SAVILLE RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements

For The Years Ended April 30, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Management’s Responsibility

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

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

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

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

July 13, 2018

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

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Saville Resources Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Saville Resources Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Saville Resources Inc. as at April 30, 2018 and 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements which describes the matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

Vancouver, British Columbia
July 13, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

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Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2018		2017
Assets				
Current				
Cash	$	**277,639**	$	422
Short-term investment (Note 5)		**600,000**		-
Taxes and other receivables (Note 6)		**30,571**		906
Prepaid expenses		**1,995**		2,243
		910,205		3,571
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)		**453,856**		326,890
	$	**1,364,061**	$	330,461
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	**57,928**	$	309,443
Equity				
Share capital (Note 8)		**8,733,097**		7,082,744
Contributed surplus		**140,803**		140,803
Deficit		**(7,567,767)**		(7,202,529)
		1,306,133		21,018
	$	**1,364,061**	$	330,461

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 13, 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

"Michael Hodge"
President, Director

"Charn Deol"
Director

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

Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2018		2017
Expenses				
Administration fees (note 11)	$	**140,000**	$	-
Advertising and travel		**82,243**		3,697
Consulting fees (note 9)		**1,815**		30,000
Office and miscellaneous		**1,699**		2,244
Professional fees		**51,250**		62,251
Property investigation		**5,698**		-
Transfer agent and filing fees		**27,783**		20,280
		(310,488)		(118,472)
Other expenses				
Loss on settlement of debt (note 8(b))		**(54,750)**		-
Exploration and evaluation assets written off (note 7)		**-**		(35,977)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(365,238)**		(154,449)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$	**(0.02)**	$	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**20,728,312**		5,178,381

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

Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Number of shares 1		Share capital		Contributed surplus		Deficit		Total
Balance, April 30, 2016	**5,178,381**		**7,082,744**		**140,803**		**(7,048,080)**		**175,497**
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		(154,449)		(154,449)
Balance, April 30, 2017	**5,178,381**		**7,082,744**		**140,803**		**(7,202,529)**		**21,018**
Shares issued for cash (note 8)	**21,890,333**		**1,422,400**		-		-		1,422,400
Shares issued for property (note 7 & 8)	**250,000**		**25,000**		-		-		25,000
Shares issued for debt (note 8)	**3,650,000**		**273,750**		-		-		273,750
Shares returned to treasury (note 8)	**(100,000)**		**(6,000)**		-		-		(6,000)
Shares issuance costs	-		**(64,797)**		-		-		(64,797)
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		(365,238)		(365,238)
Balance, April 30, 2018	**30,868,714**	**$**	**8,733,097**	**$**	**140,803**	**$**	**(7,567,767)**	**$**	**1,306,133**

1 Number of shares have been adjusted to reflect the 5 to 1 share consolidation completed on July 7, 2017 (see Note 8)

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

Saville Resources Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

		2018		2017
Operating activities				
Net loss for the year	**$**	**(365,238)**	$	(154,449)
Items not involving cash				
Exploration and evaluation assets written off		**-**		35,977
Loss on settlement of debt		**54,750**		-
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Taxes and other receivables		**(35,665)**		4,166
Prepaid expenses		**248**		(2,243)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(32,515)**		126,574
Cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities		**(378,420)**		10,025
Investing activities				
Acquisition of short-term investment		**(600,000)**		-
Exploration and evaluation assets		**(101,966)**		(10,000)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(701,966)**		(10,000)
Financing activities				
Shares issued for cash, net of share issuance costs		**1,357,603**		-
Cash flows generated from financing activities		**1,357,603**		-
Net change in cash		**277,217**		25
Cash, beginning of year		**422**		397
Cash, end of year	**$**	**277,639**	$	422

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

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

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

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

2. GOING CONCERN

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

Management of the Company does not expect that cash flows for the Company's operations will be sufficient to cover all of its operating requirements, financial commitments and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company expects that it will need to obtain further financing in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or reduce the scope of planned exploration and other programs. As at April 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company reported the following:

	2018	2017
Net loss for the year	$365,238	$154,449
Deficit	$7,567,767	$7,202,529
Working capital (deficiency)	$852,277	$(305,872)

These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

These statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale ("AFS"), and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). These financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION – Continued

b) Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2018 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on July 13, 2018.

c) Significant accounting judgment, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the financial statements includes:

- The Company's assessment as to whether any impairment exists in the valuation of its assets, and
- The Company's recognition of deferred tax assets.

Judgments

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies from those involving estimations that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements are as follows:

- Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs

  Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic information, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

- Going concern

  Significant judgments used in the preparation of these financial statements include, but are not limited to those relating to the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The Company did not adopt any new accounting standard changes or amendments effective May 1, 2017 that had a material impact on these financial statements.

Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and deposits in banks.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Short-term investments

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

Exploration and evaluation costs

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

Decommissioning and rehabilitation liabilities

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

The Company did not have any significant decommissioning and restoration obligations at the reporting date.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") in the period in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. Numerous assumptions and judgments are required in the fair value calculation of the Company's ARO including the ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, risk-free rates, timing of settlement, and changes in the legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. On a periodic basis, management will review these estimates and changes, if any, and the estimates will be applied on a prospective basis, and will result in an increase or decrease to ARO. Any difference between the actual costs incurred and the recorded liability is recorded as a gain or loss in the statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which the settlement occurs.

Financial instruments

i. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of assets at recognition.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

  Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through income.

- Loans and receivables

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, less any impairment. Cash, short-term investment and other receivables are included in this category of financial assets.

- Available-for-sale financial assets

  Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit and loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: borrowings and other financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities.

- Borrowings and other financial liabilities

  Borrowings and other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss over the period of maturity using the effective interest method.

  Borrowings and other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Financial instruments - continued

- Derivative Financial liabilities

  Derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in profit and loss. Derivative financial liabilities include warrants issued by the Company denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

Share-based payment transactions

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

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

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

Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Share capital

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

Warrants

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

Flow-through shares

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

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

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

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

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

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

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

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the "Look-back" Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Earnings (loss) per share

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

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Pronouncements that are not applicable to the Company have not been included in these financial statements.

IFRS 2 – Share-based Payments
In June 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to address certain issues related to the accounting for cash settled awards, and the accounting for equity settled awards that include a "net settlement'' feature in respect of employee withholding taxes. The mandatory effective date of the amendment to IFRS 2 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not expect the adoption of the standard have a material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial instruments ("IFRS 9")
In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the final version of IFRS 9 (2014), incorporated into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting by the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) in February 2015, as a complete standard including the requirements previously issued and the additional amendments to introduce a new expected loss impairment model and limited changes to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. This standard will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 (2014) is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted (subject to local endorsement requirements). The Company does not expect the adoption of the standard have a material impact on the financial statements.

5. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

As at April 30, 2018, the Company had Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("GIC") of $600,000 (2017: $Nil) which will mature on February 28, 2019 with interest rate of prime rate minus 2.6%.

6. TAXES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		April 30, 2018		**April 30, 2017**
GST receivable	$	7,957	$	906
Other receivables		22,614		-
Total	$	30,571	$	906

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

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

	Munn Lake Property	Eldor Niobium Property	Bud Property	Total
Balance, April 30, 2016	$ -	$ -	$ 316,890	$ 316,890
Property costs				
Acquisition costs	-	-	10,000	10,000
Geological costs	11,905	-	-	11,905
Other costs	24,072	-	-	24,072
Total costs for the year	35,977	-	10,000	45,977
Less: impairment	(35,977)	-	-	(35,977)
Balance, April 30, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ 326,890	$ 326,890
Property costs				
Acquisition costs – cash	-	25,000	30,000	55,000
Acquisition costs – shares	-	-	25,000	25,000
Permitting	-	3,728	-	3,728
Geological expenses	-	43,238	-	43,238
Total costs for the year	-	71,966	55,000	126,966
Balance, April 30, 2018	$ -	$ 71,966	$ 381,890	$ 453,856

Bud Property

The Company holds a 100% interest (the "Option") in the Bud mineral claims in the Greenwood Mining Division of British Columbia (the "Bud Property") subject to a 2.5% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to a maximum of $2,500,000. Should the Bud Property achieve commercial production, defined as the point after which 10,000 tonnes of material have been processed and for which NSR payments have been made and no later than April 4, 2012, the Company is required to pay a further $75,000 and issue 20,000 post-consolidated common shares.

From 2012 to 2015, the Company extended the payment date of the final option payment with consideration of $15,000 and issued 30,000 post-consolidated common shares.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company negotiated another one year extension to extend the due date to April 4, 2017. The Company paid $10,000 cash for the extension. The Company and the Optioner have mutually agreed to another extension of the balloon payment with the details to be determined at a later date.

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

Covette Property

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

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - Continued

Eldor Niobium Claims

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

Munn Lake Diamond Property

On August 24, 2016 the Company entered into a property option agreement (the "Agreement") to acquire the Munn Lake Diamond Property located in the Slave Province, Northwest Territories from DG Resource Management Ltd. ("DG Resource") and Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu"), whereby the Company can acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to 19 mineral claims covering more than 14,000 ha (34,000 acres). The Munn Lake Diamond Property is located approximately 35 km east of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine and 40 km northwest of the Gahcho Kué Mine, which is scheduled to begin commercial diamond production in early 2017. On April 28, 2017, the Company announced it would not be proceeding with the acquisition of the Munn Lake Diamond Property and impaired all costs.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

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

(a) Authorized - Unlimited number without par value

(b) Issued- As of April 30, 2018, there are 30,868,714 shares outstanding (2017 – 5,178,381).

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

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

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

On January 15 and February 16, 2018, the Company closed the first and second tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing of 2,437,000 Flow-Through Units ("FT Units") of the Company at a price of $0.10 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $243,700. Each FT Unit consists of one common flow-through share in the capital of the Company and one transferrable common purchase share warrant with each warrant exercisable into one common share at $0.15 for a period of 24 months from closing. Finder's fees of $1,435 were payable by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the TSX Venture Exchange policies and guidelines. At April 30, 2018, the Company has incurred $43,238 of qualified expenditures. The flow-through proceeds were renounced under the look-back Rule on December 31, 2017.

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

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

(c) Warrants

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

	April 30, 2018		**April 30, 2017**	
	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,000,000	$1.88	2,000,000	$1.88
Granted	21,890,333	$0.11	-	-
Cancelled	(100,000)	$0.10	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	23,790,333	$0.26	2,000,000	$1.88

The following warrants were outstanding and exercisable and has a weighted average remaining life of 1.36 years:

	Exercise	Number of Warrants	
Expiry Date	Price	**April 30, 2018**	**April 30, 2017**
October 3, 2019	$1.25	1,000,000	1,000,000
October 3, 2019	$2.50	1,000,000	1,000,000
July 7, 2019	$0.10	14,188,333	-
December 19, 2019	$0.10	4,590,000	-
January 15, 2020	$0.15	2,387,000	-
February 16, 2020	$0.15	625,000	-
Total outstanding		23,790,333	2,000,000
Total exercisable		20,778,333	2,000,000

(d) Options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options of up to 10% of its outstanding shares of the Company, being 3,086,871, to officers, directors, employees and consultants. The exercise price of each option is to be determined by the Board of Directors but shall not be less than the discounted market price as defined by the TSX Venture Exchange. The expiry date for each option should be for a maximum term of five years. Options granted to consultants not engaged in investor relations activities are granted for past services and vest immediately. Options granted to investor relations consultants vest according to TSX Venture Exchange policy. All of the stock options expired unexercised during the year ended April 30, 2017.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations.

Key Management Compensation	April 30, 2018	April 30, 2017
Consulting fees	$ 48,240	$ 30,000

Included in accounts payable is $nil (2017 - $66,250) payable to directors of the Company. During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company reversed $27,850 of over accrued director fees since all of their former directors have resigned. The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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

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

At April 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investment, other receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company classifies its cash, short-term investment, other receivable as loans and receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other liabilities. The fair values of cash, short-term investment, other receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

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

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

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient working capital to fund its ongoing operating expenditures, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and short-term investment. As at April 30, 2018, the Company had working capital of $852,277 (April 30, 2017: $305,872 deficiency).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. COMMITMENTS

On June 1, 2017, the Company entered into a Management & Administration Agreement ("Agreement") with Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu"). Under the terms of the agreement, Zimtu will provide the Company with administrative and managerial services, including corporate maintenance, continuous disclosure services, rent, and office space, over a period of 6 months at a rate of $12,500 per month. On December 1, 2017, the agreement was extended for an additional 12 months.

12. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income taxes expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

	2018	**2017**
	$	**$**
Net loss before tax	(365,238)	(154,449)
Statutory tax rate	26.33%	26.00%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(96,167)	(40,157)
Non-deductible items	14,584	33
Tax effect of flow-through shares	11,385	-
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	70,198	40,124
Total tax expense (recovery)	-	-

The statutory tax rate increased from 26% to 26.33% due to an increase in the BC corporate tax rate on January 1, 2018.

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their corresponding values for tax purposes. The unrecognized deductible temporary differences at April 30, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	**2017**
	$	**$**
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,906,849	3,996,063
Cumulative eligible capital	1,061	1,061
Capital loss carry forwards	156,198	156,198
Financing cost	54,095	4,515
Non-capital losses	1,685,159	1,360,093
Total unrecognized deductible temporary differences	5,803,362	5,517,930

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. INCOME TAXES - continued

As at April 30, 2018, the Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset in respect of non-capital loss carry forwards of $1,685,159 (2017: $1,360,093) which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	$
2026	97,417
2027	154,945
2028	149,917
2029	218,608
2030	89,660
2032	95,161
2033	90,645
2034	76,905
2035	187,410
2036	78,472
2037	120,953
2038	325,066
TOTAL	1,685,159

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. See Note 7.