Management Discussion and Analysis
of
Financial Position
and
Results of Operations
for the
Year ended March 31, 2019

This report is dated October 29, 2019
(The "Report Date")

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CSX: EVG / OTCBB: EVOGF / FSE: EV7

Introduction

The following information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Evolving Gold Corp. ("Evolving" or the "Company") for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). This discussion includes the results of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries:

- Evolving Gold Corp. (Nevada, USA)
- Rattlesnake Mining Corp. (Canada), and
- Rattlesnake Mining (Wyoming) Company (Wyoming, USA)

Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2019, describes all of the Company's significant accounting policies and a description of changes made during the 2019 fiscal year is included therein. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company's critical accounting estimates and significant accounting policies have remained substantially unchanged. The Reader is referred to Note 3 of the March 31, 2019 financial statements.

All amounts presented in this document are stated in Canadian dollars, the functional and reporting currency of the Company, except where otherwise noted.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to supplement and complement the annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the notes thereto (collectively the "Financial Statements"). Readers are encouraged to review these Financial Statements in conjunction with a review of this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Certain notes to the Financial Statements are specifically referred to in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and such notes are incorporated by reference herein. Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those implied by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on, but not limited to, material assumptions including: title to the Company's exploration properties; the level and suitability of exploration expenditures relating to those properties, including decisions regarding the impairment of mineral property expenditures; rehabilitation requirements; commodity prices; access to funding and capital markets conditions generally; various accounting estimations related to income taxes, share based payments and the valuation of available for sale securities; a sufficiently stable and healthy global economic environment; and other expectations, intentions and plans contained in this MD&A that are not historical fact.

When used in this MD&A, the words "plan," "expect," "believe," and similar expressions generally identify forward looking statements. These statements reflect current expectations. They are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those factors disclosed under Risks and Uncertainties below. In light of the many risks and uncertainties, readers should understand that the Company cannot offer assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this analysis will be realized.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks as set forth below.

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or at the company's website at www.evolvinggold.com.

Corporate Overview

The Company became a reporting issuer in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario on May 14, 2004. The Company has traded on various exchanges since inception, and currently trades on the following exchanges:

Canadian Stock Exchange (CSX: EVG since July 25, 2014))
NASD (OTCBB: EVOGF since 2005)
Frankfurt Stock Exchange (EV7 since 2007)

Description of Business

Evolving Gold Corp. ("Evolving" or the "Company") is a Canadian-based mining exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties.

The Company's focus is Canadian based mineral exploration properties, including the Lithium Lakes, Toro and Oxen properties located in Quebec, Canada.

Changes in Management, Directors, and Corporate Activities

On September 9, 2018, the Company announced that it had executed a non-binding letter of intent to acquire Bocana Resources Ltd., a private company with mineral property interests in South America. On November 7, 2018, the Company signed the definitive agreement with Bocana to proceed with the transaction.

The proposed acquisition of Bocana constituted a "fundamental change" for Evolving Gold under Canadian Securities Exchange policies -- and consequently the Company was halted trading of its common shares on the CSE.

On October 2, 2019, 2019, the Company announced that the term of the signed Bocana amalgamation agreement had expired at the end of March 2019, and that the parties had been unable to negotiate terms to continue the agreement. As a result, the agreement was terminated.

The Company is focused on obtaining a revocation of the British Columbia Securities Commission cease trade order issued Aug. 2, 2019. Thereafter EVG will be seeking new business opportunities.

There were no changes in management or directors during the period.

Mineral Properties

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company evaluated its existing properties and conducted minimal work, including property expenditures noted related to Jake Creek to allow for the return of bonds held by various regulatory bodies, and general administrative costs of maintaining the subsidiary while the remaining bonds are outstanding.

Lithium Lakes

On June 16, 2016, the Company purchased the Lithium Lakes Property in Quebec, Canada. Pursuant to the purchase agreement, the Company issued to the vendor a total of 300,000 common shares fair valued at $0.31 per share ($93,000). The Company also paid the vendor $40,000. The Lithium Lakes claims are subject to a 1% net smelter returns royalty, whereby the Company will have the right, at any time, to acquire one-half of the royalty by paying $500,000 to the royalty holder.

Toro

On October 21, 2016, the company claimed the Toro Property in the James Bay area of the Quebec province (Canada). It consists in 324 generally contiguous claims in nine blocks, covering about 17,224 hectares. The area is prospective for gold and base metals. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company increased its land position by staking several claims adjacent to its existing mineral claims.

Nicobi

On January 27th, 2017, the Company claimed the Nicobi Property in the Abitibi area of the Quebec province (Canada). It consists in 57 contiguous claims, covering about 3,193 hectares. The area is prospective for gold and base metals.

Oxen

On February 7th, 2017, the Company acquired the Oxen Property in the Ungava Bay area of the Quebec province (Canada). It consists in 17 contiguous claims, covering about 788 hectares. The area is prospective for gold and base metals.

Jake Creek Property

The Jake Creek Property was located in northern Humboldt County, Nevada, approximately 45 miles northeast of Winnemucca, and consisted of 699 generally contiguous, unpatented mining claims covering approximately 14,405 acres. The Company was the sole owner of the Jake Creek Property claim block and held an undivided 100% interest. As of September 30, 2016, the Company allowed the claims to lapse, and accordingly the Company no longer has any interest in these claims.

The Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 are:

	Lithium Lakes	Nicobi	Oxen	Toro	Jake Creek	March 31, 2019
Acquisition and land maintenance	$ 431	$ -	$ -	$ 12,734	$ -	**$ 13,165**
Consulting - geological	9,924	5,879	-	9,385	-	**25,188**
Field expenses and other	-	-	-	290	-	**290**
Reclamation	-	-	-	-	8,131	**8,131**
	$ 10,355	$ 5,879	$ -	$ 22,409	$ 8,131	**$ 46,774**

	Lithium Lakes	Nicobi	Oxen	Toro	Jake Creek	March 31, 2018
Acquisition and land maintenance	$ 13,977	$ -	$ 2,369	$ 13,809	$ -	**$ 30,155**
Assaying	21,530	2,409	4,139	32,451	-	**60,529**
Consulting - geological	99,108	16,307	9,426	111,315	-	**236,156**
Field expenses and other	58,458	5,334	-	178,615	-	**242,407**
Reclamation	-	-	-	-	16,103	**16,103**
	$ 193,073	$ 24,050	$ 15,934	$ 336,190	$ 16,103	**$ 585,350**

Results of Operations

The results for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Years ended March 31, 2019	Years ended March 31, 2018
Loss for the period	$(81,568)	$(1,059,242)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$(81,568)	$(1,037,085)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$(0.01)	$(0.07)

On an operating basis, the loss for the year ended March 31, 2019 was $479,799 (2018 $(1,180,690)). The principal change in 2019 compared to 2018 was the reduction of Mineral property expenditures to $46,774 in 2019 from $585,350 in 2018 due to a lack of funds to explore as well as the Company being halted from September 2018 to year end due to the proposed Bocana acquisition. Most other expenses were also reduced as the Company worked to reduce costs.

On a Comprehensive basis, the 2019 loss was $81,568 compared to $1,037,085. In addition to the expense reductions above, the Company recognized a gain of $548,947 due to the reduction of accounts payable that were written down.

The operating expenditures reflect the following:

- Accounting and audit of $47,374 (2018: $42,015);
- Amortization of $2,353 (2018: $2,909) reflects the reduced amounts of depreciable assets of the Company. Subsequent to the year end, the Company disposed of all its depreciable assets upon the termination of its office lease;
- Bank charges and interest of $3,459 (2018: $2,908) varied due to the amounts on deposit and activity in the accounts. Interest of $1,198 was recorded with respect to loans received during the period. Subsequent to year end, the loan and accrued interest was written down based on the mutual cancellation of the Bocana agreement. See Events after the reporting period;
- Legal expense of $14,006 (2017: $7,547) primarily reflects work performed to commence the transaction with Bocana, as well as normal regulatory and corporate activities;
- Management fees of $150,000) (2018: 150,000) are unchanged over the period;
- Office expense of $195,543 (2018: $315,431) reflect the cost to maintain the operations of the Company, primarily with respect to the head office of the Company and general corporate expenses. Expenses were lower overall due to cost controls implemented. Trade show and promotional expense primarily reflected the amortization of expense paid and committed in 2018 which were not renewed after their expiry in the current period;

	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Administration	$ 62,692	$ 145,628
Trade shows, marketing and promotion	42,516	92,733
Rent	90,335	77,070
	$ 195,543	$ 315,431

- Share-based payments of $5,696 (2018: $59,823) reflect the timing of vesting of previously issued 2018 stock options which continued to vest in 2019;
- Transfer agent and filing fees of $14,594 (2018: $14,707) reflect the ongoing costs to maintain listings, transfer services and the timing of corporate activities including preliminary cost of the annual general meeting.

Non-operating items affecting the loss for the period include:

- A gain on settlement of debt of $548,947 was recognized as certain debts are now not payable. In 2018, a smaller gain of $5,621 was recognized;
- A realized loss on the disposition of marketable securities of $131,175 (2018: a gain of $117,246);
- Foreign exchange was a loss of $19,802 (2018: a loss of $11,787). The higher volatility and reduced value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar during the periods contributed to the variations; and
- Interest income was $261 this year compared to $115 in 2018.

Selected Annual Information

	2019 Canadian $	2018 Canadian $	2017 Canadian $
Interest income	261	115	120
Share Based Payments	5,696	59,823	261,502
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	46,774	585,350	509,464
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(81,568)	(1,005,242)	(1,253,015)
Income (loss) per share, basic and fully diluted	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Total assets	48,738	472,278	1,591,950
Total non-current liabilities	89,788	18,900	57,100
Working capital	(202,455)	(199,134)	737,943

Summary of Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of the results from the eight previously completed financial quarters:

Fiscal 2018-2019

	Q4 March 31, 2019	Q3 December 31, 2018	Q2 September 30, 2018	Q1 June 30, 2018
Interest income and other	32	-	229	-
Share based payments	-	-	5,696	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	1,917	2,573	27,569	14,715
Comprehensive income (loss)	(81,568)	158,447	(137,811)	(264,646)
Income (loss) per share	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)
Total Assets	48,738	76,586	78,449	168,333
Working capital	(272,653)	(374,992)	(594,238)	(462,789)

Fiscal 2017-2018

	Q4 March 31, 2018	Q3 Dec. 31, 2017	Q2 September 30, 2017	Q1 June 30, 2017
Interest income and other	-	-	115	-
Share based payments	19,393	-	40,430	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	31,005	228,605	242,181	83,559
Comprehensive income (loss)	(93,978)	(401,232)	(382,384)	(127,666)
Income (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Total Assets	472,278	715,084	1,071,343	1,453,819
Working capital	(199,134)	(125,377)	274,796	604,989

Interest Income
Interest income fluctuated with the amount of interest earning assets held and the interest rate earned thereon.

Net Loss
Net loss varies based on normal corporate expenditures and certain periodic expenses, such as share-based compensation and gains on the sale of marketable securities. Stock-based compensation varies with the timing of vesting of option grants. A gain on sale of marketable securities is recorded when a sale occurs.

Working Capital

Working Capital for many quarters presented above decreased due to exploration and administrative costs, and increased when assets were sold, recorded as held for sale, or when debt settlements occurred.

Capital Expenditures

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred net capital expenditures of $nil (March 31, 2018 - $3,818).

Financing Activities

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company did not engage in any financing activities.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company completed the following transactions:

- The issue of 225,000 common shares for proceeds of $11,250 upon the exercise of 225,000 stock options at $0.05 per share.
- The issue of 300,000 common shares for property at a fair value of $93,000. See Mineral Properties above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's aggregate operating, investing and financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2019 resulted in a cash decrease of $227,618 (March 31, 2018: $1,181,654). As at March 31, 2019, the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance was $16,205 (March 31, 2018: $243,823) and the Company had a working capital deficit of $272,653 (March 31, 2018: working capital deficit of $199,134).

The Company has not yet put into commercial production any of its mineral properties and as such has no operating revenues. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on the equity markets as its sole source of operating working capital. The Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for the investor support of its projects.

The Company will continue to require funds to meet its obligations and as a result, will have to continue to rely on equity and debt financing during such period. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

The Company continues to review its mineral property holdings on an annual basis. The Company does not have any other commitments for material capital expenditures either in the near or long term over normal operating requirements and none are presently contemplated other than as disclosed above.

Transactions with Related Parties

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, and include the Company's CEO and CFO. Payments to key management are recorded as management fees. Share-based payments were incurred for both key management and directors. No directors' fees were paid during the applicable years.

The following key management compensation was incurred:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Management fees and salaries	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Share-based payments	5,696	52,609
	$ 155,696	**$ 202,609**

Management fees are payable in Canadian dollars. After allowing for offsetting accruals, write-downs, expense allocations and disbursements, unpaid and accrued management fees as of March 31, 2019 were $87,500 (March 31, 2018 $52,250).

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

To the best of management's knowledge, there are no other off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the company.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Changes in Accounting Polices

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and assumptions of the Company are set out in Note 4 to the annual audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018, which are incorporated herein by reference. The reader is referred to those statements for a detailed discussion of the accounting policies.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Estimates

a) Asset Retirement Obligation

Rehabilitation provisions have been created based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from year to year. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs, which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

b) Income Taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities. In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. This is deemed to be the case when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse in the same year as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference, or in years into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

c) Share-based Payment Transactions

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

Judgments

a) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

b) Going Concern

The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgments of management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short- and long-term operating budget, expected profitability, investing and financing activities, and management's strategic planning. Should those judgments prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumption could be inappropriate.

Change in Accounting Policy

The Company has adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") as of April 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for the classification and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on the measurement of financial liabilities and de-recognition of financial instruments.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, we have changed our accounting policy for financial instruments using the modified retrospective approach, without restatement of prior year's amounts. The change did not result in any changes to the carrying values of any of our financial instruments on transition date. The Company's financial instruments are accounted for as follows under IFRS 9 as compared to the Company's previous policy in accordance with IAS 39.

	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss
Reclamation Bonds	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Asset retirement obligation	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss

Under IFRS 9, the Company's marketable securities are designated as financial assets through profit or loss. For equity instruments not held for trading, we may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. We did not make any such election upon adoption of IFRS 9.

Future Accounting Changes

The Company did not adopt any new or amended standards for the year beginning April 1, 2019.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Numerous new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued but are not yet effective. Below is the new standard that is likely to be relevant to the Company. However, management has yet to assess the impact on the Company's operations.

IFRS 16 New accounting standard that replaces IAS 17, IFRIC 4, SIC 15, and SIC 27 for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and lessor (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019).

The Company has not early adopted this standard, and as the Company does not have any leases over one year to maturity, the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the results and financial position of the Company when the standard is adopted.

Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these audited consolidated financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, while retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of four types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and equity price risk.

Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short term to maturity of its financial instruments
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Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. The Company is not exposed to significant commodity price risk as the Company does not hold significant marketable securities.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and US dollar or other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The Company has significant exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuation. The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in United States dollars. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk. The Company holds balances in US dollars that could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate of the US dollar to the Canadian dollar would affect the reported loss and comprehensive loss by approximately $900 (March 31, 2018: $26,358) as detailed below:

United States Dollar Denominated Balances	**March 31,2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Cash	$ (8)	$ 152,643
Accounts payable	(8,988)	(418,223)
	$ (8,996)	**$ (265,580)**
10% change in exchange rate impact	**$ (900)**	**$ (26,358)**

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and may be redeemed upon demand.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company has gross credit exposure at March 31, 2019 and 2018 relating to cash and cash equivalents of $16,205 and $243,823 held in deposits at a Canadian chartered bank. The Company considers this credit risk to be minimal for all cash and cash equivalent assets based on changes that are reasonably possible at the reporting date.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on exploration projects to further manage expenditures.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

Accounts payable and other liabilities	Up to 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2019	$ 229,906	$ 70,198	$ -	$ -	$ 300,104
March 31, 2018	$ 648,462	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 648,462

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The consolidated statement of financial position carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- 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 or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The marketable securities are based on quoted prices and are therefore considered to be Level 1.

Outstanding Share Data

As of March 31, 2019, and the Report Date, the following table summarizes the outstanding share capital of the Company:

	March 31, 2019	**Report Date**
Common Shares	15,722,378	15,722,378
Stock Options	1,549,000	1,549,000
Warrants	1, 000,000	1,000,000
Total, Fully Diluted	**18,271,378**	**18,271,378**

Risks and Uncertainties

Natural resources exploration, development, production and processing involve a number of business risks, some of which are beyond the Company's control. These can be categorized as operational, financial and regulatory risks.

Operational risks include: the Company may not be able to find and develop reserves economically, the Company cannot guarantee title to its properties, the Company may have difficulty in marketing production and services, the Company must manage changing governmental law and regulations, the Company may have difficulty in hiring and retaining skilled employees and contractors, there are significant risks and hazards related to mining that are beyond the Company's control, there is no assurance that the Company will acquire additional mineral properties and any acquisitions may expose the Company to new risks, and the mining industry is intensely competitive for the acquisition of new properties, access to capital and hiring of skilled personnel. The Company continuously monitors and responds to changes in these factors and adheres to all regulations governing its operations.

Financial risks include commodity prices, interest rates and fluctuating foreign exchange rates, all of which are beyond the Company's control. Additional financial risks are the Company's ability to raise capital to continue funding its operations.

Regulatory risks include the possible delays in getting regulatory approval to, and permits for, the transactions that the Board of Directors believe to be in the best interest of the Company, and include increased fees for filings, the introduction of ever more complex reporting requirements the cost of which the Company must meet in order to maintain its exchange listing.

Events after the reporting period

The Company has evaluated its activities subsequent to March 31, 2019 and has determined that the following are material events to be reported:

- On October 2, 2019, the Company announced that the proposed reverse takeover by Bocana resources Ltd., which had been announced in 2018, had been terminated. As a result of a mutually agreed settlement, the loan received from Bocana had been forgiven.

- At July 31, 2019, the Company ended its lease at its previous office. As a result of the end of the lease, the Company sold or otherwise disposed of all of its furniture, office equipment and computers.