
GOSSAN RESOURCES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY LETTER

Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and necessarily include amounts based on estimates and judgments of management.

MNP LLP, our independent auditors, is engaged to express a professional opinion on the financial statements. Their examination is conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and includes tests and other procedures which allow the auditors to report whether the financial statements prepared by management are presented fairly in accordance with IFRS.

The Board of Directors must ensure that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting. In furtherance of the foregoing, the Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee composed of three directors, two of whom are independent. The Audit Committee meets with the independent auditors to discuss the results of their audit report prior to submitting the financial statements to the Board of Directors for its approval. On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has approved the Company's financial statements.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Douglas Reeson"
President and C.E.O.

"Andrew Thomson"
Director

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Gossan Resources Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gossan Resources Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, and the statements of (loss) earnings and comprehensive (loss) earnings, changes in shareholders' (deficiency) equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, 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 audits 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 audits 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

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred ongoing losses and negative cash flows from operations for the year ended March 31, 2019. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audits of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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 Jeff Eckstein.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

July 29, 2019

MNP **LLP**

Chartered Professional Accountants

Gossan Resources Limited
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at March 31,	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,895	\$ 494,321
Accounts receivable	55,648	107,177
Prepaid expenses	2,925	5,155
	\$ 140,468	\$ 606,653
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 33,893	\$ 173,619
Due to related parties (Note 10)	120,355	169,977
	154,248	343,596
SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIENCY) EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	11,882,963	11,877,488
Contributed surplus	1,632,127	1,621,986
Deficit	(13,528,870)	(13,236,417)
	(13,780)	263,057
	\$ 140,468	\$ 606,653

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

"Douglas Reeson"
Director

"Andrew Thomson"
Director

Gossan Resources Limited**STATEMENTS OF (LOSS) EARNINGS AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) EARNINGS****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

For the Year Ended March 31,	2019	2018
Expenses		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 5)	\$ 231,912	\$ 499,095
General and administrative (Note 8)	260,541	366,579
Net loss before the following	(492,453)	(865,674)
Gain on disposition of mineral property interests (Note 5)	100,000	874,898
Government grant (Note 5)	100,000	-
Gain on disposition of marketable securities	-	29,374
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	-	6,500
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (292,453)	\$ 45,098
Basic and diluted net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) per share (Note 9)	\$ (0.01)	\$ -
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	33,598,296	33,289,143

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

Gossan Resources Limited

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Years Ended March 31,	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents (used in) provided by:		
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (292,453)	\$ 45,098
Adjustment for:		
Fair value adjustment on marketable securities	-	(6,500)
Gain on sale of mineral property interest	-	(837,586)
Gain on disposition of marketable securities	-	(29,374)
Stock-based compensation	11,616	70,733
Non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	51,529	(101,196)
Prepaid expenses	2,230	12,602
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(139,726)	131,744
Due to related parties	(49,622)	(39,547)
	(416,426)	(754,026)
Financing Activities		
Exercise of options (Note 7)	4,000	20,500
Investing Activities		
Proceeds received on disposition of marketable securities	-	141,234
Proceeds received on sale of mineral property interest, net of costs	-	837,586
	-	978,820
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(412,426)	245,294
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	494,321	249,027
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 81,895	\$ 494,321

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

Gossan Resources Limited
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIENCY) EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, March 31, 2017	\$ 11,851,494	\$ 1,556,747	\$ (13,281,515)	\$ 126,726
Exercise of stock options - cash	20,500	-	-	20,500
Exercise of stock options - Black-Scholes valuation	5,494	(5,494)	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	70,733	-	70,733
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	45,098	45,098
Balance, March 31, 2018	\$ 11,877,488	\$ 1,621,986	\$ (13,236,417)	\$ 263,057
Exercise of stock options - cash	4,000	-	-	4,000
Exercise of stock options - Black-Scholes valuation	1,475	(1,475)	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	11,616	-	11,616
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(292,453)	(292,453)
Balance, March 31, 2019	\$ 11,882,963	\$ 1,632,127	\$ (13,528,870)	\$ (13,780)

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Gossan Resources Limited (the "Company") is a public corporation that was incorporated federally on June 16, 1980. The Company, directly and through joint arrangements, is in the business of acquiring and exploring resource properties that it believes contain mineralization. To date, the Company is considered to be in the exploration and evaluation stage.

The Company is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "GSS" and on the Frankfurt/Freiverkehr & Xetra Exchanges under the symbol "GSR" (WKN 904435). To the Company's knowledge, significant shareholders of the Company (defined as those holding greater than 10%) include only the Company's chief executive officer, Mr. Douglas Reeson, who holds 19.5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares as at the end of the current fiscal period.

The Company's head office is located at 171 Donald Street, Suite 404, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 1M4.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has not earned significant revenues. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves; confirmation of the Company's ownership in the underlying mineral claims; the acquisition of required permits to mine; the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete exploration and development; and the future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of such properties. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. All of these outcomes are uncertain and taken together indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt over the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

As the Company has no revenue producing mines, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise funds in the capital markets, or through the sale of assets. The Company is in the exploration and evaluation stage and as is common with many exploration companies, it raises financing for its exploration and acquisition activities in discrete tranches. The Company has incurred ongoing losses and negative cashflows from operations, and had a working capital deficiency of \$13,780 at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 - positive working capital of \$263,057). The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow. There can be no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain the additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration, and development activities and there would be significant uncertainty whether the Company would continue as a going concern and realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company does not have sufficient cash on hand to meet operational expenses for the next twelve months. The Company plans to raise additional capital to execute its business plan, however the Company may increase or decrease expenditures as necessary to adjust to a changing capital market environment.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. If management is unsuccessful in securing capital, the Company's assets may not be realized or its liabilities discharged at their carrying amounts and these differences could be material.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2019.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for incorporation into Part 1 of the Handbook of CPA Canada.

b) Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of particular significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included in note 2(s).

c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the underlying services have been performed and there is a reasonable expectation of collection. The Company recognizes interest income on its cash and cash equivalents on an accrual basis at the stated rates over the term to maturity. Revenue from investments is recognized when it is sold and it is deemed collectible.

d) Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments are comprised of guaranteed investment certificates and term deposits with initial terms to maturity of over ninety days but less than one year.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss when incurred.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The Company determines the classification of its financial assets, together with any embedded derivatives, based on the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial assets are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of investment and accounts receivable.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of cash.
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss – On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. The entity does not hold any equity investments.

Business Model Assessment

The Company assesses the objective of its business model for holding a financial asset at a level of aggregation which best reflects the way the business is managed, and the way information is provided to management. Information considered in this assessment includes stated policies and objectives.

Contractual Cash Flow Assessment

The cash flows of financial assets are assessed as to whether they are solely payments of principal and interest on the basis of their contractual terms. For this purpose, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding, and other basic lending risks and costs. In performing this assessment, the Company considers factors that would alter the timing and amount of cash flows such as prepayment and extension features, terms that might limit the Company's claim to cash flows, and any features that modify consideration for the time value of money.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets, other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company applies the simplified approach for accounts receivable. Using the simplified approach, the Company records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Company assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts and breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Company continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or any portion thereof.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

Financial Liabilities

Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amount due to related parties do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial Liabilities (Continued)

ii. Financial liabilities recorded FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they fall into one of the five exemptions detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at FVTPL, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. 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 profit or loss.

f) Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the instruments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an account receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the instrument at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018, the fair values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment. In the case of exploration and evaluation assets, impairment reviews are carried out on a property-by-property basis, with each capitalized property representing a potential cash-generating unit. As at March 31, 2019, all exploration and evaluation costs have been expensed as incurred and no amounts have been capitalized.

Fair Value Hierarchy and Liquidity Risk Disclosure

The following summarizes the methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the Company's financial instruments where measurement is required. Fair value amounts represent point-in-time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of significant judgment. The methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements, for those financial instruments where fair value is recognized in the statement of financial position, have been prioritized into three levels as per the fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 81,895	\$ -	\$ -

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

h) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral properties, property option payments and evaluation activity.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

i) Flow-through Shares

Flow-through shares are a unique Canadian tax incentive. Under IAS 8, the Company may apply judgment on accounting policies in the absence of specific guidance within IFRS. Therefore, the Company has adopted a policy whereby flow-through proceeds are allocated between the offering of the common shares and the sale of tax benefits when the common shares are offered. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. A deferred tax liability is recognized for the premium paid (if any) by the investors and is then recognized as a deferred income tax recovery in the period of renunciation if the Company has sufficient unrealized tax losses and deductions.

j) Joint Operations

The Company's Pipestone Lake property is conducted through a joint operation, whereby the Company shares joint control over the strategic, financial and operating decisions. A joint operation involves the use of the assets and resources of the joint operators and incurs its own expenses and liabilities. These financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in the joint operation. The Company's proportionate share of the expenses and cash flows of the property are included in the financial statements as described in Notes 6 and 7. There are no assets, liabilities or revenues associated with this property.

k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, and on deposit with a Chartered bank in Canada, and GIC's with maturities of 90 days or less.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions for the years ended March 31, 2019 or 2018.

m) Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is minimal.

n) Share-based Payment Transactions

The fair value of equity-settled share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

o) 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 provided using the asset and 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 and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. 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.

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 utilised. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, that asset is not recognized.

p) (Loss) Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the (loss) earnings attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share, which reflects the maximum possible dilution from the potential exercise of warrants and stock options, is the same as basic loss per share for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

q) Government Assistance

The Company periodically applies for financial assistance under available government incentive programs. All government assistance received is reflected as a reduction to the related asset category if any, or otherwise recognized on the Company's statement of operations.

r) Significant Accounting Judgments and 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 reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

r) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made 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 recoverability of amounts receivable that are included in the statements of financial position;
- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payment transactions in profit or loss;
- no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental cost, based on the facts and circumstances that existed during the period; and
- management's position that there is no income tax considerations required within these financial statements.

Estimates and Judgments

- (i) Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. The fair value less cost to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less the incremental costs for disposing of the asset. If there is no binding sale agreement or active market for an asset, fair value less cost to sell is based on the best information available to reflect the amount that an entity could obtain, at the end of the reporting period, from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from management's best estimates of the future cash flows associated with a particular asset, and do not include restructuring activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance or value. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model, the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.
- (ii) Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted and share purchase warrants issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include the Company's share price on the measurement date, the exercise price of the option or warrant, the expected volatility of the Company's shares, the expected life of the options or warrants, expected dividends and the risk-free rate of return. The Company estimates the volatility based on historical shares prices in the publicly-traded market. The expected life on the options or warrants, are based on the historical experience and the estimates of the holder's behaviour. Dividends are not factored in as the Company does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Management also makes an estimate of the number of options that will be forfeited and the rate is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that actually vest.
- (iii) Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by tax authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

r) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Estimates and Judgments (Continued)

- (iv) The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on deductible or taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of the assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. If the estimates and assumptions are modified in the future, the Company may be required to reduce or increase the value of deferred tax assets or liabilities resulting in, where applicable, an income tax expense or recovery. The Company regularly evaluates deferred tax assets and liabilities.
- (v) Estimates and judgments are inherent in the on-going assessment of the recoverability of some accounts receivable. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect expected credit losses. The Company is not able to predict changes in financial conditions of its customers and the Company's judgment related to the recoverability of accounts receivable may be materially impacted if the financial condition of the Company's customers deteriorates.
- (vi) No provision has been established for asset retirement obligations as management believes that there has been no significant site disturbance to date that would require a provision to be established. The ultimate retirement costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes in relevant regulatory requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to a change in reserves. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to any provisions established which would affect future financial results.

s) Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9, which is to be applied retrospectively, will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009, October 2010, November 2013 and finalized in July 2014. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value through profit or loss and those measured at amortized cost, with the determination made at initial recognition. The classification depends on an entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that in cases where the fair value option is selected for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the statements of operations, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. IFRS 9 has also been updated to amend the requirements around hedge accounting. However, there is no impact to the Company from these amendments as it does not apply hedge accounting. On April 1, 2018, the Company adopted these amendments.

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 contains the primary measurement categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

s) Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted (Continued)

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of the financial instruments as at April 1, 2018 as a result of adopting IFRS 9 (along with comparison to IAS 39).

Classification	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

There was no impact on the Company's financial statements as result of adopting IFRS 9.

t) Future Accounting Changes

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2019 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

- (i) In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (IFRS 16). IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.
- ii) On June 7, 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. The Interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

There are no other relevant IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

u) Presentation and Functional Currency

The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian ("CDN") dollar and the functional currency of its operations is the CDN dollar as it was assessed by management that the CDN dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

v) Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Contingent consideration that is classified as a financial asset or financial liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- To ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- To maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by Management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity, comprising share capital, contributed surplus, and deficit, which at March 31, 2019, totalled a deficiency of \$13,780 (March 31, 2018 - shareholders' equity of \$263,057).

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating and capital expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

4. Mineral Property and Financial Risk Factors

a) Mineral Property Risk

The Company's major mineral properties are listed in Note 5. Unless the Company acquires or develops additional material mineral properties, the Company will be mainly dependent upon its existing properties. If no additional major mineral properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting the Company's properties would have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

b) Financial Risks

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, foreign currency rate, commodity and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, short-term investments and accounts receivable. Cash and short-term investments are held with select major Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Management believes that the credit risk with respect to financial instruments included in accounts receivable is minimal. Accounts receivable consists of sales tax receivable from government authorities in Canada. Accounts receivable are in good standing as of March 31, 2019.

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4. Mineral Property and Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

b) Financial Risks (Continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash of \$81,895 (March 31, 2018 - \$474,092) to settle current liabilities of \$154,248 (March 31, 2018 - \$343,596). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign currency rates, and commodity and equity prices.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates or interest-bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company regularly monitors compliance to its cash management policy.

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors relevant commodity prices and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Sensitivity Analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over a twelve month period:

- (i) The Company has no term debt and receives low interest rates on its cash balances. As such the Company does not have significant interest rate risk.
- (ii) The Company does not hold balances in foreign currencies to give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk.
- (iii) Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability from mineral exploration depends upon the world market price of valuable minerals. Commodity prices have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of minerals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them.

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4. Mineral Property and Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

b) Financial Risk (Continued)

(iii) (Continued)

As of March 31, 2019, the Company is not a producer of valuable minerals. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

(iv) Mineral property risk is significant. In particular, if an economic orebody is not found, the Company cannot enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability or provide a return on investment in the future from any of the properties it may have an interest in.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

	Historical Expenditures, March 31, 2018	Current Expenditures	Historical Expenditures, March 31, 2019
Pipestone Lake (i)	\$ 1,805,281	\$ 10,147	\$ 1,815,428
Bird River (ii)	916,411	403	916,814
Inwood	1,173,958	26,383	1,200,341
Separation Rapids	200,439	12,476	212,915
Sturgeon Lake (iv)	460,610	169,325	629,935
Royalties	4	-	4
Manigotagan Silica (iii)	792,168	200	792,368
Sharpe Lake	483,341	-	483,341
	\$ 5,832,212	\$ 218,934	\$ 6,051,146

In addition to the above expenditures, during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$12,978 in evaluation expenditures on prospective property interests.

	Historical Expenditures, March 31, 2017	Current Expenditures	Historical Expenditures, March 31, 2018
Pipestone Lake (i)	\$ 1,803,433	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,805,281
Bird River (ii)	908,403	8,008	916,411
Inwood	1,137,447	36,511	1,173,958
Separation Rapids	200,039	400	200,439
Sturgeon Lake	81,582	379,028	460,610
Royalties	4	-	4
Manigotagan Silica (iii)	788,352	3,816	792,168
Sharpe Lake	483,274	67	483,341
	\$ 5,402,534	\$ 429,678	\$ 5,832,212

In addition to the above expenditures, during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$69,417 in evaluation expenditures on prospective property interests.

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5. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (Continued)

- (i) The Pipestone project is a 50% joint operation with Cross Lake Mineral Explorations Inc.
- (ii) The Bird River project is wholly-owned by the Company. Prior to March 24, 2012, the project was held pursuant to a joint venture agreement with Stillwater Mining Company ("Stillwater") who acquired the interest from Marathon PGM Corporation.
- (iii) On June 18, 2013, the Company closed a purchase and sale agreement to vend its Manigotagan Silica Frac Sand Project, comprised of 9 quarry leases located near Seymourville Manitoba, to Claim Post Resources Inc. ("Claim Post"), now Canadian Premium Sand Inc. ("Canadian Premium Sand" or "CPS") (CPS-TSX.V). Gossan had been seeking a joint-venture partner or a purchaser for the Project since completing a marketing study in late 2010. In 2012, Claim Post acquired the adjacent Seymourville Property to the south and announced plans to develop a frac sand operation. The consolidation of the two properties should improve the viability of the project.

Under the terms of the agreement, Gossan has received 3,000,000 common shares of Claim Post (ascribed a fair value of \$95,000) and two cash payments totalling \$700,000, of which \$350,000 was recognized in the Company's March 31, 2014 audited financial statements and \$350,000 was recognized in the Company's March 31, 2015 audited financial statements. Consideration for this purchase and sale agreement is recognized in the Company's statement of earnings (loss) and comprehensive earnings (loss) as a gain on disposition of mineral property interest when it is received, or where the receipt of which is certain. One further cash payment totalling \$430,000 was initially due on June 18, 2015, however, the Company amended the agreement to provide an extension in the due date of the \$430,000 payment for 6 months to December 18, 2015, subject to interest at 1% per month, and a payment of 1,000,000 common shares of Claim Post (received June 25, 2015, and ascribed a fair value of \$25,000 upon receipt), as well as an increase in the advance royalty provisions.

On September 15, 2017, the Company received payments totalling \$787,356, inclusive of the outstanding final property payment of \$430,000, four advance royalty payments totalling \$200,000 in aggregate, and \$157,356 of interest retroactive from their original due dates. These payments were held in trust until January 19, 2018, at which time they were released to the Company's treasury upon registration of title of the Claim Post interests which were recorded as a gain on disposition of mineral property on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Under the terms of the revised agreement, semi-annual advance royalty payments of \$50,000 each are payable as of June 18th and December 18th of each year. All frac sand produced, sold and paid from the nine Manigotagan leases is subject to a \$1.00 per tonne production royalty payable quarterly and all other products are subject to a \$0.50 per tonne production royalty. Although the royalty is solely payable on production from the Manigotagan leases, the agreement also provides for a minimum production royalty from both the Manigotagan and the adjacent Seymourville properties held by CPS, based on their relative mining reserves of frac sand at the time of permitting. CPS can acquire one-half of Gossan's production royalty interest for \$1.5 million during the three years after commencing commercial production and \$2 million for a further two years.

The advance royalty payments are non-refundable and are currently paid up in full. The \$50,000 payment due June 18, 2019 was received as scheduled.

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5. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (Continued)

iv) On July 28, 2016, the Company acquired 15 claims in the zinc-rich polymetallic Sturgeon Lake Greenstone Belt in northwestern Ontario. In November 2015, the Company staked three claims and subsequently acquired an additional 12 claims from Excalibur Resources Ltd. along with a significant amount of exploration data. Recent work now in the possession of Gossan includes: a VTEM electromagnetic geophysical survey by Geotech Ltd.; an Enzyme Leach geochem survey and a Soil Gas Hydrocarbon geochem survey, both processed by Actlabs; and results from a limited drill program on the eastern portion of the acquired claims. In September 2016, the Company conducted a geochemical survey on the property. The property has been permitted, until February 2, 2020, for winter drill programs with up to 20 drill pad locations. During the winter of 2018, a preliminary drill program was completed, and in relation to which, the Company received a \$100,000 grant from Ontario's Junior Exploration Assistance Program under the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund.

v) On November 16, 2016, Gossan announced it had entered into an Exclusive Supply Agreement with Sediment Research & Minerals Ltd. ("SRML") for the provision of high-purity dolomite.

Under the terms of the exclusive supply agreement, Gossan will receive a production royalty on all dolomite sold to SRML of \$1.00 per tonne for products with a price of less than \$70 per tonne and a royalty of 2% for products with a price of \$70 per tonne or greater. Gossan will also retain an equity interest in the project.

6. Share Capital

a) Authorized share capital

At March 31, 2019 and 2018, the authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value.

b) Common shares issued

	Number of Common Shares	Amount
Balance, March 31, 2017	33,170,400	\$ 11,851,494
Exercise of options	410,000	25,994
Balance, March 31, 2018	33,580,400	\$ 11,877,488
Exercise of options	50,000	5,475
Balance, March 31, 2019	33,630,400	\$ 11,882,963

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7. Stock Options

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, March 31, 2017	1,260,000	0.06
Granted	2,220,000	0.08
Expired	(310,000)	0.06
Exercised	(410,000)	0.05
Balance, March 31, 2018	2,760,000	0.08
Granted	330,000	0.07
Expired	(550,000)	0.08
Exercised	(50,000)	0.08
Balance, March 31, 2019	2,490,000	0.07

As at March 31, 2019, 2,490,000 (March 31, 2018 - 2,760,000) options were exercisable.

- (i) On April 3, 2017, the Company granted 450,000 incentive stock options to officers, directors and an employee of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire September 21, 2018. The resulting fair value of \$13,275 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.27% and an expected life of 1.24 years.
- (ii) On April 3, 2017, the Company granted 540,000 incentive stock options to officers, directors and an employee of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire March 21, 2020.. The resulting fair value of \$20,574 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.25% and an expected life of 2.18 years. .
- (iii) April 11, 2017, the Company granted 100,000 incentive stock options to a employees and consultants of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire September 21, 2018. The resulting fair value of \$2,950 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.27% and an expected life of 1.24 years.
- (iv) On April 11, 2017, the Company granted 100,000 incentive stock options to consultants and employees of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire March 21, 2020. The resulting fair value of \$3,810 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.25% and an expected life of 2.18 years.
- (v) On November 24, 2017 the Company granted 340,000 incentive stock options to officers and directors of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire June 19, 2019. The resulting fair value of \$9,120 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.42% and an expected life of 1.32 years.
- (vi) On November 24, 2017, the Company granted 100,000 incentive stock options to officers and directors of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire March 18, 2021. The resulting fair value of \$4,000 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.42% and an expected life of 2.42 years.

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7. Stock Options (Continued)

- (vii) On November 24, 2017, the Company granted 390,000 incentive stock options to officers and directors of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.08 per share, expire March 29, 2022. The resulting fair value of \$17,004 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.57% and an expected life of 2.94 years.
- (viii) On January 18, 2018, the Company granted 50,000 incentive stock options to a consultant of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.09 per share, expire March 21, 2019. The resulting fair value of \$1,500 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.50% and an expected life of 1.04 years.
- (ix) On February 14, 2018, the Company granted 150,000 incentive stock options to a consultant of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.095 per share, expire February 14, 2023. The resulting fair value of \$7,950 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 2.0% and an expected life of 3.13 years.
- (x) On March 29, 2019, the Company granted 330,000 incentive stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.07 per share, expire March 29, 2024. The resulting fair value of \$11,616 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility from 85%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.5% and an expected life of 3.13 years.

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding
June 19, 2019	0.08	0.22	340,000
March 21, 2020	0.08	0.98	540,000
March 21, 2020	0.08	0.98	100,000
March 18, 2021	0.08	1.97	100,000
March 18, 2021	0.05	1.97	540,000
March 29, 2022	0.08	3.00	390,000
February 14, 2023	0.095	3.88	150,000
March 29, 2024	0.07	4.99	330,000
	0.07	2.15	2,490,000

8. General and Administrative

	2019	2018
Administrative fees	\$ 27,226	\$ 27,188
Management fees	84,000	84,000
Office and general	64,693	64,513
Public company costs	49,390	73,838
Investor relations	19,343	27,858
Travel and related	4,273	18,449
Share-based compensation	11,616	70,733
	\$ 260,541	\$ 366,579

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9. Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

10. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors and management, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals; as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		2019	2018
Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") fees	(i)	\$ 72,000	\$ 72,000
Marrelli Support Services Inc.	(ii)	\$ 40,251	\$ 42,815
Consulting fees paid to Directors	(iv)	\$ 8,440	\$ 11,020

(i) As at March 31, 2019, \$47,460 (March 31, 2018 - \$88,140) was included in due to related parties with respect to CEO fees and reimbursable expenditures.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company expensed \$40,251 (March 31, 2018 - \$42,815) to Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("Marrelli Support") and DSA Corporate Services Inc. (the "DSA"), together known as the "Marrelli Group" for:

- (i) Robert D.B. Suttie to act as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company;
- (ii) Bookkeeping and office support services;
- (iii) Corporate filing services

The Marrelli Group is also reimbursed for out of pocket expenses.

Both Marrelli Support and DSA are private companies. Robert Suttie is the Vice-President of Marrelli Support.

As of March 31, 2019 the Marrelli Group was owed \$9,092 (March 31, 2018 - \$7,754) and these amounts were included in due to related parties.

(iii) For the year ended March 31, 2019, \$nil in directors fees were incurred (March 31, 2018 - \$33,832). As at March 31, 2019, \$62,082 (March 31, 2018 - \$74,082) was outstanding in regard to current and prior years directors fees, of which \$41,166 (March 31, 2018 - \$45,167) was held for the purchase of the Company's common shares. An additional \$20,916 (March 31, 2018 - \$28,916) was included in due to related parties with respect to prior years directors fees to be settled in cash. The Company directors have waived their 2019 directors fees which would have amounted to \$38,000. During fiscal years ended March 31, 2013 and 2014, the Company's directors also waived their annual fees.

(iv) Directors of Gossan. Fees relate to consulting services provided for evaluation, geological and community engagement services. As at March 31, 2019, \$1,721 (March 31, 2018 - \$nil) was included in due to related parties.

The above noted transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, as agreed to by the parties, and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

Other remuneration of Directors and Officers of the Company was as follows:

	2019	2018
Share-based payments	\$ 10,560	\$ 49,354

Gossan Resources Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense at the Canadian combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate to the amount recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

	2019	2018
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$ (292,453)	\$ 45,098
Expected income tax expense at statutory rate of 27.00% (2018 - 27.00%)	(78,962)	12,176
Permanent difference due to stock-based compensation	3,136	19,098
Permanent difference due to capital gains	-	(4,843)
Tax benefits not recognized	75,826	-
Tax benefits recognized	-	(26,431)
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

The following table reflects the gross unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized in the financial statements:

	2019	2018
Non-capital loss carry-forwards for Canadian purposes	\$ 4,089,574	\$ 3,843,764
Exploration expenditures	2,807,623	2,775,711
Tax value in excess of carrying value of capital assets	44,143	44,143

The Company's non-capital losses expire as follows:

2026	307,464
2027	511,190
2028	625,853
2030	443,986
2031	388,762
2033	422,062
2034	255,461
2035	319,880
2036	287,042
2037	282,064
2038	-
2039	245,810
	<u>\$ 4,089,574</u>