



Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

JAMES STAFFORD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Shareholders of Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nevada Energy Metals Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 30 June 2018 and 2017 and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. as at 30 June 2018 and 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1.1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. to continue as a going concern.



Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
23 October 2018

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at 30 June 2018	As at 30 June 2017
ASSETS		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,328,995	97,371
Amounts receivable	4	15,783	13,328
Short term investment	5	-	437,500
Prepaid expenses		-	3,790
		1,344,778	551,989
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	131,292	498,457
Total assets		1,476,070	1,050,446
EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	25,464	26,197
		25,464	26,197
Equity			
Common shares	8	2,676,587	2,671,615
Reserves	8	4,118,648	4,118,648
Accumulated other comprehensive income		-	40,000
Deficit		(5,344,629)	(5,806,014)
Total equity		1,450,606	1,024,249
Total equity and liabilities		1,476,070	1,050,446

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1), **Commitments and Contingencies** (Note 16) and **Subsequent events** (Note 18)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

“Tim Fernback”

“John Oness”

Tim Fernback

John Oness

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

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2018	Year ended 30 June 2017
		\$	\$
Administration expenses			
Bank charges and interest		29,418	3,991
Consulting	12.1, 13	225,160	256,970
Marketing and communications	8.2	24,151	234,030
Office and miscellaneous	12.1	18,136	47,497
Professional fees		30,363	47,664
Rent	12.1	37,473	35,614
Share-based payments	8.6	-	142,393
Transfer agent fees		44,207	41,731
Travel, lodging and food		-	19,750
Loss before other items		(408,908)	(829,640)
Other items			
Interest income		-	29
Foreign exchange gain		17,814	3,668
Gain (loss) on sale of short term investments	5	501,208	(32,640)
Impairment on exploration and evaluation properties	6	(258,549)	(159,396)
Recovery of exploration and evaluation properties	6	609,820	387,935
Net income (loss) for the year		461,385	(630,044)
Other comprehensive (loss) gain			
Unrealized (loss) gain on short term investments	5	(40,000)	40,000
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year		421,385	(590,044)
Income (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted	9	0.098	(0.136)

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

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2018	Year ended 30 June 2017
		\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) for the year		461,385	(630,044)
Adjustment for:			
Share-based payments	8.6	-	142,393
Shares for service	8.2	4,972	29,832
Impairment on exploration and evaluation properties	6	258,549	159,396
(Gain) loss on sale of short term investments	5	(501,208)	32,640
Recovery of exploration and evaluation properties	6	(609,820)	(387,935)
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		(2,455)	(633)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		3,790	117,264
Increase in trade and other payables		(733)	(21,154)
Cash used in operating activities		(385,520)	(558,241)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures	6	(21,564)	(676,857)
Exploration and evaluation properties recoveries	6	-	607,742
Proceeds from sale of short term investment	5	1,638,708	37,360
Cash used in investing activities		1,617,144	(31,755)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	8	-	21,000
Cash from financing activities		-	21,000
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,231,624	(568,996)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		97,371	666,367
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		1,328,995	97,371

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 14)

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

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common shares	Common shares	Stock option reserve	Warrant reserve	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balances, 30 June 2016	4,629,588	2,578,592	696,510	3,297,936	-	(5,175,970)	1,397,068
Shares issued for:							
Exercise of warrants	27,000	39,191	-	(18,191)	-	-	21,000
Services	12,621	29,832	-	-	-	-	29,832
Finder's fees	10,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
Share-based payments	-	-	142,393	-	-	-	142,393
Unrealized gain on short term investments	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(630,044)	(630,044)
Balances – 30 June 2017	4,679,209	2,671,615	838,903	3,279,745	40,000	(5,806,014)	1,024,249
Shares issued for:							
Services	9,944	4,972	-	-	-	-	4,972
Unrealized loss on short term investments	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	-	(40,000)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	461,385	461,385
Balances, 30 June 2018	4,689,153	2,676,587	838,903	3,279,745	-	(5,344,629)	1,450,606

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

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
30 June 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nevada Energy Metals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated on 2 June 2011 under the laws of the province of British Columbia. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta, on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “BFF”, co-listed on the OTCQB (United States) under the symbol “SSMLF”. The Company is in the process of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral resources located in Nevada. The Company will attempt to bring the properties to production, structure joint ventures with others, option or lease properties to third parties, or sell the properties outright. The Company has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves which are economically recoverable and the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage.

On 3 March 2016, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in Nevada, US, Nevada Energy Metals, USA Inc. (Note 2.1).

On 1 November 2017, the Company consolidated its share capital on one (1) new common share without par value for every ten (10) existing common shares without par value basis. All common shares and per share amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to the share consolidation.

On 24 January 2018, the Company consolidated its share capital on one (1) new common share without par value for every two (2) existing common shares without par value basis. All common shares and per share amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to the share consolidation.

The head office and principal address is located at Suite 1220, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2.

1.1 Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

Several conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption and ultimately the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles related to a going concern. From inception to date, the Company has incurred losses from operations, earned no revenues and has experienced negative cash flows from operating activities. As at 30 June 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,328,995 (2017: \$97,371) and working capital of \$1,319,314 (2017: \$525,792), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. Existing funds on hand at 30 June 2018 will not be sufficient to support the Company’s needs for cash to conduct exploration and to continue operations during the current year. The Company will require additional funding to be able to meet ongoing requirements for general operations and to advance and retain mineral exploration and evaluation property interests. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising additional financing, retaining or attracting joint venture partners, developing its properties and/or generating profits from operations or the disposition of properties in the future.

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

30 June 2018 and 2017 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Management has been successful in obtaining sufficient funding for operating, exploration and capital requirements from the inception of the Company to date. There is, however, no assurance that additional future funding will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on terms which are acceptable to the management of the Company.

If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the immediate future, management expects that the Company will need to further curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favourable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures including ceasing operations. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate, such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity interest at	
		30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Nevada Energy Metals USA Inc. (Note 1)	USA	100%	100%

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained to the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 10, and are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.
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2.3 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies in full compliance with IFRS and International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), effective for the Company’s reporting for the year ended 30 June 2018.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

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 consolidated 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 the point at which a property has economically recoverable resources, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop the property are capitalized into development assets. The determination may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the year when new information becomes available.

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Determining whether to test for impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration assets requires management's judgment regarding the following factors, among others: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of the exploration assets are unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during the next period.

Decommissioning and restoration costs

Management is not aware of any material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental provisions as at 30 June 2018 and 2017. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value and these estimates are updated annually. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the exploration and evaluation property. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws, regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events occurred during the period that negatively affected the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor, default or the disappearance of an active market for a security. If the Company determines that a financial asset is impaired, judgment is required in assessing the available information in regards to the amount of impairment; however the final outcome may be materially different than the amount recorded as a financial asset.

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

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30 June 2018 and 2017 (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Share based payments

Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3.12. The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model. The fair value of stock options granted using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Under the residual method, one component is measured first and the residual amount is allocated to the remaining component. The Company measures the value of the common shares first. The balance, if any, is allocated to the warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Deferred income taxes

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that the cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realized the net deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date, if any, could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiary operate could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. In assessing whether this assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions (Note 1.1).

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic event.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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3.3 Taxation

Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3.4 Exploration and evaluation properties

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related exploration and evaluation properties and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and/or (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable 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 within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3.5 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period. The net present value of reclamation costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of reclamation projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation properties. A gain or loss may be incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligation.

3.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as held for trading and are included in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are also categorized as held for trading. These assets are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Cash and cash equivalents are included in this category of financial assets.

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset classified in this category are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

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Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized within other comprehensive income. Accumulated changes in fair value are recorded as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or impaired. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Available-for-sale assets include short term investments in equities of other entities. The fair value is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Where fair value cannot be reliably measured, assets are carried at cost.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

3.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, or as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL has two subcategories, including financial liabilities held for trading and those designated by management on initial recognition. Transaction costs on financial liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. These liabilities are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized respectively in interest, other revenues and finance costs. Trade payables are included in this category of financial liabilities.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

3.8 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than financial assets at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end.

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Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced, with the amount of the loss recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of the asset is recognized within other comprehensive income.

3.9 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for an indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.11 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

3.12 Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

The fair value of the options, as determined using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model, which incorporates all market vesting conditions are expensed to profit or loss. The corresponding amount is recorded to the stock options reserve. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

3.13 Foreign currency translation

The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all of its operations, including that of its subsidiary, is the Canadian dollar as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

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Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

3.14 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are determined by adjusting the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which consist of share purchase warrants and stock options.

3.15 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

The IASB issued a number of new and revised IAS, IFRS, amendments and related IFRIC, which are effective for the Company financial year beginning on 1 July 2017. The Company has adopted all the following new standards relevant to the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- IAS 7, '*Statement of Cash Flows*': The amendments, published on 29 January 2016, are intended to clarify IAS 7 to improve information provided to users of financial statements about an entity's financing activities. The effective date for IAS 7 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with earlier application being permitted.
- IAS 12, '*Income Taxes*': The amendments are intended to clarify criteria used to assess whether future taxable profits can be utilized against deductible temporary differences. The effective date for IAS 12 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC has issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective during the period ended 30 June 2018:

- IFRS 2 '*Share-Based Payment*' issued in June 2016, is amended to provide requirements on the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; share-based payment transactions with a "net settlement" for withholding tax obligations; and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. The effect date for IFRS 2 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 9, '*Financial Instruments*': The IASB has undertaken a three-phase project to replace IAS 39 '*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*' with IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*'. In November 2009, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9, which details the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to the standard in October 2010. In July 2014, the IASB issued the final elements of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

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- Financial assets meeting both a “business model” test and a “cash flow characteristics” test are measured at amortized cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances)
- Investments in equity instruments can be designated as “fair value through other comprehensive income” with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss
- All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss
- The concept of “embedded derivatives” does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the “business model” test and “cash flow characteristics” test.
- The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

- IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*: IFRS 7 clarifies the definition for continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 10 *Consolidated financial statements*, is an amendment related to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture to be applied prospectively. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by IASB. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*: IFRS 15 is based on the core principle to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. IFRS 15 focuses on the transfer of control. IFRS 15 replaces all of the revenue guidance that previously existed in IFRSs. The effective date for IFRS 15 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 16, *Leases*: IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. IFRS 16, is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also applied.
- IAS 28 *Investments in associates and joint ventures* is an amendment to sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by IASB. Earlier application is permitted.
- IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* is interpretation that clarifies when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income. The effective date for IFRIC 22 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

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- IFRIC 23 '*Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*' is interpretation that clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 '*Income Taxes*' when there is uncertainty over tax treatments. The effective date for IFRIC 22 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations and anticipates that the application of these standards, amendments and interpretations will not have a material impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company's amounts receivable are as follows:

	As at 30 June 2018	As at 30 June 2017
	\$	\$
GST/HST receivable	6,117	6,643
Shared office costs receivable (Note 12)	9,666	6,685
Total amounts receivable	15,783	13,328

Included in amounts receivable of the Company are amounts due from related parties which are disclosed in Note 12. The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon written notice given from the Company.

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5. SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

The Company's available-for-sale investments are as follows:

	As at 30 June 2018		As at 30 June 2017	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
LiCo Energy Metals Inc. Nil shares (2017: 3,500,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 397,500	\$ 437,500
Total short term investments	-	-	397,500	437,500

LiCo Energy Metals Inc. ("LiCo") is a company with certain directors in common (Note 12).

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company received 3,000,000 shares (2017: 1,500,000 shares) of LiCo valued at \$300,000 (2017: \$217,500) related to the Black Rock Desert Project option agreement (Notes 6, 12 and 14).

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company received 4,000,000 shares (2017: 2,000,000 shares) of LiCo valued at \$440,000 (2017: \$180,000) related to the Dixie Valley Project option agreement (Notes 6, 12 and 14).

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company sold a total of 10,500,000 shares of LiCo Energy Metals Inc. for total proceeds of \$1,638,708, resulting in a gain of \$501,208.

During the previous year ended 30 June 2017, the Company sold a total of 400,000 shares of American Lithium Corp. for total proceeds of \$37,360, resulting in a loss of \$32,640. The Company received 400,000 shares of American Lithium Corp. valued at \$70,000 related to the Clayton Valley BFF-1 Property option agreement (Notes 6 and 14).

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

<i>For the year ended 30 June 2018</i>	Teels Marsh West	Clayton Valley BBF-1	San Emidio Li	Dixie Valley	Black Rock Desert	Big Smokey Valley	Total
Balance, 30 June 2017	109,728	-	112,583	130,180	-	145,966	498,457
Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consulting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field expenses	866	-	-	-	-	-	866
Geology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance	20,698	-	-	-	-	-	20,698
Recoveries	-	-	-	(130,180)	-	-	(130,180)
Impairment	-	-	(112,583)	-	-	(145,966)	(258,549)
Net increase for the year	21,564	-	(112,583)	(130,180)	-	(145,966)	(367,165)
Balance, 30 June 2018	131,292	-	-	-	-	-	131,292

<i>For the year ended 30 June 2017</i>	Teels Marsh West	Clayton Valley BBF-1	San Emidio Li	Dixie Valley	Black Rock Desert	Big Smokey Valley	Alkali Lake	Galleon Property	Total
Balance, 30 June 2016	86,269	77,157	68,491	120,041	81,734	93,057	110,004	7,550	644,303
Acquisition costs	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
Assaying	-	-	10,341	1,568	-	-	-	-	11,909
Consulting	1,185	7,500	298	5,760	-	1,185	-	-	15,928
Field expenses	-	-	12,990	1,534	5,463	16,665	-	-	36,652
Geology	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
Maintenance	21,930	2,926	20,463	419,081	70,723	35,059	41,842	-	612,024
Recoveries	-	(87,583)	-	(441,804)	(157,920)	-	-	-	(687,307)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(151,846)	(7,550)	(159,396)
Net (decrease) increase for the year	23,459	(77,157)	44,092	10,139	(81,734)	52,909	(110,004)	(7,550)	(145,846)
Balance, 30 June 2017	109,728	-	112,583	130,180	-	145,966	-	-	498,457

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6.1 Teels Marsh West

The Company has staked approximately 100 placer claims located in Teels Marsh, Mineral County, Nevada. (the “Teels Marsh West Property”).

6.2 Clayton Valley BFF-1

The Company has staked approximately 77 claims located in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada (the “Clayton Valley BFF-1 Property”).

On 31 May 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with 1074654 Nevada Ltd whereby 1074654 Nevada Ltd. has the option to acquire an undivided 70% interest in the Clayton Valley BFF-1 Property.

In order to earn a 70% interest in the Clayton Valley BFF-1 Property, 1074654 Nevada Ltd. is required to issue shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

		Payments	Shares (Notes 5 and 14)	Exploration Expenditures
		USD\$		USD\$
Payment on or before 2 June 2016	(received)	\$10,000	-	-
Payment on or before 30 June 2016	(received)	\$15,000	-	-
Payment on 19 July 2016	(received)	\$75,000	400,000	-
On or before 19 July 2017	(cancelled)	\$100,000	400,000	\$100,000
On or before 19 July 2018	(cancelled)	\$100,000	400,000	\$300,000
On or before 19 July 2019	(cancelled)	-	-	\$600,000
		\$300,000	1,200,000	\$1,000,000

During the year ended 30 June 2017, the Company recorded a recovery of \$102,534 as a result of the option payments received from 1074654 Nevada Ltd.

On 19 July 2017, the option agreement with 1074654 Nevada Ltd. expired without being exercised.

6.3 San Emidio Li

The Company has staked approximately 151 claims located in the San Emidio Desert, Washoe County, Nevada (the “San Emidio Li Project”).

On 31 August 2017, the Company did not renew and dropped all the claims. An impairment of \$112,583 with respect to the San Emidio Li Project was recorded during the year ended 30 June 2018 (Note 14).

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6.4 Dixie Valley

The Company has staked approximately 907 placer claims located in Churchill County, west central Nevada (the “Dixie Valley Project”).

On 30 August 2017, the Company reduced to maintain 90 placer claims.

On 14 July 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with LiCo Energy Metals Inc. (“LiCo”) whereby LiCo can acquire a 100% interest, subject to a 3% net smelter return, in 80 mineral claims located in Dixie Valley, Churchill County, Nevada. The option agreement is “non arm’s length” and is a related party transaction due to an officer and director in common between LiCo and the Company (Note 12). The TSX Venture Exchange approved the transaction on 10 August 2016. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, LiCo has 36 months within which to exercise the option as follows:

		Cash Payments USD\$	Share issuances (Notes 5 and 14)	Exploration Expenditures USD\$
Upon signing	(received)	20,000	-	-
Upon TSX Venture approval	(received)	180,000	2,000,000	-
On or before 14 July 2017		-	2,000,000	-
On or before 14 July 2018		-	2,000,000	-
On or before 14 July 2019		-	-	1,250,000
		\$200,000	6,000,000	\$1,250,000

On 30 August 2017, the Company amended the terms of the option agreement as follows:

		Cash Payments USD\$	Share issuances (Notes 5 and 14)	Exploration Expenditures USD\$
Upon signing	(received)	20,000	-	-
Upon TSX Venture approval	(received)	180,000	2,000,000	-
On or before 30 August 2017	(received)	-	2,000,000	-
On or before 14 July 2018	(received)	-	2,000,000	-
On or before 14 July 2019		-	-	250,000
		\$200,000	6,000,000	\$250,000

From the date of the amending agreement, LiCo will be responsible for paying 100% of the annual property sustaining fees due and payable on the property from time to time.

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company recorded a recovery of \$309,820 (2017: \$Nil) as a result of the option payments received from LiCo.

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During the year ended 30 June 2017, the Company issued finders fees of 20,000 common shares valued at \$24,000 in connection with staking claims in the Dixie Valley Project (Notes 8 and 14).

6.5 Black Rock Desert

The Company has staked 199 claims located in Washoe County, Nevada (the “Black Rock Desert Project”). The property consists of 199 placer claims (3,980/1,610 hectares) located in southwest Black Rock Desert, Washoe County, Nevada. Reno, a major population center lies 177 kilometers to the southwest.

On 30 August 2017, the Company reduced to maintain 130 placer claims.

On 10 November 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with LiCo Energy Metals Inc. whereby LiCo can acquire an undivided 70% interest, subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty, in the Black Rock Desert Project. The option agreement is “non-arm’s length” and is a related party transaction due to an officer and director in common between LiCo and the Company (Note 12).

In order to earn a 70% interest in the Black Rock Desert Project, LiCo is required to issue shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

		Payments	Shares (Notes 5 and 14)	Exploration Expenditures
		USD\$		USD\$
Cash Payment upon execution	(received)	20,000	-	-
Cash Payment upon Exchange approval	(received)	150,000	1,500,000	-
On or before 10 November 2017		-	1,500,000	-
On or before 10 November 2018		-	1,500,000	-
On or before 10 November 2019		-	-	1,200,000
		\$170,000	4,500,000	\$1,200,000

On 30 August 2017, the Company amended the terms of the option agreement. In order to earn a 100% interest in the Black Rock Desert Project, LiCo is required to issues shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

		Payments	Shares (Notes 5 and 14)	Exploration Expenditures
		USD\$		USD\$
Cash Payment upon execution	(received)	20,000	-	-
Cash Payment upon Exchange approval	(received)	150,000	1,500,000	-
On or before 30 August 2017	(received)	-	3,000,000	-
On or before 10 November 2019		-	-	250,000
		\$170,000	4,500,000	\$250,000

From the date of the amending agreement, LiCo will be responsible for paying 100% of the annual property sustaining fees due and payable on the property from time to time.

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During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company recorded a recovery of \$300,000 (2017: \$285,401) as a result of the option payments received from LiCo.

6.6 Big Smokey Valley

The Company has staked approximately 160 claims located in Nye County, Nevada (the “Big Smokey Valley Project”).

On 31 August 2017, the Company did not renew and dropped all the claims. An impairment of \$145,966 with respect to the Big Smokey Valley Project was recorded during the year ended 30 June 2018 (Note 14).

6.7 Alkali Lake

On 28 December 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Dajin Resources Corp. through its wholly owned subsidiary Dajin Resources (US) Corp., a Nevada Corporation, to earn up to a 60% interest in certain mineral property claims located in Esmeralda County, Nevada (the “Alkali Lake Project”).

In order to earn its 60% interest in the Alkali Lake Project, the Company is required to issue shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

		Payments	Shares	Exploration Expenditures
		USD\$		USD\$
Upon signing	(paid and issued)	\$28,000	18,750	-
On or before 28 December 2016	(cancelled)	\$28,000	-	\$200,000
On or before 28 December 2017	(cancelled)	\$28,000	-	\$250,000
On or before 28 December 2018	(cancelled)	-	-	\$500,000
		\$84,000	18,750	\$950,000

On November 11, 2016, the Company terminated its option with Dajin to earn up to a 60% interest in the Alkali Lake Project and record an impairment of \$151,846 (Note 14).

6.8 Galleon Property

The Company entered into an agreement with Anglo Alaska Gold Corporation (“Anglo”) dated 16 September 2013 and amended on 28 November 2014 to acquire the sole and exclusive right, privilege and option to purchase 100% interest in certain claims located in the Bonifield Mining District of Alaska and the Fairbanks and Nenana Recording Districts in Alaska (the “Galleon Property”).

During the year ended 30 June 2017, the Company terminated its option with Anglo and recorded an impairment of \$7,550 with respect to the Galleon Property (Note 14).

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7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are principally comprised of amounts for administrative activities. These are broken down as follows:

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	\$	\$
Trade payables	464	1,197
Accrued liabilities	25,000	25,000
Total trade and other payables	25,464	26,197

8. SHARE CAPITAL

8.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 30 June 2018, the Company had 4,689,153 common shares outstanding (2017: 4,679,209 common shares).

8.2 Common shares issuances

a) Private Placements

During the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017, the Company issued no shares through private placements.

b) Other

- On 26 October 2017, the Company issued 9,944 common shares valued at \$4,972 for marketing services (Note 14).
- On 19 December 2016, the Company issued 4,972 common shares valued at \$9,944 for marketing services (Note 14).
- On 26 September 2016, the Company issued 7,649 common shares valued at \$19,888 for marketing services (Note 14).
- On 22 July 2016, the Company issued 10,000 common shares valued at \$24,000 as finder's fee in relation to the acquisition of Dixie Valley Project (Notes 6 and 14).

c) Exercise of Warrants

- On 19 September 2016, the Company issued 4,500 common shares related to the exercise of 4,500 warrants at an exercise price of \$1.34 per share.

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On 1 September 2016, the Company issued 22,500 common shares related to the exercise of 22,500 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.66 per share.

8.3 Shares in escrow

During the year ended 30 June 2018, Nil (2017: 99,473) of the Company's common shares were released from escrow. As at 30 June 2018, the Company had Nil (2017: Nil) shares held in escrow.

8.4 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017:

	30 June 2018		30 June 2017	
	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,875,750	\$ 1.16	1,905,750	\$ 1.14
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	(27,000)	0.78
Expired	(1,875,750)	1.16	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	-	-	1,878,750	1.16

8.5 Stock options

Effective 29 September 2016, the Company has adopted a stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and/or consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. The aggregate maximum number of common shares issuable under the plan is 934,847 common shares. The aggregate number of options granted to one optionee in a 12-month period is limited to 5% of the issued common shares of the Company.

The exercise price of any options granted under the plan will be determined by the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, but shall not be less than the last closing price of the Company's common shares on the day before the date on which the Directors grant such options.

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The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017:

	30 June 2018		30 June 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	332,750	\$ 1.46	357,750	\$ 1.54
Granted	-	-	12,500	2.20
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(11,250)	1.33	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	(37,500)	2.34
Outstanding, end of year	321,500	1.47	332,750	1.46

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at 30 June 2018:

Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted-average exercise price
Options				
\$0.66	172,500	172,500	2.53	\$0.66
\$1.60	9,000	9,000	0.83	\$1.60
\$2.40	97,500	97,500	2.78	\$2.40
\$2.60	42,500	42,500	2.76	\$2.60
Total	321,500	321,500		

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8.6 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Share-based payments for the following options granted by the Company will be amortized over the vesting period, of which \$Nil was recognized in the year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: \$142,393):

Grant date	Fair value	Amount vested to 30 June 2018	Amount vested to 30 June 2017
		\$	\$
1 April 2016	142,393	-	142,393
Total	142,393	-	142,393

9. INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

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

Year ended 30 June	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net income (loss) for the year	461,385	(630,044)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	4,684,165	4,638,046
Income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	0.098	(0.136)

The basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted income (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options and share purchase warrants were anti-dilutive for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017.

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10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

10.1 Categories of financial instruments

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	\$	\$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
FVTPL, at fair value		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,328,995	97,371
Available-for-sale, at fair value		
Short term investments – shares	-	437,500
Total financial assets	1,328,995	534,871
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	464	1,197
Total financial liabilities	464	1,197

10.2 Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. The Company considers that the carrying amount of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements approximates their fair value due to the demand nature or short term maturity of these instruments.

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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As at 30 June 2018 and 2017, the Company does not have any Level 2 and 3 financial instruments.

As at 30 June 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,328,995	-	-	1,328,995
Short term investments – shares	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value	1,328,995	-	-	1,328,995

As at 30 June 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	97,371	-	-	97,371
Short term investments – shares	437,500	-	-	437,500
Total financial assets at fair value	534,871	-	-	534,871

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 and 3 in the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017.

10.3 Management of financial risks

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company deposits cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies and amounts receivable are due from the Government of Canada and financial institutions. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant credit risk.

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they become due (Note 1.1). The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered. The Company has no steady source of revenue and has obligations to meet its administrative overheads, maintain its mineral investments and to settle amounts payable to its creditors. The Company has been successful in raising equity financing in the past; however, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. As at 30 June 2018, the Company had a working capital of \$1,319,314 (2017: \$525,792) (Note 1.1).

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk is primarily related to the Company's cash and cash equivalents for which amounts were invested at interest rates in effect at the time of investment. Changes in market interest rates affect the fair market value of the cash and cash equivalents. However, as these investments come to maturity within a short period of time, the impact would likely not be significant.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations.

Commodity price risk

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk as it is still in exploration stage and does not hold investments in equity instruments.

11. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements.

The Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned business strategy, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

As at 30 June 2018, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company (Note 8). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends.

There were no significant changes in the Company's approach or the Company's objectives and policies for managing its capital.

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As at 30 June 2018, the Company's available capital resources, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, totaled \$1,328,995 (2017: \$97,731). As at 30 June 2018, the Company's total payables are \$25,464 (2017: \$26,197). The Company has been successful in raising equity financing in the past; however, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended 30 June 2018 and 2017, the Company had related party transactions with the following companies related by way of management, directors or shareholders in common:

- LiCo Energy Metals Inc., a company with management and directors in common with the Company. The Company provides office and consulting services to LiCo.
- TCF Ventures Corp., a company controlled by the Chief Operating Officer of the Company.

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company received \$Nil in cash (2017: \$487,625) and 7,000,000 shares (2017: 3,500,000 shares) from LiCo Energy Metals Inc. in relation to option agreements for the Dixie Valley Project and Black Rock Desert Project (Notes 5, 6 and 14).

During the year ended 30 June 2017, the Company disposed of Rock Star Resources Inc. and Rock Star Resources US, Inc. to a former related party for total proceeds of \$Nil. A loss on the disposal of the investment in the amount of \$Nil has been recorded in profit and loss during the year ended 30 June 2017.

As at 30 June 2018, the Company had a balance of \$9,666 (30 June 2017: \$6,685) receivable from LiCo (Note 4).

12.1 Related party expenses

The Company's related party expenses (recoveries) are summarized as follows:

Year ended 30 June	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Shared office and administration recoveries from LiCo	(23,932)	(3,088)
Shared rent recoveries from LiCo	(4,805)	(3,279)
Consulting fees to the CFO	42,000	44,000
Consulting fees to the Corporate Secretary	48,000	47,000
Consulting fees to TCF Ventures Corp.	48,000	40,000
Total related party expenses	109,263	124,633

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13. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

Year ended 30 June	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits – consulting fees	138,000	131,000
Total key management personnel compensation	138,000	131,000

14. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

14.1 Cash payments for interest and taxes

The Company made the following cash payments for interest and income taxes:

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	\$	\$
Interest paid (received)	-	-
Taxes paid	-	-
Total cash payments	-	-

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company issued 9,944 (2017: 12,621) shares valued at \$4,972 (2017: \$29,832) related to services (Note 8).

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company received 7,000,000 (2017: 3,900,000) shares valued at \$740,000 (2017: \$467,500) from related parties in relation to mineral property option agreements (Notes 5 and 6).

During the year ended 30 June 2018, the Company recorded an impairment of \$258,549 (2017: \$159,396) related to exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6).

During the previous year ended 30 June 2017, the Company issued 10,000 shares valued at \$24,000 related to exploration and evaluation properties (Notes 6 and 8).

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15. TAXES

15.1 Provision for income taxes

Year ended 30 June	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Income (loss) before tax	461,385	(630,044)
Statutory tax rate	26.50%	26.00%
Expected tax recovery (expense)	(122,267)	163,811
Non-deductible items	253,211	17,566
Change in prior year provision to actual	(48,493)	4,776
Change in future tax rates	8,735	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(91,186)	(186,153)
Tax recovery for the year	-	-

The change in tax rate is due to British Columbia increased its general corporate income tax rate from 11% to 12%, effective 1 January 2018.

15.2 Deferred tax balances

As at 30 June	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Tax loss carry-forwards	463,669	474,671
Share issue costs	318	468
Mineral properties	129,916	27,578
Total deferred tax assets	593,903	502,717
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(593,903)	(502,717)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-	-

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15.3 Expiry dates

The Company's recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets related to unused tax losses have the following expiry dates:

As at 30 June	2018
	\$
Non-capital losses	
2031	708
2032	6,643
2033	86,248
2034	236,681
2035	189,887
2036	635,899
2037	454,985
2038	138,643
Total non-capital losses	1,749,694
Total allowable capital losses	-
Total resource-related deduction, no expiry	621,541

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 30 June 2018, the Company had the following commitments and contingent liabilities:

- a) Effective 4 June 2018, the Company entered into an ongoing consulting agreement with a third party individual for \$72,000 plus GST/HST per annum to provide executive assistance to the Company.
- b) Effective 1 November 2015, the Company entered into a twelve month consulting agreement with a third party individual for \$5,000 plus GST/HST per month to provide services in relation to business development. After the term of one year, the agreement will continue on a month to month basis.
- c) Effective 1 September 2016, the Company entered into a twelve month consulting agreement with a company controlled by a related party for \$4,000 plus GST/HST per month to provide consulting services for general and administrative tasks to the Company (Notes 12 and 13). Agreement is automatically renewable for additional annual terms.
- d) Effective 1 September 2016, the Company entered into a twelve month consulting agreement with a related party for \$3,000 plus GST/HST per month to provide CFO and accounting services to the Company (Notes 12 and 13). After the term of one year, the agreement will continue on a month to month basis.

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- e) Effective 1 September 2016, the Company entered into a twelve month consulting agreement with a related party for \$4,000 plus GST/HST per month to provide Corporate Secretarial and Paralegal services to the Company (Notes 12 and 13). After the term of one year, the agreement will continue on a month to month basis.
- f) Effective 1 June 2016, the Company entered into a rental agreement with an unrelated third party to lease office space for a term of three years. The Company has the following commitments relating to its operating lease:

	< 1 year	2-5 years	> 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rent	35,235	-	-	35,235

On 1 July 2016, the Company signed an agreement with LiCo to sublease out a portion of its office space on a month to month term (Note 12).

- g) The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.
- h) As at 30 June 2018, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

17. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties. This activity is carried out in the USA.

The breakdown of geographic area for the year ended 30 June 2018 and year ended 30 June 2017 is as follows:

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Year ended 30 June 2018	Canada \$	USA \$	Total \$
Total income (expenses)	110,114	351,271	461,385
Current assets	1,344,778	-	1,344,778
Exploration and evaluation properties	-	131,292	131,292
Total assets	1,344,778	131,292	1,476,070
Year ended 30 June 2017	Canada \$	USA \$	Total \$
Total income (expenses)	(630,044)	-	(630,044)
Current assets	551,989	-	551,989
Exploration and evaluation properties	-	498,457	498,457
Total assets	551,989	498,457	1,050,446

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a) On 30 August 2018, the Company paid the annual claim fees for the Clayton Valley Property.
- b) On 30 August 2018, the Company paid the annual claim fees for the Teels Marsh Property.
- c) On 25 September 2018, the Company issued 1,000,000 units at a price of \$0.12 per unit for gross proceeds of \$120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.16 per share for a period of two years. Finder's fees in the amount of 75,000 common shares and 37,000 share purchase warrants were paid in connection with the private placement.

19. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2018 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 October 2018.