EVI GLOBAL GROUP DEVELOPMENTS CORP.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements
Three months ended October 31, 2017
Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that these condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

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

EVI GLOBAL GROUP DEVELOPMENTS CORP.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
In Canadian Dollars

	October 31, 2017	July 31, 2017
	$	**$**
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	**23,103**	617
GST receivable	**326**	189
	23,429	806
Loan receivable (Note 11)	**-**	-
Mineral property interest (Note 10)	**262,500**	262,500
TOTAL ASSETS	**285,929**	263,306
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (Note 8)	**22,912**	27,412
Accrued liabilities	**19,000**	19,000
Loan payable (Note 12)	**20,480**	15,320
	62,392	61,732
Convertible loan (Note 13)	**21,182**	-
	83,574	61,732
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 5)	**1,064,883**	1,064,883
Reserve	**76,263**	72,389
Deficit	**(938,791)**	(935,698)
	202,355	201,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**285,929**	263,306

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Approved On behalf of the Board on December 6, 2017:

"Ron Miles"
Ron Miles - Director

"George Nicholson"
George Nicholson - Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

EVI GLOBAL GROUP DEVELOPMENTS CORP.
Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Loss
For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2017
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
In Canadian Dollars

	2017	2016
	$	**$**
Expenses		
Administrative fees	**-**	-
Bank Charges, interest and accretion	**98**	8
Consulting (Note 8)	**-**	-
Exploration (Note 10)	**-**	-
Filing and transfer agent fees	**2,882**	3,197
Office and Misc.	**113**	-
Professional fees	**-**	-
	(3,093)	(3,205)
Other item		
Write down of mineral properties (Note 10)	**-**	-
Interest income (Note 11)	**-**	1,746
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	**(3,093)**	(1,459)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	**(0.00)**	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**17,108,000**	9,608,000

EVI GLOBAL GROUP DEVELOPMENTS CORP.
Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows
For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2017
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
In Canadian Dollars

	2017	2016
	$	**$**
Cash Flow provided by/(used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	**(3,093)**	(1,459)
Accrued interest	**-**	(1,746)
Accretion	**56**	-
	(3,037)	(3,205)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST receivable	**(137)**	(159)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(4,500)**	(1,772)
	(7,674)	(5,136)
Investing activities		
Mineral property costs (Note 10)	**-**	-
Loan receivable	**-**	-
	-	-
Financing activities		
Loan and convertible loans payable	**30,160**	8,750
	30,160	8,750
Change in cash position	**22,486**	3,614
Cash, beginning of the period	**617**	(17)
Cash (bank indebtedness), end of the period	**23,103**	3,597
Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions		
Shares issued for mineral property	**-**	-
Acquisition of debt for mineral property	**-**	-
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid in cash during the period	**-**	-
Income taxes paid in cash during the period	**-**	-

a.

EVI GLOBAL GROUP DEVELOPMENTS CORP.
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2017
Unaudited – Prepared by Management
In Canadian Dollars

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		$	$	$	$
At July 31 , 2016	9,608,000	802,383	72,389	(648,272)	226,500
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(1,459)	(1,459)
At October 31, 2016	9,608,000	802,383	72,389	(649,731)	225,041

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		$	$	$	$
At July 31 , 2017	17,108,000	1,064,883	72,389	(935,698)	201,574
Equity portion of convertible loan	-	-	3,874	-	3,874
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,093)	(3,093)
At October 31, 2017	17,108,000	1,064,883	76,263	(938,791)	202,355

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

EVI Global Group Developments Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on February 14, 2011 and was classified as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") Policy 2.4. On April 30, 2012, the Company completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") and its shares commenced trading on the Exchange ("TSX-V"). On August 6, 2014, the Company completed a "Qualifying Transaction" ("QT") as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX-V, and changed its name to Blackeagle Development Corp. The Company moved to Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") and changed its name to EVI Global Group Developments Corp. during the year ended July 31, 2016.

As at October 31, 2017, the Company is in the exploration stage and is in the process of exploring mining properties in Canada. The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 2922 Mt. Seymour Parkway, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7H 1E9.

Going Concern

These interim financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at October 31, 2017, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and had accumulated losses of $938,791 (2017 - $935,698) since its inception, which may not be sufficient to sustain operations over the foreseeable future. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. A number of alternatives including, but not limited to selling an interest in one or more of its properties or completing a financing, are being evaluated with the objective of funding ongoing activities and obtaining additional working capital. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations as they become due.

The interim financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These interim financial statements do not include all of the information required of a full annual financial statement and are intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is therefore recommended these interim financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the most recent year ended July 31, 2017. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency. These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are stated at their fair value. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the entire period presented in these financial statements, which include the following:

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Mineral properties

The Company accounts for its mineral properties in accordance with IFRS 6. The Company capitalizes mineral property interest acquisition costs, which include the cash consideration, option payment under an earn-in arrangement and, the fair value of common shares issued for mineral property interests. The acquisition costs are deferred until the property is placed into development (when commercial viability and technical feasibility are established), sold or abandoned or determined to be impaired. Before moving acquisition costs into property, plant and equipment upon commencement of development stage, the property is first tested for impairment. A mineral property is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company expenses to operations all exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to the determination of economically recoverable reserves. Exploration and evaluation expenditure relates costs incurred for investigation and evaluation of potential mineral reserves and resources, including geological consulting, trenching, exploratory drilling, sampling, mapping and other activities in searching for ore bodies under the properties, and evaluate the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral properties identified through exploration. Exploration and evaluation expenditures, net of any recoveries, are recorded on a property-by-property basis.

b. Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the year incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect 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 assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

As at October 31, 2017, the Company, given the early stage of exploration on its mineral properties, has no reclamation costs and therefore no provision for environmental rehabilitation has been made.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

c. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

d. Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value. In subsequent periods, all financial instruments are measured based on the classification adopted for the financial instruments: held to maturity, loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available-for-sale, FVTPL liabilities or other liabilities.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities of greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The Company has classified loans receivable as loans and receivables.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company has designated cash as fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivative liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are expensed as incurred. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and loans payable.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there are indicators of impairment present for financial assets other than financial assets valued through profit and loss. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

e. Shared-based payments

The Company may grant stock options to buy capital stock of the Company to directors, officers and employees from time to time. The board of directors grant such options for periods of up to ten years, with vesting periods determined at its discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on the day preceding the date the options were granted.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the employees earn 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.

f. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax assets is reduced. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

g. Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average share outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

h.New accounting standards not yet adopted

The following standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017:

- IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 16, "Leases" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements. Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates
The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts are as follows:

<u>Deferred income tax</u>
The Company is entitled to refundable input tax credits and tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in Canada. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether expenditures are eligible for claiming such credits

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES *(continued)*

Provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation are based on the Company's best estimate of the probable outflow to complete reclamation work. The final costs of the currently recognized environmental rehabilitation provision may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

Share-based payment transactions
The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 5.

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

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

Income taxes
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

Going Concern
The assumption that the Company is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and at least one year. The factors considered by management are disclosed in Note 1.

5. CAPITAL STOCK

a. Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value
unlimited preferred shares without par value

Unaudited – Prepared by Management, In Canadian Dollars

5.CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

b. Issued and Outstanding:

During the period ended October 31, 2017, the Company did not issue any shares.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company issued 7,500,000 common shares at a fair value of $0.035 per common share for $262,500 pursuant to the purchase agreement (note 10).

c. Stock Options:

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan"), which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company and that the number of common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted to all consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares within any 12-month period. At the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant or 10 years in the case of a Charitable Option.

During the period ended October 31, 2017, the Company did not grant any stock options.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2015 and 2016	280,000	$0.20
Expired	(245,000)	0.20
Balance, July 31, 2017 & October 31, 2017	**35,000**	**$0.20**

At October 31, 2017, a summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

Grant Date	**Number of Options Outstanding & Exercisable**	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry date**	**Remaining contractual life (years)**
April 30, 2012	35,000	0.20	April 30, 2022	4.50
Total	**35,000**	**$0.20**		

6. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors do 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. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. In addition, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional funds. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Loan receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities
Loan and convertible loan payable	Other liabilities

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position consist of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at level 1 of the fair hierarchy. The fair value of loans receivable are based on level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and loan payable approximated their fair value because of the relatively short-term nature of these instruments. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or models inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both Unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Foreign exchange risk
The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

Credit risk
The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash, loan receivable. The Company's cash is largely held in large Canadian financial institutions. The Company does not have any asset-backed commercial paper. The Company maintains cash deposits with Schedule A financial institutions, which from time to time may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any significant credit losses.

The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk with respect to its cash.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not hold any financial liabilities with variable interest rates. The Company does maintain bank accounts which earn interest at variable rates but it does not believe it is currently subject to any significant interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk
The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances and through short-term borrowing. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Price risk
The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of precious metals. The Company monitors precious metals prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Unaudited – Prepared by Management, In Canadian Dollars

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended October 31, 2017, consulting fee of $nil (2016 - $Nil) incurred with a director of the Company.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at October 31, 2017, the Company owes $3,000 (July 31, 2017: $3,000) to a director of the Company.

As at October 31, 2017, the Company has $10,000 (July 31, 2017: $2,500) included in loans payable owing to a director and CFO of the Company.

9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral property in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed also represent segment amounts.

10. MINERAL PROPERTY INTEREST

The Company has entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated April 8, 2014, as amended and restated April 25, 2014 and June 26, 2014, between the Company and Tajiri Resources Corp. ("Tajiri") and Donald Bragg, Peter Fox and Barry Price (collectively, the "Vendors"), pursuant to which Tajiri granted the Company an option to acquire a 70% interest in 40 mineral claims located in British Columbia known as the OGK Property (the "OGK Property") subject to a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") payable to the Vendors.

The Company can earn a 70% interest in the Property by paying an aggregate of $100,000 in cash, issuing 1,000,000 shares and incurring $1,350,000 in work expenditures over three years. A Finder's Fee of $4,000 cash and 600,000 shares were paid/issued to Ramtag Resources Ltd in connection with the transaction in August 6, 2014.

Subsequent to the year ended July 31, 2015, the Company allowed the Option Agreement to lapse. Accordingly, the Company has written off the mineral property for the year ended July 31, 2015.

	OGK Property
	$
Balance, July 31, 2013	-
Reallocated from the QT	27,835
Balance, July 31, 2014	27,835
Expenditure spent on the properties	4,000
Shares issued per option agreement	30,000
Write-off of mineral properties	(61,835)
Balance, July 31, 2015 and July 31, 2017 & October 31, 2017	-

Unaudited – Prepared by Management, In Canadian Dollars

10. MINERAL PROPERTY INTEREST *(continued)*

During the period ended October 31, 2017, the Company incurred exploration expenditures with OGK property as follows:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Assaying	-	-
Equipment rental and tool supplies	-	-
Field office	-	-
Geological consulting	-	-
Labour	-	-
Travel and accommodations	-	-
Total mineral property expenditures	**$ -**	**$ -**

In May, 2016, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the EVI project ("Silica" property), a silica sand occurrence located northeast of Harrison Lake, B.C. from John Carley and the Harrison Syndicate for the issuance of 4,500,000 shares (issued) of the Company. In addition there will be up to a 5% production royalty payable and outstanding invoices totalling $15,000 (accrued) to be settled in future. As at July 31, 2017, it was determined that Silica property impaired. Accordingly, the Company has written off the mineral property for the year ended July 31, 2017.

	Silica Property
	$
Balance, July 31, 2015	-
Shares issued and accrued liability per the agreement	195,000
Balance, July 31, 2016	**195,000**
Write-off of mineral properties	**(195,000)**
Balance, July 31, 2017 & October 31, 2017	**-**

In July 2017, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Northern Silica project ("Northern Silica" property), a silica sand occurrence located east of Prince George, B.C. from the Northern Silica Syndicate for the issuance of 7,500,000 shares (issued) of the Company. In addition there will be up to a 5% production royalty payable.

	Northern Silica Property
	$
Balance, July 31, 2016	-
Shares issued and accrued liability per the agreement	262,500
Balance, July 31, 2017 & October 31, 2017	**262,500**

11. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On December 9, 2015, the Company issued a $65,000 principal amount secured promissory note (the "Note"). The Note will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, calculated annually and will be due 12 months from the date of issuance. The borrower shall have the right at any time to pay all or any portion of principal amount outstanding and accrued interest without notice, bonus or penalty. The Note is secured against all present and after-acquired intellectual property of the borrower's Hemorrhage Monitoring System (HMS) including, without limitation, all contract rights, goodwill, patents, trade marks, copyrights and other industrial property. Interest of $4,273 has been accrued as at July 31, 2017. As at July 31, 2017, the Company wrote off $69,731 of the principal and accrued interest as it was determined it is not likely collectible.

On October 30, 2017, the Company sold the promissory note to another party for consideration of $1.

12. LOAN PAYABLE

Loans payable of $20,480 (July 31, 2017 - $15,320) are unsecured, non-interesting bearing and due on demand.

13. CONVERTIBLE LOAN PAYABLE

On October 23, 2017, the Company entered into a convertible loan agreement with a third party for a principal amount of $25,000 (the "Convertible Loan").

The Convertible Loan bears 0% interest and is due on April 23, 2019. At any time prior to the maturity date, the lender may convert all or any part of the principal amount into shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per share. At the date of issue, the debt portion of the Convertible Loan was recorded at its fair value of $21,126, assuming a fair value of interest rate for comparable debt of 12% per annum. The equity component, which is the fair value attributed to the conversion feature, had a carrying value of $3,874, being the difference between the face amount and the fair value of the debt. The carrying value of the equity component was recorded as Reserve on shareholders' equity of a statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, the debt has been amortized over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate method at discount rate of 12%. During the period ended October 31, 2017, the Company accrued an accretion expense of $56 (2016 - $nil) related to the Convertible Loan.