SAVILLE RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended April 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Management’s Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Company. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Board of Directors is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Company's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the shareholders to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Audit Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

July 15, 2019

“Michael Hodge”	*“Charn Deol”*
President, Director	Director

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Saville Resources Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saville Resources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company had working capital of $380,298 and an accumulated deficit of $7,991,984 as of April 30, 2019, and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise equity financing. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 Jenny Lee.

Vancouver, British Columbia

MNP LLP

July 15, 2019

Chartered Professional Accountants

Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
For the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2019		2018
Assets				
Current				
Cash	$	**53,867**	$	277,639
Short-term investment (Note 6)		**500,000**		600,000
Taxes and other receivables (Note 7)		**91,662**		30,571
Prepaid expenses		**91,726**		1,995
		737,255		910,205
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 8)		**2,044,140**		453,856
	$	**2,781,395**	$	1,364,061
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	**356,957**	$	57,928
		356,957		57,928
Equity				
Share capital (Note 9)		**10,275,619**		8,733,097
Contributed surplus		**140,803**		140,803
Deficit		**(7,991,984)**		(7,567,767)
		2,424,438		1,306,133
	$	**2,781,395**	$	1,364,061

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 15, 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

"Michael Hodge"
President, Director

"Charn Deol"
Director

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

Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2019		2018
Expenses				
Administration fees (Note 13)	$	**150,000**	$	140,000
Advertising and travel		**165,020**		82,243
Office and miscellaneous		**6,208**		1,699
Professional fees		**33,377**		51,250
Property investigation		**-**		5,698
Salaries and consulting fees		**177,444**		1,815
Transfer agent and filing fees		**25,873**		27,783
		(557,922)		(310,488)
Other expenses (income)				
Interest income		**(4,469)**		-
Loss on settlement of debt (Note 9b)		**-**		54,750
Part XII.6 tax expense (Note 14)		**2,074**		-
Net loss before income taxes year		**(555,527)**		(365,238)
Income tax recovery (Note 14)		**131,310**		-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(424,217)**		(365,238)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$	**(0.01)**	$	(0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**50,875,566**		20,728,312

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

Saville Resources Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Number of shares		Share capital		Contributed surplus		Deficit		Total
Balance, April 30, 2017	**5,178,381**	**$**	**7,082,744**	**$**	**140,803**	**$**	**(7,202,529)**	**$**	**21,018**
Shares issued for cash (Note 9)	**21,890,333**		**1,422,400**		**-**		**-**		1,422,400
Shares issued for property (Note 9)	**250,000**		**25,000**		**-**		**-**		25,000
Shares issued for debt (Note 9)	**3,650,000**		**273,750**		**-**		**-**		273,750
Shares returned to treasury	**(100,000)**		**(6,000)**		**-**		**-**		(6,000)
Shares issuance costs	**-**		**(64,797)**		**-**		**-**		(64,797)
Net loss for the year	**-**		**-**		**-**		(365,238)		(365,238)
Balance, April 30, 2018	**30,868,714**	**$**	**8,733,097**	**$**	**140,803**	**$**	**(7,567,767)**	**$**	**1,306,133**
Shares issued for cash (Note 9)	**32,546,686**		**1,631,691**		**-**		-		1,631,691
Share issuance costs	**-**		**(89,169)**		**-**		-		(89,169)
Net loss for the year	**-**		**-**		**-**		(424,217)		(424,217)
Balance, April 30, 2019	**63,415,400**	**$**	**10,275,619**	**$**	**140,803**	**$**	**(7,991,984)**	**$**	**2,424,438**

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

Saville Resources Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2019		2018
Operating activities				
Net loss for the year	**$**	**(424,217)**	$	(365,238)
Items not involving cash				
Deferred tax recovery		**(131,310)**		-
Loss on settlement of debt		**-**		54,750
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Taxes and other receivables		**(61,091)**		(35,665)
Prepaid expenses		**(89,731)**		248
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(30,182)**		(32,515)
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities		**(736,531)**		(378,420)
Investing activities				
Purchase of short-term investments		**(500,000)**		(600,000)
Redemption of short-term investments		**600,000**		-
Exploration and evaluation assets		**(1,261,073)**		(101,966)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(1,161,073)**		(701,966)
Financing activities				
Shares issued for cash, net of share issuance costs		**1,673,832**		1,357,603
Cash flows generated from financing activities		**1,673,832**		1,357,603
Net change in cash		**(223,772)**		277,217
Cash, beginning of year		**277,639**		422
Cash, end of year	**$**	**53,867**	$	277,639

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Saville Resources Inc. (“Saville” or “the Company”) is a publicly listed company incorporated in British Columbia with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia and its shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “SRE” and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol “S0J”. The Company is principally engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and mining of mineral properties.

The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company are located at 1450, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1H2.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether its investments contains mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company’s continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for the investment in the mineral properties is entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the investment in the mineral properties, obtaining the necessary permits to mine, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the investment in the mineral properties.

2. GOING CONCERN

These financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company’s ability to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests and the attainment of profitable mining operations. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence of opportunities of merit in the mining sector and is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements. The conditions described above may cast significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption.

Management of the Company does not expect that cash flows for the Company’s operations will be sufficient to cover all of its operating requirements, financial commitments and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on Company’s ability to continue as going concern. The Company expects that it will need to obtain further financing in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or reduce the scope of planned exploration and other programs. As at April 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company reported the following:

	April 30, 2019	April 30, 2018
Net loss for the year	$424,217	$365,238
Deficit	$7,991,984	$7,567,767
Working capital	$380,298	$852,277

Accordingly, These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

These statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION – Continued

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are stated at their fair value.

c) Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2019 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on July 15, 2019.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of new accounting standards

Commencing May 1, 2018 the Company adopted IFRS 9. The adoption of this new accounting standard did not have material impact to the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 Financial Instruments. The new standard contains three classifications for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), and fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). The new standard eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loan and receivables, and available for sale.

Recognition and Measurement for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. Requirements for financial liabilities are largely carried forward from the existing requirements in IAS 39 except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income.

Following is the new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

(i) Classification

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

The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets	**Classification under IAS 39**	**Classification under IFRS 9**
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Short-term investment	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities	**Classification under IAS 39**	**Classification under IFRS 9**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

There were no adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial instruments as a result of the change in classification from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Adoption of new accounting standards - continued

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset 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 Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and deposits in banks.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are investments which are transitional or current in nature, with an original maturity greater than three months but less than one year.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility, and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation costs incurred are capitalized. All capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are recorded at acquisition cost and are monitored for indications of impairment. Where there are indications of a potential impairment, an assessment is performed for recoverability. Capitalized costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that they are not expected to be recovered.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to “Mines under construction’. No amortization during the exploration and evaluation phase.

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.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is generally the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated from production of proved and probable reserves determined by reference to the reserve report. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less cost to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of a cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. When indicators of impairment are present, the Company will measure any resulting impairment loss on an asset by asset basis. Exploration and evaluation assets must also be tested for impairment once technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated before reclassification to property and equipment.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation liabilities

The Company recognizes a decommissioning and restoration liability, which would be discounted to its net present value, in the year in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of value can be made. Such costs are capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Changes in the measurement of decommissioning and restoration liability that result from changes in estimated timing or amount of the cash flow, including the effects of inflation, revisions to estimated reserves, resources and lives of operations, or a change in the discount rate, are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the period it occurred. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss. If the asset value is increased and there is an indication that the revised carrying value is not recoverable; an impairment test is performed in accordance with the accounting policy set out in the 'Impairment" note.

The Company did not have any significant decommissioning and restoration obligations at April 30, 2019 and 2018.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers and employees. The board of directors grants such options for periods of up to five years, which vest immediately and priced at the previous day's closing price.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period of the options. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest.

Where the terms of a stock option is modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the stock-based compensation arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification over the remaining vesting period.

Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the 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.

Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Income taxes - continued

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, and associates to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

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

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

Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the agreement to issue shares was conducted.

Warrants

Proceeds from issuances by the Company of units consisting of shares and warrants are allocated based on the residual method, whereby the carrying amount of the warrants is determined based on any difference between gross proceeds and the estimated fair market value of the shares. If the proceeds from the offering are less than or equal to the estimated fair market value of shares issued, a nil carrying amount is assigned to the warrants.

Flow-through shares

Flow-through shares entitle a company that incurs certain resource expenditures in Canada to renounce them for tax purposes allowing the expenditures to be deducted for tax purposes by the investors who purchased the shares. While IFRS contains no specific guidance on accounting for flow-through shares, the Company has chosen to adopt the following accounting policy:

At the time of closing a financing involving flow-through shares, the Company allocates the gross proceeds received (i.e. the "flow-through commitment") as follows:

- Share capital – the fair market price at the date of the issue;
- Flow-through share premium – recorded as a liability and equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, i.e. the portion in excess of the market value of the shares without the flow-through features at the time of issue. A flow through share premium liability is included in deferred tax recovery at the time the qualifying expenditures are made.; and
- Fair value of warrants – if warrants are being issued, based on the valuation derived using the residual method.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Flow-through shares - continued

In the case that the Company does not issue non flow-through units together with the flow-through units, the flow-through share premium is determined by using the residual method, whereby the fair value of warrants will be valued based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and the flow-through share premium equal to any residual balance after the fair market price of the common shares and fair value of warrants.

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

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.

A deferred tax liability equal to the tax value of flow-through expenditures renounced is recognized once the Company has fulfilled its obligations associated with the renunciation of related flow-through expenditures. In respect of a retrospective renunciation, such obligation is considered to have been fulfilled when eligible expenditures have been incurred and management establishes the intent to make renunciation filings with the appropriate taxation authorities. In respect of prospective renunciation (i.e., a look-back renunciation), the obligation is considered to be fulfilled once related flow-through expenditures have been incurred.

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 expense until paid.

Earnings (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings/loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method for calculating diluted earnings (loss) per share. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

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.

Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet applied

The IASB has replaced IAS 17, Leases in its entirety with IFRS 16, Leases, which will require lessees to recognize nearly all leases on the balance sheet to reflect their right to use an asset for a period of time and the associated lease liability. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material impact to the Company’s financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments and estimates about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical judgments and areas involving estimates, that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements.

a) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company's ability to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. There are several adverse conditions that cast substantial doubt upon the soundness of this assumption. Refer to note 2 for more details.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company makes certain judgements and assumptions regarding indicators of impairment and the recoverability of the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets. Management has assessed for impairment indicators for the Company's properties and has concluded that no indicators of impairment as at April 30, 2019.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Income taxes

Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As at April 30, 2019, the Company had a Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GIC") totalling $500,000,which was redeemed in full on May 9, 2019, with an interest rate of prime minus 2.45% (2018 - $ 600,000 with an interest rate of prime minus 2.60%).

7. TAXES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	April 30, 2019	April 30, 2018
GST receivable	$ 40,954	$ 7,957
QST receivable	50,708	-
Other receivables	-	22,614
Total	$ 91,662	$ 30,571

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following is a description of the Company's most significant property interests and related spending commitments:

		Niobium Claim Group Property		Covette Property		Bud Property		Total
Balance, April 30, 2017	$	-	$	-	$	326,890	$	326,890
Acquisition costs – cash		25,000		-		30,000		55,000
Acquisition costs – shares		-		-		25,000		25,000
Permitting		3,728		-		-		3,728
Geological expenses		43,238		-		-		43,238
Total property costs for the year		71,966		-		55,000		126,966
Balance, April 30, 2018	$	71,966	$	-	$	381,890	$	453,856
Acquisition costs – cash		225,000		350,000		-		575,000
Assays		15,944		486		1,205		17,635
Drilling		147,030		-		-		147,030
Field supplies and rentals		89,130		-		-		89,130
Geological expenses		388,932		-		9,400		398,332
Insurance		1,205		-		-		1,205
Permitting		3,094		4,157		-		7,251
Travel and accommodation		365,208		12,895		1,598		379,701
Total property costs for the year		1,235,543		367,538		12,203		1,615,284
Less: Option fee received		-		(25,000)		-		(25,000)
Balance, April 30, 2019	$	1,307,509	$	342,538		394,093	$	2,044,140

Niobium Claim Group Property

On January 11, 2018, the Company entered into an exploration earn-in agreement with Commerce Resources Corp. ("Commerce") on the Niobium Claim Group Property wholly owned by Commerce in Quebec. Under the exploration earn-in agreement, the Company has agreed to perform $5 million of work on the Niobium Claim Group Property over a five-year period to earn a 75% interest in the claims. The Company made a payment of $25,000 upon signing and a payment of $225,000 following TSX Venture Exchange approval on October 11, 2018. Commerce will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on production from some of the claims with a 1% NSR buyback for $1million, and a 1% NSR on the claims that are already subject to royalties.

Covette Property

On November 27, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu") to acquire a 100% interest in and to the Covette Property, located in the James Bay Region of Quebec. The Covette Property is located approximately 190 km east of Raddison and 10 km north of the all-weather Trans-Taiga road and adjacent LG-3 transmission line. In exchange for 100% of the right, title, and interest in and to the Covette Property, consisting of 65 mineral claims, the Company paid Zimtu $350,000. This agreement was accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange on June 28, 2018.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - Continued

Covette Property - Continued

On February 20, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Astorius Resources Ltd. ("Astorius") to sell its 100% interest in the Covette Property, located in the James Bay Region in the Province of Quebec. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, Astorius will acquire a 100% interest and rights in the property by paying an aggregate of $1,250,000 in cash ($25,000 received during the year ended April 30, 2019 and $25,000 received subsequent to April 30, 2019 (see Note 16)), payable over 36 months of signing the agreement. A 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") is included in the Option Agreement payable to the Company. Astorius must spend a minimum of $300,000 qualified exploration and development expenditures by February 5, 2021.

Bud Property

The Company holds a 100% interest (the "Option") in the Bud mineral claims in the Greenwood Mining Division of British Columbia (the "Bud Property") subject to a 2.5% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to a maximum of $2,500,000.

On December 29, 2017, the Company and vendor of the property amended the agreement to convert the final payment of $75,000 and 100,000 common shares to $30,000 and 250,000 shares. During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company paid $30,000 cash and the shares were issued January 17, 2018, with a fair value of $25,000.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on July 7, 2017, as approved at the 2016 Annual and Special Meeting of shareholders held on June 29, 2016. The consolidation of the common shares of the Company was done on the basis of five (5) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share. The 25,891,911 common shares of the Company outstanding at April 30, 2017 were reduced to 5,178,381 common shares.

(a) Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares without par value

(b) Issued - As of April 30, 2019, there are 63,415,400 common shares issued and outstanding (2018 – 30,868,714).

During the year ended April 30, 2019:

On August 9, 2018, the Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement. The Company issued 10,270,000 units ("Units") at a price of $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $513,500, and 6,070,000 flow-through shares ("FT Shares") at a price of $0.06 per share, for gross proceeds of $364,200, for total gross proceeds of $877,700.

On September 28, 2018, the Company closed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement. The Company issued 8,620,020 Units at a price of $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $431,001, and 2,298,000 FT Shares at a price of $0.06 per share, for gross proceeds of $137,880 (see Note 14), for total gross proceeds of $568,881. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of 24 months from issuance. In connection with the completion of the private placement, the Company has paid a finder's fee in the amount of $27,600. Certain insiders of the Company participated in the financing.

On December 27, 2018, the Company issued 5,198,666 flow-through shares at a price of $0.06 per share, for gross proceeds of $311,920 (see Note 14). In connection with the completion of the private placement, the Company has paid finder's fees in the amount of $23,192 to certain finders.

On February 4, 2019, the Company closed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement. The Company issued 90,000 Units at a price of $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $4,500. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of 36 months from issuance.

9. SHARE CAPITAL – Continued

(b) Issued - continued

During the year ended April 30, 2018:

On July 7, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of 14,288,333 Units of the Company at a price of $0.06 per Unit (post-consolidation) for gross proceeds of $857,300. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months from closing. The terms of the warrants include an acceleration clause such that if the volume weighted average trading price of Saville's common share trading price on the TSX Venture Exchange is $0.16 or higher for at least 20 consecutive trading days, the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants upon 30 days notice to the holders of the Warrants. Finder's fees of $16,656 were paid by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the Exchange policies and guidelines.

On December 8, 2017, the TSX Venture Exchange accepted the Company's debt settlement agreement with Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu"), a creditor of the Company, whereby the Company issued common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.06 per share in full and final settlement of the amounts owing to Zimtu. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, $219,000 in debts was settled and a total of 3,650,000 common shares were issued on December 11, 2017 with a fair value of $273,750. A loss on the settlement of shares of $54,750 was recorded on the transaction.

On December 19, 2017, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing of 4,590,000 Units of the Company at a price of $0.06 per Unit for gross proceeds of $275,400. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one transferrable common purchase share warrant with each warrant exercisable into one common share at $0.10 for a period of 24 months from closing. Finder's fees of $3,765 were paid by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the Exchange policies and guidelines.

On January 15 and February 16, 2018, the Company closed the first and second tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing of 2,437,000 Flow-Through Units ("FT Units") of the Company at a price of $0.10 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $243,700. Each FT Unit consists of one common flow-through share in the capital of the Company and one transferrable common purchase share warrant with each warrant exercisable into one common share at $0.15 for a period of 24 months from closing. Finder's fees of $1,435 were payable by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the TSX Venture Exchange policies and guidelines. See Note 14.

On February 16, 2018, the Company issued 575,000 Units at a price of $0.08 per Unit for gross proceeds of $46,000. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one transferrable common purchase share warrant with each warrant exercisable into one common share at $0.15 for a period of 24 months from closing. Finder's fees of $1,600 were paid by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the Exchange policies and guidelines.

The residual $41,341 of share issuance costs related to the private placements occurred during the year ended April 30, 2018 includes legal and filling expenses related directly to the private placements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL – Continued

(c) Warrants

Warrant transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	April 30, 2019		**April 30, 2018**	
	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	23,790,333	$0.26	2,000,000	$1.88
Granted	18,980,020	$0.10	21,890,333	$0.11
Cancelled	-	-	(100,000)	$0.10
Outstanding, end of year	42,770,353	$0.19	23,790,333	$0.26

The following warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

	Exercise	Number of Warrants	
Expiry Date	Price	**April 30, 2019**	**April 30, 2018**
October 3, 2019	$1.25	1,000,000	1,000,000
October 3, 2019	$2.50	1,000,000	1,000,000
July 7, 2019*	$0.10	14,188,333	14,188,333
December 19, 2019	$0.10	4,590,000	4,590,000
January 15, 2020	$0.15	2,387,000	2,387,000
February 16, 2020	$0.15	625,000	625,000
August 9, 2020	$0.10	10,270,000	-
September 28, 2020	$0.10	8,620,020	-
February 4, 2022	$0.10	90,000	-
Total outstanding		42,770,353	23,790,333
Total exercisable		42,680,353	23,790,333

*See Note 16

(d) Options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options of up to 10% of its outstanding shares of the Company, being 6,341,540 to officers, directors, employees and consultants. The exercise price of each option is to be determined by the Board of Directors but shall not be less than the discounted market price as defined by the TSX Venture Exchange. The expiry date for each option should be for a maximum term of five years. Options granted to consultants not engaged in investor relations activities are granted for past services and vest immediately. Options granted to investor relations consultants vest according to TSX Venture Exchange policy. There are currently nil (2018 – nil) stock options outstanding.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations during the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018.

Key Management Compensation	**2019**	**2018**
Salaries and consulting fees	$ 78,000	$ 48,240

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company reversed $27,850 of over-accrued director fees due to the resignation of the former directors.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES - continued

The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at April 30, 2019, there was $nil (2018 - $nil) due from (to) the related parties of the Company.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital, net of accumulated deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to meet its daily operating expenses. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

At April 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investment, other receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company classifies its cash, short-term investment, other receivable as financial assets at amortized cost, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as financial liabilities at amortized cost. The fair values of cash, short-term investment, other receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high credit quality financial institution.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient working capital to fund its ongoing operating expenditures, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and short-term investment. As at April 30, 2019, the Company had working capital of $380,298 (2018 - $852,277).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. COMMITMENTS

(a) On June 1, 2017, the Company entered into a Management & Administration Agreement ("Agreement") with Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu"). Under the terms of the agreement, Zimtu will provide the Company with administrative and managerial services, including corporate maintenance, continuous disclosure services, rent, and office space, over a period of 6 months at a rate of $12,500 per month. The Agreement was renewed to November 30, 2019 during the year ended April 30, 2019.

(b) On October 31, 2018, the Company entered into a Consulting Agreement ("Agreement") with Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu"). Under the terms of the agreement, Zimtu will provide the Company with marketing services, social media strategy including access to networks, conference opportunities, and newsletter writing over a period of 12 months with an annual cost of $100,000, paid in advance of service.

14. LIABILITY AND INCOME TAX EFFECT ON FLOW-THOUGH SHARES

Funds raised through the issuance of flow-through shares are required to be expended on qualified Canadian mineral exploration expenditures, as defined pursuant to Canadian income tax legislation. The flow-through gross proceeds, less the qualified expenditures made to date, represent the funds received from flow-through share issuances that have not been spent.

On January 15, 2018, the Company issued 2,387,000 shares on a flow-through basis at a price of $0.10 per shares for gross proceeds of $238,700, and recognized a liability on flow-through shares of $nil. At April 30, 2019, the Company has incurred $238,700 of qualified expenditures. The flow-through proceeds were renounced under the Look-back Rule on December 31, 2017. Part XII.6 tax of $2,074 was paid during the year ended April 30, 2019.

On February 16, 2018, the Company issued 50,000 shares on a flow-through basis at a price of $0.10 per shares for gross proceeds of $5,000, and recognized a liability on flow-through shares of $nil. At April 30, 2019, the Company has incurred $5,000 of qualified expenditures.

On August 9, 2018, the Company issued 6,070,000 shares on a flow-through basis at $0.06 per share for proceeds of $364,200, and recognized a liability on flow-through shares of $30,350. At April 30, 2019, the Company has incurred $364,200 of qualified expenditures. Of the total, the Company incurred $71,835 of qualified expenses as of December 31, 2018 and the remaining balance was renounced under the Look-back Rule on December 31, 2018.

On September 28, 2018, the Company issued 2,298,000 shares on a flow-through basis at $0.06 per share for proceeds of $137,880, and recognized a liability on flow-through shares of $22,980. At April 30, 2019, the Company has incurred $137,880 of qualified expenditures. The flow-through proceeds were renounced under the Look-back Rule on December 31, 2018.

On December 27, 2018, the Company issued 5,198,666 shares on a flow-through basis at $0.06 per share for proceeds of $311,920, and recognized a liability on flow-through shares of $77,980. At April 30, 2019, the Company has incurred $311,920 of qualified expenditures. The flow-through proceeds were renounced under the Look-back Rule on December 31, 2018.

	Issued on August 9, 2018	Issued on September 28, 2018	Issued on December 27, 2018	Total
Balance, April 30, 2018	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Liability incurred on flow-through shares issued	30,350	22,980	77,980	131,310
Settlement of flow-through share liability on incurring expenses	(30,350)	(22,980)	(77,980)	(131,310)
Balance, April 30, 2019	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income taxes expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended April 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Net loss before tax	(555,527)	(365,238)
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	26.33%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(149,992)	(96,167)
Non-deductible items	323	14,584
Tax effect of flow-through shares	142,595	11,385
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	(124,236)	70,198
Total tax expense (recovery)	(131,310)	-

The statutory tax rate increased from 26.33% to 27% due to an increase in the BC corporate tax rate on January 1, 2018.

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their corresponding values for tax purposes. The unrecognized deductible temporary differences at April 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,892,388	3,906,849
Cumulative eligible capital	1,061	1,061
Capital loss carry forwards	156,198	156,198
Financing cost	110,213	54,095
Non-capital losses	2,272,538	1,685,159
Total unrecognized deductible temporary differences	5,432,397	5,803,362

As at April 30, 2019, the Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset in respect of non-capital loss carry forwards of $2,272,538 (2018: $1,685,159) which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	$
2026	97,417
2027	154,945
2028	149,917
2029	218,608
2030	89,660
2032	95,161
2033	90,645
2034	76,905
2035	187,410
2036	78,472
2037	120,953
2038	325,066
2039	587,379
TOTAL	2,272,538

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

i. On July 7, 2019, 14,188,333 share purchase warrants with a price of $0.10 expired unexercised.
ii. Subsequent to April 30, 2019, the Company received $25,000 from Astorius in accordance with the Covette Property Agreement.