company has a working capital deficit of $284,488 and a deficit of $25,132,359. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, 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, 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 Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Carmen Newnham.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

August 26, 2021

RAINY MOUNTAIN ROYALTY CORP.
Statements of Financial Position
As at April 30, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 42,237	$ 671
Receivables	5,559	6,203
Prepaid expenses	8,157	7,658
	55,953	14,532
Equipment (Note 4)	455	650
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	2,187,752	2,173,942
	$ 2,244,160	$ 2,189,124
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	$ 236,762	$ 233,068
Loans payable (Note 6)	103,679	254,098
	340,441	487,166
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 8)	24,008,035	23,574,035
Share-based payment reserve (Note 9)	3,028,043	3,028,043
Deficit	(25,132,359)	(24,900,120)
	1,903,719	1,701,958
	$ 2,244,160	$ 2,189,124

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

On behalf of the Board:

"Sean Charland" Director   *"Shawn Smith"* Director

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

RAINY MOUNTAIN ROYALTY CORP.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Years ended April 30, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020
EXPENSES		
Consulting and director fees (Note 7)	$ 108,000	$ 103,250
Depreciation (Note 4)	195	279
Exploration expenses (Note 5)	31,479	12,004
Investor relations	-	1,374
Interest and financing fees (Note 6)	60,559	58,840
Marketing	-	111
Office and miscellaneous	8,424	17,011
Professional fees	39,739	83,450
Rent and utilities (Note 7)	-	7,939
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	13,843	28,841
Wages and benefits	-	15,487
Operating loss	(262,239)	(328,586)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Exploration recoveries (Note 5)	30,000	-
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	-	1,500
Loss on sale of marketable securities	-	(110)
Other income	-	19
Agreement amendment fee (Note 5)	-	(25,000)
	30,000	(23,591)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (232,239)	$ (352,177)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.03)	$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	8,258,760	5,647,658

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

RAINY MOUNTAIN ROYALTY CORP.

Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of common shares	Capital stock	Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance as at April 30, 2019	**5,444,622**	**$ 23,502,924**	**$ 3,028,043**	**$ (24,547,943)**	**$ 1,983,024**
Issued - Loan bonus shares	355,556	71,111	-	-	71,111
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(352,177)	(352,177)
Balance as at April 30, 2020	**5,800,178**	**23,574,035**	**3,028,043**	**(24,900,120)**	**1,701,958**
Shares issued for cash	6,200,000	434,000	-	-	434,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(232,239)	(232,239)
Balance as at April 30, 2021	**12,000,178**	**$ 24,008,035**	**$ 3,028,043**	**$ (25,132,359)**	**$ 1,903,719**

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

RAINY MOUNTAIN ROYALTY CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended April 30, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	$ (232,239)	$ (352,177)
Items not affecting cash		
Depreciation	195	279
Interest accretion	29,630	41,482
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	-	(1,500)
Loss on sale of marketable securities	-	110
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Receivables	644	(3,673)
Prepaid expenses	(499)	(594)
Deposits	-	15,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	51,352	31,749
Net cash used in operating activities	(150,917)	(269,324)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(13,810)	(13,098)
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	-	7,390
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,810)	(5,708)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	434,000	-
Loan repayments	(425,726)	(18,000)
Loan proceeds	198,019	284,227
Net cash provided by financing activities	206,293	266,227
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	41,566	(8,805)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	671	9,476
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 42,237	$ 671

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 10)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nature of operations

Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and was continued under the laws of Ontario on December 11, 2005. On February 5, 2010, the Company continued into British Columbia from Ontario and concurrently changed its name from "East West Resource Corporation" to "Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp.". The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral resource properties.

On September 30, 2019, the Company's common shares were consolidated on a basis of one post-consolidated common shares for every ten pre-consolidated common shares. The number of the shares, options and warrants presented have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these share consolidation.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

Management will attempt to secure additional funding so that its capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations through the next twelve months although there can be no assurance that it will be successful. There are several material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; the Company has incurred significant operating losses over the past several fiscal years (2021 - $232,239; 2020 – $352,177), has a working capital deficit of $284,488 and a deficit of $25,132,359. The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has no source of revenue and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral interests. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and receive continued financial support from its creditors and shareholders. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on new projects, is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost-cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

Covid-19

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

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

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of April 30, 2021. The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for issue on August 26, 2021.

Basis of measurement

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

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those judgments and estimates.

The most significant accounts that require judgments and estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, determination of site reclamation obligations, the assumptions used in share-based payments, and recognition of deferred income tax amounts.

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

<u>Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation costs</u>
Management has determined that exploration, evaluation and related costs incurred, which were capitalized, have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

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.

Site restoration obligations

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.

Restoration liabilities include an estimate of the future cost associated with the reclamation of property and equipment, discounted to its present value, and capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The estimated costs are based on the present value of the expenditure expected to be incurred. Changes in the discount rate, estimated timing of reclamation costs, or cost estimates are dealt with prospectively by recording a change in estimate, and a corresponding adjustment to equipment. The accretion on the reclamation provision is included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Actual expenditures incurred are charged against the reclamation liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a list of significant accounting policies used by the Company.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. For the years presented, the Company only held cash.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Classification
The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI"), or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost
An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (Continued)

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(c) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Equipment is depreciated at the following annual rates using the declining balance method:

Vehicles	30%

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

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

(d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation
Once a license to explore an area has been secured, the Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received, during the exploration and evaluation stage, against the cost of the related claims. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling.

The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment, or when it has been determined that there is evidence of an impairment. All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are reviewed annually for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditures are not expected to be recovered, it is charged to profit or loss. An impairment charge relating to exploration and evaluation assets is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sales or farmout of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition. The Company recognizes in income costs recovered on mineral properties when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets. At such time as commercial production commences, capitalized costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

(e) Impairment of non-current assets

At each financial position reporting date, the Company's non-current assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets are impaired and may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is evaluated at the level of a cash-generating unit ("CGU"), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the year.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(f) Capital stock

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

<u>Equity units</u>
The Company uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as units. The proceeds from the issue of units is allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants where the fair value of the common shares is based on the market value on the date of issue, of the placement and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Share issue costs are netted against common share component.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Capital stock (Continued)

Flow-through units
The Company will from time to time issue flow-through shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share into i) capital stock, and ii) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium if any, which is recognized as a liability. Upon exploration expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes the flow-through premium in income.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

(g) Share-based payment transactions

The Company's stock option plan allows employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized on the graded vesting method over the year during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. The fair value of the options is accrued and charged either to operations or exploration and evaluation assets, with the offset credit to share-based payment reserve, over the vesting period. If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts from share-based payment reserve are transferred to capital stock.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model used by the Company to determine fair values of options and similar financial instruments requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

(h) Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company calculates diluted earnings per share, whereby the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year presented 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, in which case it is recognized as equity.

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 regard to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable profit; nor 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 amounts of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position 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. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Provision for site reclamation

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage, which is created on an ongoing basis during production, are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses. As at April 30, 2021 and April 30, 2020, the Company has no provisions for site reclamation.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) New accounting standards

There were no new accounting standards or amendments to standards that were applicable to the Company for the year ended April 30, 2021 nor does the Company expect any that have not yet become effective to have a significant impact on its financial statements,

4. EQUIPMENT

		Vehicles		Total
Cost				
Balance, April 30, 2019, 2020 and 2021	**$**	**9,074**	**$**	**9,074**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance, April 30, 2019	**$**	**8,145**	**$**	**8,145**
Depreciation for the year		279		279
Balance, April 30, 2020		**8,424**		**8,424**
Depreciation for the year		195		195
Balance, April 30, 2021	**$**	**8,619**	**$**	**8,619**
Carrying amounts				
As at April 30, 2020	**$**	**650**	**$**	**650**
As at April 30, 2021	**$**	**455**	**$**	**455**

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The investment in and expenditures on mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the confirmation of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities or ore.

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company. Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of the exploration and the development of a mineral property, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Title to mineral properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing. However, such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfer and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company has entered into agreements to acquire and explore certain mineral properties located in various regions of Canada. Numerous aboriginal groups are claiming inextinguishable aboriginal title to the lands and resources in these regions, which may include one or more of the mineral claims beneficially owned by the Company. The extent to which any successful aboriginal claim would materially affect the ability of the Company to exploit its mineral properties is not determinable at this time.

The Company's expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	Marshall Lake	Brunswick	Other Properties *	Total
Balance, April 30, 2020	$ 2,173,937	$ 1	$ 4	$ 2,173,942
Deferred costs:				
Additions during the period:				
Acquisitions and staking	12,500	-	-	12,500
Storage	1,310	-	-	1,310
Net change for the year	13,810	-	-	13,810
Balance, April 30, 2021	$ 2,187,747	$ 1	$ 4	$ 2,187,752

* Other Properties currently consist of the Clay/Powell and Norton Lake Properties.

	Marshall Lake	Brunswick	Other Properties *	Total
Balance, April 30, 2019	$ 2,158,737	$ 1	$ 4	$ 2,158,742
Deferred costs:				
Additions during the year:				
Acquisitions and staking	12,500	-	-	12,500
Storage	2,700	-	-	2,700
Net change for the year	15,200	-	-	15,200
Balance, April 30, 2020	$ 2,173,937	$ 1	$ 4	$ 2,173,942

* Other Properties currently consist of the Clay/Powell and Norton Lake Properties.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Marshall Lake Property

The Marshall Lake property is located in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, and the Company has a joint venture interest in certain claim units as follows:

(i) The Company acquired a 100% interest in certain mineral leases from Teck Cominco Ltd. ("Teck") and the underlying titleholder. Teck retains a 2% NSR.

(ii) The Company acquired from Carey Lance (the "Vendor") of Ontario 100% interest in certain surface and mineral rights comprising 421 claim units. The Vendor retains a 2% NSR of which the Company can purchase one-half thereof (1% NSR) at any time for $1,000,000 and the Company has a right of first refusal on the remaining 1% NSR.

(iii) The Company acquired a 100% interest in certain leases and claim units from NWT Copper Mines ("NWT"). NWT retains a 3% NSR on precious metals and a 2% NSR on base metals, with 1% of either royalty purchasable by the Company for $2 million and the Company having a right of first refusal on the remaining portions of these royalties. In connection with the NSRs, the Company is required to pay an annual advance royalty of $25,000, which payments are credited against royalties otherwise payable to NWT. All annual advance royalty payments have been paid to date and such payments are shared on a 50/50 basis with Copper Lake Resources Ltd. ("Copper Lake") pursuant to an option agreement dated July 6, 2010, as amended, as referred to herein.

By agreement dated July 6, 2010, and as amended, the Company and Marshall Lake Mining Limited ("MLMP"), a privately held company based in the United Kingdom (each holding a 50% interest in the Marshall Lake property), granted an option to Copper Lake, whereby Copper Lake has the right to acquire up to a 50% joint venture interest in the Marshall Lake property and project. Additionally, once Copper Lake had completed its share issuance and spending requirements, it has the additional option to increase its joint venture interest to 75% by incurring such additional property expenditures as are necessary to take the Marshall Lake project to bankable feasibility stage.

On September 29, 2016, Copper Lake announced that it received shareholder and TSX-V approvals, to an agreement with MLMP to acquire its 31.25% interest in the Marshall Lake property. The acquisition gave Copper Lake a 68.75% interest in the Marshall Lake property with the remaining 31.25% held by the Company.

On June 14, 2018, the Company approved the expenditures and the earn in of Copper Lake's 75% interest. Copper Lake had earned its 75% interest and had the option to increase its joint venture interest to 87.5%.

In January 2020, the Company amended the underlying joint venture with Copper Lake to remove Copper Lake's right to participate in future mineral properties acquired by the Company. The Company paid Copper Lake $25,000 as compensation for this amendment which was recognized as agreement amendment fee on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended April 30, 2020.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Brunswick Property

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% interest in a 13 claim unit property located in Brunswick Twp., Ontario (the "Brunswick Property"). The Brunswick Property is currently owned by Michael Tremblay of Wawa, Ontario (as to 50% interest) and Fiorella Santamaria of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario (as to 50% interest) (the "Optionors"). Under the option agreement (as Amended on September 20, 2019), the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Brunswick Property by making a series of cash payments and share payments as follows:

Cash Payments:

- (i) $10,000 within 10 days following the Effective Date (paid);
- (ii) $20,000 on or before March 31, 2017 (paid);
- (iii) $20,000 on or before September 30, 2017 (paid in shares);
- (iv) $25,000 on or before September 30, 2018 (paid in shares);
- (v) $10,000 on or before September 30, 2019 (paid);
- (vi) $25,000 on or before September 30, 2020 (paid);
- (vii) $25,000 on or before September 30, 2021;
- (viii) $25,000 on or before September 30, 2022;

Share Payments:

- (i) 100,000 shares upon approval of the option agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange "TSX-V" (the "Effective Date") (issued);
- (ii) 100,000 12 months following the Effective Date (issued);
- (iii) 100,000 shares 24 months following the Effective Date (issued);

A 2% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") has been retained by the Optionors and the Company has the right to purchase one half thereof (1% NSR) at any time for $1.0 million, and as well, the Company has a right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1% NSR.

On May 8, 2017, the Company concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the Mattagami First Nation ("Mattagami") in connection with the Company's optioned gold exploration property project (the "Brunswick Property") located in the Timmins area of Ontario. The agreement calls for the Company to (i) issue 50,000 common shares (issued); (ii) issue 50,000 stock options (issued); and (iii) pay an amount equal to 2% of the first $5,000,000 of aggregate exploration expenditures and 1% thereafter to Mattagami.

During the year ended April 30, 2019, the Company wrote down the Brunswick property to $1 due to inactivity, any subsequent expenditures are expensed as incurred.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Brunswick Property (Continued)

In January 2021, the Company entered into an Option agreement with Pursuit Gold Corp. ("Pursuit"), whereby Pursuit has the right to earn up to a 90% interest in the Brunswick property by completing the following steps and obligations. As per above, the property is subject to a 2% NSR held by the underlying Optionors and the following terms:

1) Payment to the Company of $30,000, (completed).
2) Payment to the Company of $25,000 by September 15, 2021.
3) Payment to the Company of $25,000 by September 15, 2022.
4) A firm expenditure commitment of $100,000, as part of completing expenditures of $200,000 by September 30, 2021.
5) An expenditure commitment of $350,000 for a cumulative total of $550,000 by September 30, 2022, which will earn Pursuit a 51% interest in the Property.
6) In order to earn an additional 29%, for a total of 80% interest in the Property, Pursuit must pay $50,000 by September 30, 2023 and a further $50,000 by September 30, 2024 and make exploration expenditures of $400,000 by September 30, 2023 and a further $500,000 by September 30, 2024 for a cumulative total of 1.450.000. Upon Pursuit earning an 80% interest in the property, the Company will be granted a 1.5% NSR which shall be under the same terms as the NSR to the Optionors, and Pursuit shall have the right to reduce said NSR to 0.5% by the payment of $1,000,000.
7) An additional 10%, for a total of 90% interest in the property, may be earned by Pursuit by completing a bankable feasibility study.

Clay and Powell Properties

During 2003, the Company and Mega Uranium Ltd. ("Mega") acquired a 100% interest (50% each) in 11 claims located in the Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario. In August 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Mega to acquire its 50% interest in the Powell Property and as a result, the Company now owns 100% of the Powell Property.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $34,508 related to the Clay and Powell Properties since the Company has no currently planned exploration activities for the properties.

Norton Lake Property

The Company continues to hold a 30.21% interest and Copper Lake holds a 69.79% interest in certain claim units in the Norton Lake area. Some of the claim units are subject to a 2% NSR (the Company may purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 and has a right of first refusal on the remaining 1% NSR).

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $730,161 related to the Norton Lake Property due to inactivity.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. LOANS PAYABLE

In August 2019, the Company entered into certain loan agreements. The loans were provided by certain shareholders of the Company and each loan advance is for a term of one year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). The initial advances, subsequent advances, capitalized interest and balances are noted as follows:

		2021		2020
Loan balance:				
Balance at beginning of year	$	283,727	$	-
Initial advances (1)		-		200,000
Additional advances		198,019		83,727
Interest		27,836		-
Repayments (2)		(405,903)		-
	$	103,679	$	283,727
Interest accretion:				
Balance at beginning of year	$	(26,629)	$	-
Fair value of loan bonus shares issued (1)		-		(71,111)
Interest accretion on loan bonus shares (1)		26,629		41,482
	$	-	$	(26,629)
Carrying value	$	103,679	$	254,098

(1) In conjunction with the initial loan advances, the Company issued 355,556 bonus shares with a fair value of $71,111 which was applied against the loans and is being accreted using the effective interest method.
(2) A total of $425,726 was repaid which includes accrued interest $19,823.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company and include both executive and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers its directors, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company to be key management personnel.

The following is a list of related party transactions, which have not yet been otherwise disclosed:

(a) As at April 30, 2021, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $16,830 (April 30, 2020 - $44,974) owing to companies with certain directors and former directors in common.

(b) The Company paid or accrued the following amounts to companies controlled by directors and former directors or companies having certain directors and former directors in common during the years ended April 30, 2021 and 2020:

		2021		2020
Consulting and director fees	$	48,000	$	50,500
Geological and consulting	$	1,760	$	4,750
Interest	$	-	$	624
Rent and utilities	$	-	$	7,939

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Key management compensation to the CEO, CFO, VP of Exploration and Directors includes the following:

	2021	2020
Consulting and director fees	$ 48,000	$ 50,000

(c) During the year ended April 30, 2021, the Company reimbursed Waterfront Communications Inc. (a company with certain former directors in common) on a cost basis, to cover shared administrative and geological payroll costs in the amount of $Nil (2020 - $15,487) and shared expenses in the amount of $Nil (2020 - $12,977).

(d) The Company entered into certain loan agreements. The loans were provided by a company controlled by a former directors and an officers and each loan advance is for a term of one year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). During the period ending July 31, 2019, the Company borrowed $7,500 and $10,500, respectively and repaid these loans in full in August 2019.

8. CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized share capital:
Unlimited number of common shares, without par value

During the year ended April 30, 2021, the following share transactions were completed by the Company.

- On January 7, 2021, the Company closed its non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") and raised $434,000 by the issuance of 6,200,000 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.07 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of five years at an exercise price of $0.09 per share. No finder's fees were paid in connection to the closing of the private placement.

During the year ended April 30, 2020, the following share transactions were completed by the Company:

- Effective September 30, 2019 consolidation 10 old for 1 new share were completed 5,444,622 shares
- On October 3, 2019, 355,556 loan bonus shares were issued (with a value of $71,111) in connection with the $200,000 in loan proceeds (Note 6).

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock options

The Company has a rolling stock option plan, whereby it is allowed to issue options of up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at any given time. Under the plan, options can be granted for a maximum term of five years and vesting of stock options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time options are granted.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (Continued)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2019	**383,475**	**$ 0.90**
Cancelled	(251,875)	0.86
Outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2021 and 2020	**131,600**	**$ 0.95**

Outstanding stock options:

			Number of Options	
	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	2021	2020
	September 20, 2021	$ 0.60	28,200	28,200
	March 17, 2022	$ 1.05	80,000	80,000
	June 14, 2022	$ 1.10	5,000	5,000
	August 9, 2022	$ 1.00	18,400	18,400
Outstanding and exercisable			**131,600**	**131,600**

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at April 30, 2019	**1,908,092**	**$ 1.17**
Expired	(1,042,900)	1.33
Outstanding at April 30, 2020	**865,192**	**$ 0.97**
Issued	6,200,000	0.09
Expired	(765,192)	1.00
Outstanding at April 30, 2021	**6,300,000**	**$ 0.09**

Outstanding share purchase warrants:

			Number of Warrants	
	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	2021	2020
	October 26, 2020	$ 1.00	-	765,192
	January 17, 2023	$ 0.70	100,000	100,000
	January 6, 2026	$ 0.09	6,200,000	-
Outstanding			**6,300,000**	**865,192**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

		2021		2020
Cash paid for interest	$	47,658	$	-
Cash paid for income tax	$	-	$	-

The significant non-cash financing or investing transactions during the period ended April 30, 2021 included:

- Capitalized $47,658 of accrued interest as part of the loan payable (Note 6).

The significant non-cash financing or investing transactions during the year ended April 30, 2020 included:

- Issued 355,556 shares (with a value of $71,111) in connection with $200,000 in loan proceeds (Note 6).

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes as at April 30, 2021 is as follows:

		2021		2020
Net loss for the year	$	(232,239)	$	(352,177)
Expected income tax (recovery)		(63,000)		(95,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		1,000		(1,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns		(1,000)		27,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		63,000		69,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position at April 30, 2021 are as follows:

		2021	Expiry		2020	Expiry
Temporary Differences						
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	4,644,000	No expiry date	$	4,615,000	No expiry date
Investment tax credit		25,000	2021 to 2041		24,000	2020 to 2040
Property and equipment		161,000	No expiry date		160,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs		3,000	2042 to 2045		50,000	2041 to 2044
Marketable securities		3,000	No expiry date		3,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses		134,000	No expiry date		133,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods		6,755,000	2026 to 2041		6,502,000	2026 to 2040
Canada		6,755,000	2026 to 2041		6,502,000	2026 to 2041

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital comprises its shareholders' equity under management. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. 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.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

To fund future operations and exploration activities, the Company may need to raise funds through future share issuances, issue new debt or dispose of assets.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended April 30, 2021. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The Company classified its cash and marketable securities as fair value through profit and loss; receivables at amortized cost; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable at amortized cost.

The carrying values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The Company's measurement of fair value of financial instruments in accordance with the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
April 30, 2021				
Cash	$ 42,237	$ 42,237	$ -	$ -
April 30, 2020				
Cash	$ 671	$ 671	$ -	$ -

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to cash and cash equivalents is remote, as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions. Receivables are due primarily from GST input tax credits.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At April 30, 2021, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable of $340,441 (April 30, 2020 - $487,166).

Based on the current funds held, the Company will may need to rely upon financing from shareholders and/or debt holders to obtain sufficient long term working capital. There is no assurance that such financing will be available on terms and conditions acceptable to the Company.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and other price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

(a) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.

(b) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

The Company is not exposed to other price risk since it has sold its marketable securities.

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties with all its assets located in Canada.