Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

For the year ended December 31, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Kincora Copper Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kincora Copper Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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 audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred cumulative net losses of $124,646,000 to the year ended December 31, 2018 and has limited working capital. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Cherry Ho.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC
April 29, 2019

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at,

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

ASSETS		**December 31, 2018**		December 31, 2017
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**937**	$	3,277
Receivables, prepaids and deposits (Note 9)		**112**		300
		1,049		3,577
Equipment (Note 11)		**211**		344
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**51,186**		50,322
	$	**52,446**	$	54,243
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable (Note 9)	**$**	**711**	$	488
Accrued liabilities		**25**		25
		736		513
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 7)		**166,464**		166,269
Share-based payment reserve (Note 7)		**9,892**		9,790
Deficit		**(124,646)**		(122,329)
		51,710		53,730
	$	**52,446**	$	54,243

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)
Subsequent Events (Note 14)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2019

"Ray Nadarajah"	*"Sam Spring"*
Ray Nadarajah	Sam Spring
Director	Director

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

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31,

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

		2018		2017
Expenses				
Bank charges and interest	**$**	**3**	$	4
Consultants		**100**		570
Consultants – Geologists		**83**		125
Consultants – Technical		**162**		125
Corporate administrative and office services (Note 9)		**307**		284
Directors and audit committee fees (Note 9)		**193**		186
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		**76**		(49)
Insurance		**17**		16
Investor relations		**101**		13
Legal and accounting (Note 9)		**156**		190
Management fees (Note 9)		**285**		285
Share-based compensation (Note 7)		**102**		1,891
Transfer agent and filing fees		**37**		88
Travel		**89**		69
		1,711		3,797
Other items				
Gain on sale of assets (Note 11)		**(18)**		(10)
(Gain) loss on settlement of debt (Note 7)		**(38)**		69
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**662**		-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$**	**2,317**	$	3,856
Loss per share – basic and diluted	**$**	**0.04**	$	0.07
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (*000's*)		**69,455**		56,972

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

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Cash provided by (used in):		**2018**		2017
Operating Activities				
Loss for the year:	**$**	**(2,317)**	$	(3,856)
Items not affected by cash:				
Amortization		**210**		16
(Gain) loss on settlement of debt		**(38)**		69
Share-based compensation		**102**		1,891
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		**662**		-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Receivables, prepaids and deposits		**188**		(203)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**447**		277
Due to related parties		**-**		(34)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(746)**		(1,840)
Financing Activity				
Proceeds from private placement		**-**		6,304
Net cash provided by financing activity		**-**		6,304
Investing Activities				
Acquisition of equipment		**(193)**		(346)
Proceeds from sale of assets		**9**		-
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures		**(1,410)**		(1,069)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,594)**		(1,415)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,340)**		3,049
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year		**3,277**		228
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	**$**	**937**	$	3,277

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information (Note 10)

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

Kincora Copper Limited

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Figures in tables are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except number of share amounts)

	Share capital (Number of Shares)	Share capital $	Obligation to issue shares $	Share-based payment reserve $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2016	48,621,959	159,775	13	7,726	(118,473)	49,041
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	1,891	-	1,891
Shares issued for settlement of debt	734,954	350	-	-	-	350
Shares issued for private placement	19,497,318	6,144	(13)	173	-	6,304
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,856)	(3,856)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**68,854,231**	**166,269**	**-**	**9,790**	**(122,329)**	**53,730**
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	102	-	102
Shares issued for settlement of debt	1,236,828	195	-	-	-	195
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,317)	(2,317)
Balance, December 31, 2018	**70,091,059**	**166,464**	**-**	**9,892**	**(124,646)**	**51,710**

(See Note 7)

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Kincora Copper Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in British Columbia on September 24, 1983. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange ("TSXV").

The head office of the Company is located at Suite #800 - 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3T5 and the registered address and records office is located at 1500 Royal Centre, 1055 West Georgia Street, P.O. Box 11117, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4N7.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company continues to incur operating losses, has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets projects. These material uncertainties may cast a significant doubt on the validity of this assumption.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the financing necessary to continue operations. As at December 31, 2018, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $124,646,000, a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 of $2,317,000 and has working capital of $313,000. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary in the carrying values of assets, liabilities, reported income and expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The significant accounting policies, as disclosed, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2. Basis of Preparation – *continued*

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements 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 expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position based on the planned exploration budgets and drill results of exploration programs;
- The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense included in profit or loss calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model;
- The valuations of shares issued in non-cash transactions using the quoted share price as the fair value based measurement on the date the shares are issued for the transaction; and
- The recognition of deferred tax assets based on the change in unrecognized deductible temporary tax differences.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Kincora Group Ltd (“KGL”), Nadmin LLC (“Nadmin”), Golden Grouse LLC (“Golden Grouse”), BSG Investments Inc. (“BSGII”), Game Creek Company Limited (“Game Creek”), and Samsul Mineração Ltda. (“Samsul”). Inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. BSGII, Game Creek and KGL are British Virgin Island incorporated companies. Nadmin and Golden Grouse are incorporated in Mongolia. Samsul is incorporated in Brazil.

b) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and is recognized over the vesting period. A corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve is recorded when stock options are expensed. When stock options are exercised, share capital is credited by the sum of the consideration paid and the related portion of share-based compensation previously recorded in share-based payment reserve. Share-based compensation arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity settled share-based payment transactions and measured at the fair value of goods or services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with maturities of three-months or less when purchased.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

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

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

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

e) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the year. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. In calculating the diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. For the periods presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

f) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost less amortization and amounts written off. The assets residual value, amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Amortization is provided for over the estimated lives of the related assets based on annual rates as follows:

Exploration equipment	10 Years - Straight-line
Computers	10 Years - Straight-line

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

Deferred tax is recorded 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 or taxable loss; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries 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 reporting date. 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.

h) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* ("IAS 21").

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar ("$").

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

i) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as exploration and evaluation assets.

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 would be recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company’s estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company’s estimates of reclamation costs, would be charged to profit or loss for the period. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no provisions for environmental rehabilitation.

j) Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company’s long-lived assets (which includes equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset’s fair value, less cost to sell, and 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 the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows, largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

k) Change in accounting policies – Financial Instruments

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

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

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 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	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

The Company did not restate prior periods as it recognized the effects of retrospective application to shareholders' equity at the beginning of the 2018 annual reporting period, which also includes the date of initial application. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

k) Change in accounting policies – Financial Instruments – *continued*

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

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 transactions costs expensed in the statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains or 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. 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.

Fair value measurement disclosure includes classification of financial instrument fair values in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

The fair values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents constitutes a Level 1 fair value measurement. The fair value of the Company's receivables and accounts payable approximate the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – *continued*

k) Change in accounting policies – Financial Instruments – *continued*

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognized 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 at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of 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.

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. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

4. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to commence the development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares. Further information relating to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 5. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company is uncertain as to whether its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current operating period and, accordingly, management is reviewing the timing and scope of current exploration plans and is also pursuing other financing alternatives to fund the Company's operations. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5. Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is periodically exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments are exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. Management has assessed this risk as low.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company's operations are focused on Mongolia, where many exploration and administrative expenses are incurred in the Mongolian Tugrik and the US Dollar. The Company's ability to advance funds to Mongolia is subject to changes in the valuation of the Tugrik and the US dollar as well as rules and regulations of the Mongolian government. Fluctuations in the value of the Tugrik and the US dollar may have an adverse effect on the operations and operating costs of the Company. The Company does hold balances in foreign currencies, Mongolian Tugrik and United States dollar, to give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. Management believes this risk to be minimal.

5. Management of Financial Risk – *continued*

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada and Mongolia. As most of the Company's cash is held by two banks there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company has secondary exposure to credit risk on its receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable goods and services taxes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of $937,000 (2017 - $3,277,000) to settle current liabilities of $736,000 (2017 - $513,000

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity and debt financing. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant financing. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of copper and gold. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Bronze Fox

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the shares of KGL in consideration for $35,882,000 in cash, common shares and warrants. KGL holds title to the Bronze Fox copper/gold project in Mongolia.

As at December 31, 2018, the exploration and evaluation assets expenditures incurred on the property to date include the following *(000's):*

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – *continued*

Exploration and evaluation assets - Mongolia - Bronze Fox - continued

		Balance – December 31, 2017		Exploration additions		**Balance – December 31, 2018**
Acquisition	$	2,524	$	-	**$**	**2,524**
Assay		1,310		15		**1,325**
Camp		513		14		**527**
Amortization (Note 11)		319		98		**417**
Drilling		7,143		-		**7,143**
Environmental		2		-		**2**
Fuel		63		-		**63**
Geological/geophysics		696		327		**1,023**
License/fees/taxes		18		44		**62**
Management and planning		10		-		**10**
Meals and entertainment		1		-		**1**
Rental/utilities		224		7		**231**
Salaries		716		112		**828**
Sampling		61		-		**61**
Supplies/safety gear		109		44		**153**
Transportation/travel		96		9		**105**
		13,805		381		**14,475**
RTO Acquisition of Bronze Fox		34,100		-		**34,100**
Total	$	47,905	$	381	**$**	**48,575**

		Balance – December 31, 2016		Exploration additions		**Balance – December 31, 2017**
Acquisition	$	2,524	$	-	**$**	**2,524**
Assay		1,302		8		**1,310**
Camp		513		-		**513**
Amortization (Note 11)		273		46		**319**
Drilling		7,143		-		**7,143**
Environmental		2		-		**2**
Fuel		63		-		**63**
Geological/geophysics		676		20		**696**
License/fees/taxes		18		-		**18**
Management and planning		10		-		**10**
Meals and entertainment		1		-		**1**
Rental/utilities		223		1		**224**
Salaries		676		40		**716**
Sampling		61		-		**61**
Supplies/safety gear		105		4		**109**
Transportation/travel		96		-		**96**
		13,686		119		**13,805**
RTO Acquisition of Bronze Fox		34,100		-		**34,100**
Total	$	47,786	$	119	**$**	**47,905**

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – *continued*

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Golden Grouse

On April 18, 2012, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Golden Grouse from the optionor, Temujin Mining Corp. ("Temujin"), which held two mineral exploration licenses adjoining the Company's Bronze Fox project in Mongolia.

On October 28, 2016, the Company obtained seven mineral exploration licenses and two new license applications in mergers with IBEX Land Mongolia LLC ("IBEX Land") and IBEX Mongolia LLC ("IBEX"). The fair value in excess of the net assets of IBEX Land and IBEX was allocated to Bronze Fox ($742,000) and Golden Grouse ($1,094,000).

As at December 31, 2018, the exploration and evaluation assets expenditures incurred on the property to date include the following *(000's):*

		Balance – December 31, 2017		Exploration additions		**Balance – December 31, 2018**
Acquisition	$	1,094	$	-	**$**	**1,094**
Amortization (Note 11)		192		18		**210**
Assay		25		3		**28**
Drilling		567		-		**567**
Geological/geophysics		152		114		**266**
Labour		244		358		**602**
License/fees/taxes		5		224		**229**
Mapping recovery		(21)		-		**(21)**
Meals and entertainment		33		17		**50**
Rental		32		16		**48**
Supplies/safety gear		44		37		**81**
Repairs and maintenance		19		-		**19**
Transportation		86		69		**155**
Impairment		(61)		(662)		**(723)**
Utilities		6		-		**6**
Total	$	2,417	$	194	**$**	**2,611**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – *continued*

Exploration and evaluation assets – Mongolia – Golden Grouse - continued

		Balance – December 31, 2016		Exploration additions		**Balance – December 31, 2017**
Acquisition	$	1,094	$	-	**$**	**1,094**
Amortization (Note 11)		18		174		**192**
Assay		10		15		**25**
Drilling		-		567		**567**
Geological/geophysics		95		57		**152**
Labour		74		170		**244**
Licenses/fees/taxes		-		5		**5**
Mapping (recovery)		(21)		-		**(21)**
Meals and entertainment		6		27		**33**
Rental		11		21		**32**
Repairs and maintenance		-		19		**19**
Supplies/safety gear		8		36		**44**
Transportation		13		73		**86**
Impairment		(61)		-		**(61)**
Utilities		-		6		**6**
Total	$	1,247	$	1,170	**$**	**2,417**

7. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus

Authorized share capital: Unlimited Common shares without par value.

Share issuances:

a) On February 10, 2017, the Company completed a private placement of 1,543,720 shares at $0.345 per share for gross proceeds of $532,584. The Company paid finder's fees of $2,700 in connection with this private placement. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company received $454,000 subscription funds related to this private placement. The subscription held in trust was recorded as an unsecured, non-interest bearing short term loan until the closing of the private placement.

b) On March 3, 2017, the Company issued 186,831 shares with a fair value of $93,416 to settle the $63,723 (US$48,576) loan owing to HPV, resulting in a loss on debt settlement of $29,693.

c) On March 3, 2017, the Company issued 254,112 shares with a fair value of $162,632 to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered during the period October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 in the amount of $108,000, resulting in a loss on debt settlement of $54,632.

d) On August 4, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $4,524,687 through the issuance of 13,711,174 units at a price of $0.33 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire a further share at $0.445 for a period of two years. A fair value of $137,112 was allocated to the warrants using the residual method. In connection to this non-brokered private placement, the Company issued 365,493 finder's warrants with a fair value of $36,568, exercisable at $0.445 for a period of one year. The Company incurred cash share issuance costs of $137,110 related to this private placement.

7. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus - *continued*

Share issuances: - continued

e) On August 21, 2017, the Company issued 127,272 shares with a fair value of $40,727 to settle the $42,000 outstanding debt to directors, resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $1,273.

f) On August 21, 2017, the Company issued 166,739 shares with a fair value of $53,356 to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered during the period January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 in the amount of $67,442, resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $14,086.

g) On October 11, 2017, the Company closed a second tranche of a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $1,400,000 through issuance of 4,242,424 units at $0.33 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire a further share at $0.445 for a period of two years.

h) On February 16, 2018, the Company issued 152,172 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered during the period from July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017 in the amount of $52,499, resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $19,022.

i) On February 16, 2018, the Company issued 40,220 shares to settle outstanding payables of $13,876, resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $5,028. This settlement did not result in any gain or loss being recorded.

j) On May 11, 2018, the Company issued 210,180 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered to the Company in the amount of $52,500, resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $23,100.

k) On July 4, 2018, the Company issued 374,999 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered to the Company in the amount of $52,500.

l) On September 28, 2018, the Company issued 388,887 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers for services rendered to the Company in the amount of $52,500, resulting to a loss on debt settlement of $9,722.

m) On November 1, 2018, the Company issued 70,370 to certain directors and service providers for services rendered to the Company in the amount of $9,500, resulting to a gain on debt settlement of $352.

Stock options:

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall not be less than the discounted market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vest as determined by the board of directors.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus – *continued*

Stock options: - continued

On January 23, 2017, the Company granted 2,056,300 stock options to the officers and directors of the Company with a term of four years and vest over a period of four months: 1,028,150 stock options are exercisable at $0.43 per common share and 1,028,150 stock options are exercisable at $0.54 per common share. The fair value of options granted was determined to be $477,438 for the options with an exercise price of $0.43 and $476,739 for the options with an exercise price of $0.54.

On November 16, 2017, the Company granted 1,850,172 stock options to the officers, consultants, and directors of the Company with a term of two years: exercisable at $0.45 per common share. The fair value of options granted was determined to be $437,579.

On May 10, 2018, the Company granted 250,000 stock options to the officer and directors of the Company with a term of two years: exercisable at $0.20 per common share. The fair value of options granted was determined to be $16,987. On June 15, 2018, 1,306,022 stock options expired unexercised.

On July 30, 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to an aggregate of 125,000 common shares each exercisable on or before July 30, 2020 at a price of $0.20 per share to newly-appointed director. The fair value of options granted was determined to be $11,779. On August 8, 2018, 2,265,024 stock options expired unexercised.

On August 9, 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to an aggregate of 125,000 common shares each exercisable on or before August 9, 2020 at a price of $0.20 per share to newly-appointed chairman of the board of directors. The fair value of options granted was determined to be $9,052.

The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

	August 9, 2018	July 30, 2018	May 10, 2018	November 16, 2017	January 23, 2017	September 13, 2016
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	104%	104%	120%	149%	249%	207%
Risk free rate	2.09%	2.02%	1.93%	1.48%	0.99%	0.70%
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected life of options	2 years	2 years	2 years	2 years	4 years	5 years

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded share-based compensation of $102,000 (2017 - $1,891,000) for the options vested. Of this amount, $63,782 (2017 - $498,974) related to stock options granted in prior years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus – *continued*

Stock options: - continued

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

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2016	**2,742,954**	**$0.45**
Granted	1,028,150	0.43
Granted	1,028,150	0.54
Granted	1,850,172	0.45
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2017	**6,649,426**	**$0.46**
Granted	250,000	0.20
Expired	(2,301,281)	0.45
Expired	(634,882)	0.43
Expired	(634,883)	0.54
Granted	125,000	0.20
Granted	125,000	0.20
Balance outstanding – December 31, 2018	**3,578,380**	**$0.42**

The weighted average life of the stock options are 1.83 years.

As at December 31, 2018, the following stock options are outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Price per share	Expiry date	Options exercisable
600,021	$0.525	September 13, 2021	600,021
600,020	$0.375	September 13, 2021	600,020
393,268	$0.430	January 23, 2021	393,268
393,267	$0.540	January 23, 2021	393,267
1,091,804	$0.445	November 16, 2019	1,091,804
250,000	$0.200	May 10, 2020	250,000
125,000	$0.200	July 30, 2020	125,000
125,000	$0.200	August 9, 2020	125,000
3,578,380	**$0.420**		**3,578,380**

Warrants:

A summary of the Company's warrant transactions is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance – December 31, 2016	**2,947,500**	**$0.540**
Granted	7,221,080	$0.445
Granted	2,121,212	$0.445
Balance –December 31, 2017	**12,289,792**	**$0.468**
Expired	(3,312,993)	0.530
Balance – December 31, 2018	**8,976,799**	**$0.445**

The weighted average life of the warrants is 0.64 years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital and Contributed Surplus – *continued*

Warrants: - continued

The estimated fair value of the warrants granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

	August 4, 2017
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	107%
Risk free rate	1.24%
Forfeiture rate	0%
Expected life of warrants	1 year

As of December 31, 2018, the following warrants are outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Price per share	Expiry date	Warrant exercisable
6,855,587	$0.445	August 4, 2019	6,855,587
2,121,212	$0.445	October 18, 2019	2,121,212
8,976,799	**$0.445**		**8,976,799**

Reserves:

Share-based payment reserve represents the fair value of stock options or warrants until such time that the share-based instruments are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

8. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one operating segment being the acquisition of and exploration for exploration and evaluation assets in Mongolia. The Company's head office is located in Canada, and all of the Company's non-current assets are located in Mongolia.

9. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following amounts for related party services:

a) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred $76,800 (2017 - $70,800) to BridgeMark Financial Corp., a company with an officer in common for management and accounting services.

b) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred management fees of $285,000 (2017 - $285,000) to Spring Resources Pty Ltd., a company with an officer in common.

c) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred director's fees of $122,322 (2017 - $187,083) to three former directors and $100,164 (2017 - $Nil) to current directors.

d) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred consulting fees of $68,000 (2017 - $Nil) to a director of the Company.

e) At December 31, 2018, the Company owed $205,574 (2017 - $33,264) in accrued directors' fees in accounts payable.

f) At December 31, 2018, the Company prepaid $Nil (2017 - $225,072) for management fees, chairman, directors and audit committee fees.

g) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company issued 312,395 common shares with a fair value of $49,863 to settle $60,368 payables owing to directors of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued 272,294 common shares with a fair value of $168,450 to settle $144,000 payables owing to the officers and directors of the Company.

Compensation of key management personnel

In thousand $		**December 31, 2018**		December 31, 2017
Management fees, chairman, directors and audit committee fees	**$**	**631**	$	543
Share-based payments*		**102**		1,758
	$	**733**	$	2,301

** The estimated fair value of the stock options granted during the period was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.*

10. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities include *('000):*		**December 31, 2018**		December 31, 2017
Amortization capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets	**$**	**116**	$	220
Shares issued in settlement of debt	**$**	**195**	$	350

10. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information (continued)

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash and Cash Equivalent *('000):*		**December 31, 2018**		December 31, 2017
Cash at bank	**$**	**914**	$	3,204
Bank term deposit		**23**		23
	$	**937**	$	3,227

11. Equipment

Net carrying costs at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows ('000*):*

		Computers		Exploration Equipment		Total
Cost						
Balance as at December 31, 2016	$	14	$	529	$	543
Additions		4		342		346
Disposal		(2)		(144)		(146)
Balance as at December 31, 2017		16		727		743
Additions		6		187		193
Disposal		-		(32)		(32)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	$	22	$	882	$	904
Accumulated amortization						
Balance as at December 31, 2016	$	(13)	$	(296)	$	(309)
Amortization		(3)		(233)		(236)
Disposal		2		144		146
Balance as at December 31, 2017		(14)		(385)		(399)
Amortization		(4)		(322)		(326)
Disposal		-		32		32
Balance as at December 31, 2018	$	(18)	$	(675)	$	(693)
Net book value						
At December 31, 2017	$	2	$	342	$	344
At December 31, 2018	**$**	**4**	**$**	**207**	**$**	**211**

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company sold a vehicle that resulted to a gain of $18,447.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Contingencies

In the course of its business activities the Company has from time to time, been the subject of civil claims by third parties, including former employees that could give rise to a liability to pay compensation or damages. In addition, the Company may receive notices from regulatory and other governmental agencies responsible for the administration of regulations impacting on the Company's business affairs, in relation to the imposition or intended imposition of penalties, assessments and other orders that could potentially have an adverse effect or negatively impact on the Company's business and financial condition. Based upon historic experience with the management of such claims, assessment and regulatory actions, the Company does not anticipate that the outcome of those claims, assessments and regulatory actions, will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

13. Income Tax

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Loss for the year	**$ (2,317,000)**	$ (3,856,000)
Statutory tax rate	**27%**	26%
Expected tax recovery	**(607,000)**	(1,002,000)
Permanent differences	**14,000**	490,000
Share issuance costs not recognized	**-**	(36,000)
Effect of change in tax rate	**(155,000)**	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**748,000**	548,000
Total tax recovery	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ **607,000**	$ 586,000
Equipment	**189,000**	154,000
Share issuance costs	**23,000**	41,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	**8,870,000**	8,159,000
Allowable capital losses	**185,000**	185,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**$ 9,874,000**	$ 9,125,000

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. Income Tax (continued)

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences and unused tax losses are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	Expiry Date Range
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 2,441,000	$ 2,352,000	No expiry date
Equipment	733,000	605,000	No expiry date
Share issuance costs and other	84,000	159,000	2017-2018
Allowable capital losses	712,000	712,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	$ 30,114,000	$ 27,977,000	2026-2038

14. Subsequent Events

On January 8, 2019, the Company issued 561,290 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers on account of services of $42,000 rendered during the period July 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018. Accrued amounts for these services are included in accounts payable at December 31, 2018.

On February 13, 2019, the Company issued 787,500 shares to certain directors, officers and service providers on account of services of $49,500 rendered during the period October 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Accrued amounts for these services are included in accounts payable at December 31, 2018.