SANATANA RESOURCES INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2019

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONTENTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Sanatana Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sanatana Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 audit 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 Group 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group incurred a net loss of $1,778,407 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and, as of that date, the Group had an accumulated deficit of $50,223,536. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 comprises the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management's Discussion & Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 Bryndon Kydd.

/s/ BDO CANADA LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
July 10, 2019

Sanatana Resources Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	Notes	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,100,867	65,533
Receivables	6	4,097	3,753
Prepaid expenses		12,454	11,576
Total current assets		1,117,418	80,862
Non-current assets			
Prepaid exploration and evaluation advance		2,033	2,042
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	13,404	315,034
Equipment	8	17,742	28,242
Total non-current assets		33,179	345,318
Total assets		1,150,597	426,180
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	9	455,493	213,639
Liability to renounce exploration expenditures		39,781	-
Total liabilities		495,274	213,639
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	45,646,051	43,548,571
Reserves	11	5,232,808	5,109,099
Deficit		(50,223,536)	(48,445,129)
Total equity		655,323	212,541
Total equity and liabilities		1,150,597	426,180

Going concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 16)
Events after the reporting date (Note 20)

Signed on the Company's behalf by:

"Peter Miles", Director
Peter Miles

"Ian Smith", Director
Ian Smith

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

Sanatana Resources Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the year ended March 31,	Notes	2019	2018
		$	$
Expenses			
Abandoned claim costs	7	265,022	-
Depreciation	8	10,500	7,236
Director fees		-	10,000
Exploration expenses		494,021	124,769
Filing fees		27,874	23,496
Investor relations		14,715	16,117
Management fees and salaries	13	203,563	190,728
Office and administration		41,140	32,741
Professional fees		42,781	38,942
Rent		48,890	58,036
Share-based compensation	12	72,200	178,800
Transfer agent fees		11,059	7,410
Travel and accommodation		16,480	9,176
Loss before other income/expenses		(1,248,245)	(697,451)
Exploration and evaluation assets impairment	7	(564,892)	(336,000)
Other expense		(489)	-
Interest and other income		35,219	47,603
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,778,407)	(985,848)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	14	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	14	150,693,337	137,846,957

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

Sanatana Resources Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Share Capital $	Reserves $	Deficit $	Equity $
Balance - March 31, 2017		43,428,571	4,930,299	(47,459,281)	899,589
Shares issued for Jackfish Property	7, 11	120,000	-	-	120,000
Share-based compensation	12	-	178,800	-	178,800
Loss for the year		-	-	(985,848)	(985,848)
Balance - March 31, 2018		43,548,571	5,109,099	(48,445,129)	212,541
Shares issued for Jackfish and Santoy Properties	7, 11	137,500	-	-	137,500
Private placements	11	2,224,675	-	-	2,224,675
Share issue costs	11	(264,695)	51,509	-	(213,186)
Share-based compensation	12	-	72,200	-	72,200
Loss for the year		-	-	(1,778,407)	(1,778,407)
Balance - March 31, 2019		45,646,051	5,232,808	(50,223,536)	655,323

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

Sanatana Resources Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31,	Notes	2019	2018
		$	$
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Loss for the year		(1,778,407)	(985,848)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	8	10,500	7,236
Interest income		-	(2,603)
Other income		(35,219)	(45,000)
Share-based compensation	12	72,200	178,800
Exploration and evaluation assets impairment	7	564,892	336,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures expensed		759,043	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Receivables		(344)	2,414
Prepaid expenses		(878)	16,951
Payables and accruals		192,827	(112,238)
		(215,386)	(604,288)
Investing activities:			
Prepaid exploration and evaluation advance		9	(2,042)
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	(835,778)	(529,052)
Equipment purchases		-	(16,302)
Sale of camp equipment		-	45,000
Interest received		-	2,603
		(835,769)	(499,793)
Financing activities			
Issuance of common shares	11	2,224,675	-
Share issue costs	11	(138,186)	-
		2,086,489	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents		1,035,334	(1,104,081)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		65,533	1,169,614
Cash, end of year		1,100,867	65,533

Supplementary cash flow information (note 15)

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

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Operations

Sanatana Resources Inc. ("Sanatana" or the "Company") was incorporated on June 25, 2004 under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. Sanatana is an exploration stage company, and its principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol STA.

The Company has not generated revenue from operations and has no immediate plans that could generate cash from operations. The Company incurred a loss of $1,778,407 during the year ended March 31, 2019 and, as of that date the Company's deficit was $50,223,536. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. The Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1,100,867 at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 - $65,533).

The head office and principal address of the Company are located at Suite 1910 - 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3L2. These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on July 10, 2019.

2. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), which collectively includes all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB"), and all applicable individual International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and Interpretations as originated by the Board of the International Accounting Standards Committee and adopted by the IASB, effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, ExSol (SI) Limited. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

c) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in net loss.

Statements of comprehensive loss and cash flows for entities whose functional currency is different to the presentation currency are translated into the Company's presentation currency at average exchange rates for the year while their statements of financial position are translated at the year-end exchange rates. Exchange differences arising from the translation are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). On disposal of a foreign entity, such exchange differences are transferred out of this reserve and are recognized in net income (loss) as part of the gain or loss on sale.

d) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Pre-exploration Costs

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

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors 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 year 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 the statement of comprehensive loss/income.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment at each financial reporting period when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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 also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 and any incidental revenues beyond the capitalized exploration costs would then be recognized on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

e) Reclamation Deposits

Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation deposits. Reclamation deposits are classified as loans and receivables.

f) Property and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

On initial recognition, property and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Property and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Major Maintenance and Repairs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Gains and Losses

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized in profit and loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	Straight line over 3 years
Office furniture	Straight line over 5 years
Exploration equipment	Straight line over 5-25 years
Vehicles	Straight line over 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company performs impairment testing on each cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income.

h) Financial Instruments

Impairment on Financial Assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial Liabilities

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year which are unpaid.

i) Provisions

Other Provisions

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

j) Income Taxes

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

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

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

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

k) Share Capital

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

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Flow-through Shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognised as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

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. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's reporting year is disclosed separately as a commitment.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the "look-back rule", in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial liability until paid.

l) Earnings / Loss Per Share

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

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

m) Share-based Payments

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

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

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

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

n) New accounting standards issued and effective

Certain pronouncements, issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee, were adopted during the period, or were mandatory for the Company’s fiscal periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

On April 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new accounting standard IFRS 9. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company’s accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged.

As a result of the adoption of this standard, the Company has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that were recognized at the date of application. The change did not impact the carrying value of any financial assets on the transition date.

The following are new accounting policies for financial assets under IFRS 9.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial assets

1. Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The classification of debt instruments is driven by the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Debt instruments are measured at amortized cost if the business model is to hold the instrument for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows are solely principal and interest. If the business model is not to hold the debt instrument, it is classified as FVTPL. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) 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 assets

1. Classification and measurement

i) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as FVTPL unless they are designated as hedges.

ii) Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

iii) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2. Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. For trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

3. Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in the income statement. Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company completed an assessment of its financial instruments as at January 1, 2018. The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

	Original classification in IAS 39	New classification in IFRS 9
Financial assets		
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

The Company did not restate prior periods as there was no impact at the date of initial application. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

IFRS 15 – Revenue Recognition

The IASB issued IFRS 15, which was effective for the Company beginning on April 1, 2018. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time and over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2018, using the retrospective approach. The adoption of IFRS 15 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and there was no transitional adjustment recorded on adoption.

New accounting standards issued and not yet effective

IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee have issued certain pronouncements that are mandatory for accounting years beginning on or after April 1, 2019. None of these are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements, except the following:

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 - Leases specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring that lessees recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has an insignificant 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. IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and will be applicable to the Company's fiscal year beginning April 1, 2019, although early adoption is permitted. The Company does not have any leases which fall within the scope of IFRS 16 and so adoption of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

IFRIC 23

This standard clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There are no other pending IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

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

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Title to Mineral Property Interests

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

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. The Company believes it has adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 12.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at banks and on hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term investment deposits included in cash and cash equivalents bear interest at 0.35% to maturity.

6. Receivables

At March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
GST - value added tax	4,097	3,753
	4,097	3,753

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The exploration and evaluation assets of the Company are comprised as follows:

	March 31, 2017	Additions	Impairment	March 31, 2018	Additions	Impairment	March 31, 2019
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Santoy Property	-	-	-	-	13,404	-	13,404
Jackfish Property	-	651,034	(336,000)	315,034	249,858	(564,892)	-
	-	651,034	(336,000)	315,034	263,262	(564,892)	13,404

Tirua Property

The Company has entered into a prospecting agreement regarding the Tirua property in the Solomon Islands. The prospecting agreement is subject to TSX-V approval and provides for cash payments of up to $360,000 ($329,362 incurred to March 31, 2019) to compensate certain arm's length parties for their work in assessing the areas of interest, obtaining a letter of intent from the Solomon Islands government and negotiating land assess rights with indigenous land owners. In addition, the prospecting agreement provides for the issuance of shares of the Company as follows:

Within 10 business days of the issuance of a prospecting licence	25,000,000
Within 10 business days of the receipt by the Company of a resource report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") indicating a minimum resource of gold or gold equivalent if other metals are considered to be economic:	
if at least 1,000,000 ounces	3,700,000
if at least 2,000,000 ounces	3,700,000
if at least 3,000,000 ounces	3,700,000
if at least 4,000,000 ounces	3,700,000
Maximum number of shares that may be issued	39,800,000

In February 2019, the Company was granted a prospecting licence and the Company has engaged an independent qualified person to prepare a technical report in accordance with NI 43-101.

Issuance of shares under the prospecting agreement is subject to TSX-V approval.

In the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company charged $164,659 to exploration and property investigation expense regarding exploration and travel to the Tirua property. The Company did not capitalize any expenses associated with Tirua through to March 31, 2019 as it had not yet secured exploration rights.

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Jackfish Property

	March 31, 2018	Change	Written-off	March 31, 2019
	$	$	$	$
Acquisition costs	265,000	135,500	(205,250)	195,250
Sampling and assays	13,223	13,048	(26,271)	-
Contractor and consultant	161,404	46,360	(163,301)	44,463
Project management fees	94,000	30,000	(124,000)	-
Field and camp	16,572	5,131	(21,703)	-
Transport and accomodation	86,638	19,138	(105,776)	-
Permitting and other	14,197	681	(14,853)	25
Impairment	(336,000)	(564,892)	661,154	(239,738)
Jackfish Property	315,034	(315,034)	-	-

In June 2017, the TSX-V approved the Company's option to acquire a 100% interest in the Jackfish gold property in Ontario from three parties, Alto Ventures Ltd. ("Alto"), Rudy Wahl ("Wahl") and a group of prospectors referred to for convenience as "Richards et al".

The option provided that the Company pay $375,000 over a two-year period ($125,000 paid on closing), issue 10,850,000 common shares over a two year period (3,000,000 issued on closing and 3,500,000 issued in August 2018) and reimburse exploration expenditures of $20,000 on closing (paid). In addition, the Company had exploration expenditure obligations over a two-year period.

The Company did not make required cash and share progress payments in June 2018. In July 2018, the Company entered into agreements with two vendors of the Jackfish Property (Alto and Wahl) to defer payment of $100,000 from June 2018 to December 2018 in exchange for agreeing to issue 350,000 common shares as consideration. An expenditure commitment to Alto was also deferred from June 2018 to December 2018. The third option agreement with Richards et al fell into default in June 2018 since scheduled cash and share payments were not made and the Company lost its exploration rights to that property in September 2018.

Sanatana did not make the required payments to Alto in December 2018 but, in June 2019, reached an agreement that would reinstate the Company's exploration rights for the Alto property (also known as the "Empress Property") in exchange for a cash payment of $25,000 and the issuance of 1,000,000 units on the same terms as the March 2019 private placement (note 11). This arrangement is subject to TSX-V approval.

In the year ending March 31, 2019, the Company charged $265,022 directly to operation regarding exploration on the Jackfish property.

Impairment

At December 31, 2018, the Company completed a review of the Jackfish property and had not decided whether to make the required option payments in December 2018. Given this uncertainty, the Company fully impaired the carrying value of the Jackfish property.

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Santoy Property

In December 2017, Sanatana entered into an asset purchase agreement with Brian Fowler and Christian Carl ("Fowler and Carl") to acquire the Santoy Property adjacent to the Company's Jackfish Property. In April 2018, the Company paid Fowler and Carl $12,500 cash and issued 250,000 common shares to Fowler and Carl. The Company must pay a net smelter return royalty on metals of 2% upon the commencement of commercial production to Fowler and Carl, with an option to reduce the royalty to 1% for cash payments of $1,000,000.

Capitalized expenditures during the year ended March 31, 2019 were:

	March 31, 2018	Change	March 31, 2019
	$	$	$
Acquisition costs	-	12,500	12,500
Field and camp	-	479	479
Transport and accomodation	-	225	225
Permitting and other	-	200	200
Santoy Property	-	13,404	13,404

Abandoned claim costs

The Company incurred exploration costs associated with segments of the Jackfish property after fully impairing their carrying values. These costs relate to exploration under way at the date of the impairment or costs required to maintain the properties in good standing in accordance with the option agreements. Since the expenditures did not meet the requirements for capitalization, they were expensed in the period incurred.

8. Equipment

	Office Furniture	Computer Equipment	Exploration Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Cost					
At April 1, 2017	34,703	10,271	63,497	34,204	142,675
Additions	-	-	-	16,302	16,302
At March 31, 2018 and 2019	34,703	10,271	63,497	50,506	158,977
Accumulated Depreciation					
At April 1, 2017	34,703	9,339	63,497	15,960	123,499
Charge for the period	-	396	-	6,840	7,236
At March 31, 2018	34,703	9,735	63,497	22,800	130,735
Charge for the period	-	396	-	10,104	10,500
At March 31, 2019	34,703	10,131	63,497	32,904	141,235
Net book value					
At March 31, 2018	-	536	-	27,706	28,242
At March 31, 2019	-	140	-	17,602	17,742

9. Payables and Accruals

At March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade payables	236,623	190,548
Accrued liabilities	78,977	18,752
Exploration expenditures	40,509	1,982
Due to related parties	99,384	2,357
	455,493	213,639

10. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision computed at statutory rates of 27% (2018 – 26.3%) to the reported income tax provision is as follows:

For the year ended March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Loss for the year before taxes	(1,778,407)	(985,848)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rate	479,200	259,300
Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:		
Change in statutory rates	-	270,000
Non-deductible expenses	(20,400)	(48,600)
Impact of flow-through shares	(135,000)	(146,400)
Share issue costs	71,500	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax asset	(395,300)	(334,300)
Income tax recovery (expense)	-	-

Effective March 31, 2019, the Canadian Federal tax rate remained at 15.00% and the British Columbia provincial tax rate remained at 12.00%.

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities after applying enacted corporate tax rates are as follows:

At March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Deferred tax assets		
Non-capital losses	4,039,300	3,845,800
Share issuance costs and other	175,200	116,100
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,363,800	3,216,600
	7,578,300	7,178,500
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(7,578,300)	(7,178,500)
Deferred tax assets	-	-

The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses, capital losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. At March 31, 2019, the Company has accumulated Canadian Exploration and Development Expenditures of $12,484,000 (2018 - $12,228,000) and has accumulated non-capital losses totalling $14,960,000 (2018 - $14,241,000), which expire in various amounts from 2026 to 2039.

11. Share Capital and Reserves

Authorized share capital

Authorized share capital comprises an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

Common Shares

Fiscal 2019

In April 2018 the Company received TSX-V approval for the Santoy transaction (see note 7) and issued 250,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for an aggregate value of $12,500.

In May 2018, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement issuing 6,000,000 flow-through shares at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $300,000. The shares were subject to a hold period that expired in September 2018. In June 2018, the Company completed the second and final tranche of the non-brokered private placement, issuing 4,000,000 flow-through shares at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $200,000. The shares issued in the second tranche were subject to a hold period that expired in October 2018. Proceeds from the private placement were used to explore the Jackfish Property and for general corporate purposes.

In August 2018, as part of the Jackfish property option agreement, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at $0.04 per share and a further 1,500,000 common shares at $0.03 per share for an aggregate value of $125,000. In addition, the Company has committed to issue a further 350,000 shares in this regard (see note 7).

In March 2019, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement consisting of 34,493,500 units at $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,724,675. Each unit consisted of one common share and one whole warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per common share on or before March 20, 2022.

In connection with the offering, the Company paid finders' fees to certain arm's length parties of $103,577. The Company also issued 2,029,545 finders' warrants with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 per common share for a period expiring March 20, 2022. The finders' warrants were valued at $51,509 using the Black-Scholes method of valuation and the following criteria:

Dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.55%
Estimated volatility	104%
Expected life in years	3

Fiscal 2018

In June 2017, 3,000,000 common shares were issued in accordance with the Jackfish Property agreement (see note 7) at an issue-date fair value of $0.04 per share for an aggregate value of $120,000.

11. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from March 31, 2017 to March 31, 2019:

	Note	Number of Shares	Share Price $	Common Shares $
Balance - March 31, 2017		135,479,834		43,428,571
Share issuance for Jackfish Property option		3,000,000	0.04	120,000
Balance - March 31, 2018		138,479,834		43,548,571
Share issuance for the Santoy Property option		250,000	0.05	12,500
Share issuance for the Jackfish Property option		2,000,000	0.04	80,000
Share issuance for the Jackfish Property option		1,500,000	0.03	45,000
Flow-through private placement		10,000,000	0.05	500,000
Private placement		34,493,500	0.05	1,724,675
Fair value of finders' warrants		-	-	(51,509)
Share issuance costs		-	-	(213,186)
Balance - March 31, 2019		186,723,334		45,646,051

Reserves

Reserves comprise the fair value of stock option grants, agent warrants prior to exercise and settlement of amounts with existing shareholders. The following is a summary of changes in reserves from March 31, 2017 to March 31, 2019:

	$
Balance March 31, 2017	4,930,299
Share-based compensation	178,800
Balance March 31, 2018	5,109,099
Fair value of finders' warrants	51,509
Share-based compensation	72,200
Balance March 31, 2019	5,232,808

11. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

Warrants

The Company's movement in share purchase warrants is as follows:

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number Of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	14,590,000	$0.10	14,590,000	$0.10
Granted	36,523,045	0.10	-	-
Expired	(14,590,000)	0.10	-	-
Balance, end of year	36,523,045	0.10	14,590,000	0.10

Summary of outstanding warrants is as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Financing Warrants	Finders' Warrants
March 20, 2022	$ 0.10	34,493,500	
March 20, 2022	$ 0.10	-	2,029,545
		34,493,500	2,029,545

The finders' warrants were valued at $51,509 using the Black-Scholes method of valuation and the following criteria:

Dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.55%
Estimated volatility	104%
Expected life in years	3

12. Share-Based Payments

The Company has a rolling stock option plan that allows the Company's board of directors to issue options to purchase up 10% of the common shares outstanding at the grant date. Directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company are eligible to receive stock options, subject to the policies of the TSX-V. The directors may set option terms, but options granted under the plan typically have a life of five years and vest over an 18-month period. Share-based payments expense is amortized over the vesting period. The Company's shareholders reconfirmed the option plan in January 2019.

In September 2017, the Company granted stock options to directors, officers, employees and contractors of the Company to purchase up to 6,800,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.06 per share. The stock options are exercisable on or before September 28, 2022 and vest in stages with 25% vesting immediately and the remainder to vest 25% every six months from the date of the grant. Of the options granted 5,000,000 were awarded to directors and officers of the Company. The grant-date fair value of the options awarded was $0.04 per option.

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	8,700,000	$0.07	4,550,000	$0.25
Granted	-	-	6,800,000	0.06
Forfeited or expired	(2,000,000)	0.10	(2,650,000)	0.35
Balance, end of year	6,700,000	$0.06	8,700,000	$0.07

Summary of outstanding options at March 31, 2019:

	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options	
Exercise Price Range	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$0.06	6,700,000	$0.06	3.49 years	6,700,000	$0.06

The Company incurred an expense of $72,200 (2018 - $178,800) for share-based payments for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The fair value of the share-based payments was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

For the year ended March 31,	2019	2018
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.8%	1.8%
Estimated volatility	127%	127%
Expected life in years	4.9	5

13. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company incurred key management and board of directors' compensation as follows:

For the year ended March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Salary	120,000	120,000
Director fees	-	10,000
Short-term benefits	3,978	4,316
Management fees - expensed	38,540	9,430
Technical fees - capitalized	20,250	-
Share-based payments	54,000	131,000
Total	236,768	274,746
Included in the above is compensation paid through companies:		
Lithosphere Services Inc.	43,750	-
S2 Management Inc.	15,040	9,430

Lithosphere Servies Inc. is controlled by Mr. Doyle the Company's VP Exploration and a director.
S2 Management Inc. is controlled by the Company's CFO.

Balances due to related parties that are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities comprise:

At March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Directors and officers	95,069	2,000
S2 Management Inc.	4,315	357
	99,384	2,357

Related party balances are due on demand, bear no interest and are current liabilities.

14. Loss per Share

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share for the years presented is based on the following data:

For the year ended March 31,	2019	2018
Loss for the year	($1,778,407)	($985,848)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	150,693,337	137,846,957
Loss per share	($0.01)	($0.01)

14. Loss per Share (continued)

Diluted loss per share for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 is the same as basic loss per share as the exercise of the 6,700,000 options (2018 – 8,700,000) and 36,523,045 warrants (2018 – 14,590,000) would be anti-dilutive.

15. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing activities included the following:

For the year ended March 31,	2019	2018
	$	$
Non-cash investing activities:		
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	148,000	120,000
Fair value of finders' warrants granted	51,509	-
Liability to renounce flow-through expenditures	75,000	-
Payables recorded for exploration and evaluation assets	38,527	1,982

16. Commitments

a) In the current period, the Company satisfied its exploration obligation under a flow-through financing completed in 2017. In May and June 2018, the Company undertook a new flow-through financing (note 11) and at March 31, 2019 was obliged, under the terms of the financing and related tax law, to expend $265,207 on mineral exploration before December 31, 2019.

b) The Company has committed to issue common shares further to a prospecting agreement regarding the Tirua property (note 7).

17. Segmented Information

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. All assets are located in Canada.

18. Capital Management

The Company’s primary objectives, when managing its capital, are to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration activities and to maintain corporate and administrative functions. The Company defines capital as equity, consisting of the issued common shares, share purchase options and warrants. The capital structure of the Company is managed to provide sufficient funding for mineral exploration and other operating activities. Funds are primarily secured through a combination of equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash and other short-term deposits, which are all held with major financial institutions.

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Company’s approach to capital management during the year ended March 31, 2019.

19. Financial Risk Management

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from changes in the interest rates on cash and equivalents. Cash and equivalents generate interest based on market interest rates. At March 31, 2019, the Company was not subject to significant interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company's credit risk arises primarily with respect to money market investments.

The Company manages its credit risk by investing only in obligations of any province of Canada, Canada or their respective agencies; banker's acceptances purchased in the secondary market and having received the highest credit rating from a recognized rating agency in Canada, with a term of less than 180 days; and bank term deposits and bearer deposit notes, with a term of less than 180 days.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of cash and amounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances. If necessary, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of debt, equity or sale of non-core assets. The Company manages capital to meet its obligations by continuously monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows, and matching the maturity profile of financial assets to development, capital and operating needs. All payables are due within a year.

Fair Value

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

At March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,100,867	-	-	1,100,867
	1,100,867	-	-	1,100,867
Liabilities:				
Payables and accruals	455,493	-	-	455,493
	455,493	-	-	455,493

At March 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	65,533	-	-	65,533
	65,533	-	-	65,533
Liabilities:				
Payables and accruals	213,639	-	-	213,639
	213,639	-	-	213,639

20. Events after the Reporting Date

In June 2019, the Company reached an agreement with Alto regarding the Empress Property (part of the Jackfish Property, see note 7). In consideration for Alto returning the Company's option agreement to good standing and agreeing to defer an obligation to incur exploration costs, the Company agreed to pay $25,000 in cash (paid), issue 1,000,000 common shares and issue warrants to purchase up to 1,000,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for three years. In addition, the Company confirmed its obligation to issue 200,000 common shares as part of an earlier amending agreement. The TSX-V approved the amending agreement in June 2019 and the shares and warrants were issued in June 2019.