

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.
(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

(unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

	Notes	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	\$	525	\$ 125
Amounts receivable		3,671	11,443
Prepaid expenses		1,815	6,295
		6,011	17,863
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	6,011	\$ 17,863
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	\$ 1,603,672	\$ 1,493,426
Accrued liabilities	9	109,000	85,500
Share subscriptions payable	10	2,412,264	2,400,673
		4,124,936	3,979,599
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	10	22,159,424	22,159,424
Contributed surplus		1,724,224	1,724,224
Deficit		(28,002,573)	(27,845,384)
		(4,118,925)	(3,961,736)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	\$	6,011	\$ 17,863

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

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

"Brian Leeners"

Director

"Gregory Pearson"

Director

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.
(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

			For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	Notes		2019	2018
Expenses				
Consulting and management fees	8	\$	80,482	\$ 212,802
Exploration and evaluation expenditures			32,250	
Foreign exchange loss (gain)			3,868	5,862
Office and miscellaneous			30,986	32,140
Professional fees	8		7,500	7,500
Transfer agent and filing fees			2,103	2,118
Total Expenses			157,189	260,422
Loss before other income (expenses)			(157,189)	(260,422)
Other income (expense)				
Interest income			-	-
Total other income (expense)			-	-
Net loss for the period			(157,189)	(260,422)
Comprehensive loss for the period		\$	(157,189)	(260,422)
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$	(0.01)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			11,878,381	11,878,381

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

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (157,189)	\$ (260,422)
Items not affecting cash:		
Foreign exchange	-	2,442
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	7,772	(6,847)
Prepaid expenses	4,480	-
Accounts payable	110,246	139,320
Accrued liabilities	23,500	21,000
Cash used in operating activities	(11,191)	(104,507)
Investing activities		
Loan receivable	-	(50,000)
Cash used in investing activities	-	(50,000)
Financing activities		
Share subscriptions received	11,591	54,120
Cash provided by financing activities	11,591	54,120
Net decrease in cash	400	(100,387)
Cash, beginning of the period	125	227,144
Cash, end of the period	\$ 525	\$ 126,757
Supplementary information		
Cash	525	7,048
Restricted cash	-	119,709
Cash, end of the year	\$ 125	\$ 126,757

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

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Number of common shares outstanding	Share capital	Subscriptions received	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficiency
Balance, December 31, 2017	11,878,381	\$ 22,159,424	\$ -	\$ 1,724,224	\$ (27,094,666)	\$ (3,211,018)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(260,422)	(260,422)
Balance, March 31, 2018	11,878,381	\$ 22,159,424	\$ -	\$ 1,724,224	\$ (27,355,088)	\$ (3,471,440)
Balance, December 31, 2018	11,878,381	\$ 22,159,424	\$ -	\$ 1,724,224	\$ (27,845,384)	\$ (3,961,736)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(157,189)	(157,189)
Balance, March 31, 2019	11,878,381	\$ 22,159,424	\$ -	\$ 1,724,224	\$ (28,002,573)	\$ (4,118,925)

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

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

1. Nature of operations and going concern

EnviroTek Remediation Inc. (formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation) ("the Company") was incorporated in British Columbia on October 21, 1980 and is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). Previously, the principal business activity of the Company was the exploration and evaluation of mineral property interests in North America. The corporate head office of the Company is located at 14th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 4H8.

The Company is advancing its change of business ("COB") through the culmination of a series of transactions in the hydrocarbon remediation sector.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course as they come due for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had no source of operating cash flows and reported a comprehensive loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 of \$157,189 (2018 - \$260,422), working capital deficit of \$4,118,925 (December 31, 2018 - \$3,961,736), and has an accumulated deficit of \$285,002,573 (December 31, 2018 - \$27,845,384), and the Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These factors cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management has estimated that the Company will require additional financing to meet its obligations for the next fiscal year. Continued operations are dependent on the Company's ability to complete equity financings and secure project debt financing.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are audited and represent the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), applicable to the preparation of consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary AKA Ventures USA Inc. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements on May 27, 2019.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingency liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key critical judgment and sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Critical judgment in applying accounting policies:

Going concern

These consolidated 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 1 for more details.

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning 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.

Share-based payments

The Company has an equity-settled share-based scheme for directors, officers, employees and consultants. Management determines values for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based non-vested share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and for stock-based compensation, future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain, and any changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies of the Company are as follows:

a) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiary. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

b) Foreign currency translation

The functional and reporting currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in comprehensive loss.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is comprised of cash on hand and deposits in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Restricted cash, as to withdrawal or use, are under terms of certain contractual agreements.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

General exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to acquiring the legal right to explore are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets represent the costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation of potential mineral resources and include costs such as exploratory drilling, sample testing, activities in relation to evaluation of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource, surveying, geological and geotechnical expenditures, land maintenance, sampling and storage, mineral claims and permits, and general and administrative costs relating to the support of exploration and evaluation activities. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. No amortization charge is recognized in respect of exploration and evaluation assets. When an exploration and evaluation asset is abandoned, all related costs are written off to profit or loss.

The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of these assets is dependent upon successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances indicate that impairment may exist. If a project does not prove viable or is abandoned, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project, net of any impairment provisions are recognized in comprehensive loss.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated at the end of each reporting period by management for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit ("CGU"), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets, where the recoverable amount of the CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. 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 to the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses for assets with a finite useful life, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

f) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The fair value is estimated at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period the options vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in comprehensive loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to contributed surplus.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

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g) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders (numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. The denominator is calculated by adjusting the shares issued at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the earnings and number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted EPS.

h) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit or loss, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiary where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future, or on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

i) Financial instruments

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments in a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model.

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

ENVIROTEK REMEDIATION INC.
(formerly Phoenix Metals Corporation)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Classification

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

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at January 1, 2018. The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original Classification IAS 39	New Classification IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Share subscription payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.

(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 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 comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the 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 the 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.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized in profit or loss.

j) New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations

Issued but not yet effective:

The IASB issued the following standards, which are not yet effective and have not been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The Company is in the process of determining the extent of the impact on its financial statements.

- (i) IFRS 16 applies to the recognition, classification, measurement and disclosure of leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease is for a term of 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17, Leases, IFRIC 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15, Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

There will be no financial statement impact on the adoption of IFRS 16.

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.

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For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

4. Capital management

The Company classifies its share capital and contributed surplus as capital, which at March 31, 2019 totalled \$23,883,648 (December 31, 2018 - \$23,883,648). When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its ongoing operations and development such that it can continue to provide optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board of Directors does not establish qualitative 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 Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its business activity and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5. Financial instruments and financial risk management

a) Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices, as appropriate, in the most advantageous market for that instrument to which the Company has immediate access. Where quoted market prices are not available, the Company uses the closing price of the most recent transaction for that instrument. In the absence of an active market, fair values are determined based on prevailing market rates for instruments with similar characteristics. The fair value of current financial instruments approximates their carrying values as long as they are short term in nature.

b) Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments that are held at fair value are categorized based on a valuation hierarchy which is determined by the valuation methodology utilized:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments are carried at amortized cost with the exception of cash and restricted cash. These instruments have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and classified as Level 1.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

c) Financial risks

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from the interest received on cash, which is invested on a short-term basis to enable adequate liquidity for payment of operational and capital expenditures. Therefore, interest rate risk is considered minimal.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and cash equivalents, demand loan payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US dollars. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. A 10% change in the value of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have an impact of \$250 on the Company's comprehensive loss.

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5. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and amounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash as these financial instruments are held with major Canadian and international banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(v) 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 manages liquidity risk by maintaining cash. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flow to ensure there is capital to meet short term and long-term obligations. As at December 31, 2018, the Company did not have sufficient cash on hand to pay its short-term creditors and does not generate cash from its operations. Accordingly, liquidity risk is considered high.

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

A reconciliation of exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

		Copper Joe, Arizona	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017	\$	1	\$ 1
Write off		(1)	
Balance, December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019	\$	-	\$ 1

Copper Joe, Arizona, USA

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded an impairment allowance on the Copper Joe property in the amount of \$1,918,901 as the Company has decided to discontinue exploration on this property, bringing the carrying value to \$1. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company wrote off exploration and evaluation asset of \$1.

7. Related party transactions

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company entered into transactions with the related parties as below:

Name	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Fees incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2019	Fees incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2018	Balance payable at March 31, 2019	Balance payable at December 31, 2018
Nexvu Services Inc.	Owned by Nexvu Capital Corporation, which Brian Leeners, Greg Pearson and Gordon Fretwell are shareholders	Rent and corporate services	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 124,650	\$ 97,800
Nexvu Capital Corporation	Brian Leeners, Greg Pearson and Gordon Fretwell are shareholders	Demand loan	-	-	91,077	73,577
Brian Leeners	Chief executive officer and director	Management services	30,000	30,000	356,170	336,170

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Global Link Capital	Greg Pearson, director of the Company, is a shareholder	Management services	30,000	30,000	273,283	241,783
Greg Pearson	Director	Management services	-	-	5,400	5,400
Gordon J. Fretwell, Law Corporation	Gordon Fretwell is a shareholder of Nexvu Capital Corporation.	Legal services	7,500	7,500	194,552	187,052
0733351 BC Ltd.	Owned by Nexvu Capital Corporation, which Brian Leeners, Greg Pearson and Gordon Fretwell are shareholders	Property option	-	-	10,044	10,237
AE Financial Management Ltd.	Edward Low, chief financial officer, is a shareholder	Accounting services	10,500	10,500	54,338	43,838
			\$ 138,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 1,174,014	\$ 1,030,357

The amounts payable to related parties summarized as above were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Balances owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specified terms of repayment.

8. Share capital

Authorized: unlimited common voting shares, without par value.

Subscriptions received

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had received subscription funds in the amount of \$2,412,264 (December 31, 2018 - \$2,400,673) to be applied towards a future private placement at \$0.20 per unit. Each unit would consist of one common share and one share purchase warrant enabling the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.50 per share for one year from closing of the private placement.

The COB transaction in which the subscriptions were intended for termination, and therefore, the subscriptions received have been reclassified to liabilities as share subscriptions payable. As at March 31, 2019, \$Nil (December 31, 2018 - \$Nil), is held in trust, by the Company's legal counsel and only to be released upon the closing of the COB transaction (Note 6).

9. Options and warrants

a) Stock options

During the year ended December 31, 2018, 125,000 stock options expired. As a March 31, 2019, the Company did not have any stock options outstanding.

A summary of changes in stock options during the period is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average option life (years)
Balance, December 31, 2017	125,000	0.80	0.44
Expired	(125,000)	(0.80)	
Balance, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019	-	-	-

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For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

The contributed surplus records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

There are no stock options issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2018.

b) Warrants

There are no warrants issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – Nil).

12. Segmented information

The Company has one reportable operating segment, future development of new business opportunity. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.

13. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.