NEW TECH MINERALS CORP.

(Formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended April 30, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reviewed by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of condensed interim consolidated financial statements by an entity's auditor.

NEW TECH MINERALS CORP. (Formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	**April 30, 2019**	**July 31, 2018**
ASSETS		**$**	**$**
Current			
Cash		265,378	315,949
Prepaid expenses		26,617	73,730
GST receivable		17,098	48,291
Accounts receivable		-	746
Marketable securities	**4,5**	-	80,750
Total current assets		309,093	519,466
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	**4**	991,766	533,510
Total non-current assets		991,766	533,510
Total assets		1,300,859	1,052,976
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**6**	35,578	119,434
Due to related parties	**8**	50,424	33,296
Total liabilities		86,002	152,730
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Share capital	**7**	8,990,768	8,505,078
Share-based payment reserve	**7**	1,451,298	1,413,441
Warrant reserve		748,627	563,617
Foreign translation reserve		319,945	309,474
Accumulated deficit		(10,295,781)	(9,891,364)
Total equity		1,214,857	900,246
Total liabilities and equity		1,300,859	1,052,976

Going concern – Note 1
Commitments – Note 9
Contingency – Note 13

On behalf of the board:

"John A. Greig"	*"Kent Ausburn"*
John A. Greig	Kent Ausburn

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

NEW TECH MINERALS CORP. (Formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Three months ended April 30, 2019	Three months ended April 30, 2018	Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Nine months ended April 30, 2018
		$	$	$	$
Revenue		**-**	2,911	-	2,911
General and administrative expenses					
Consulting fees	**8**	6,058	236,364	186,278	791,233
Corporate tax		-	126	-	126
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		11	(3,930)	(3,845)	(43,185)
Interest expense and bank charges		483	1,287	2,211	5,680
Investor relations, website and marketing		5,398	9,309	7,447	101,868
Management fees	**8**	15,000		30,000	-
Office and administration		3,410	136	4,465	5,192
Professional fees	**8**	20,967	12,851	93,123	67,167
Project investigation		1,123	29	1,123	6,191
Share-based payments		-	-	37,857	-
Transfer agent and filing fees		13,935	10,004	30,737	30,177
Travel and entertainment		684	6,087	13,699	29,682
		(67,069)	(272,263)	(403,095)	(994,131)
Other income (expenses)					
Gain on settlement of debt	**6**	-	-	22,906	-
Gain (loss) on sale of marketable securities	**5**	-	70,352	(24,228)	178,267
Net loss		(67,069)	(199,000)	(404,417)	(812,953)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Unrecognized (loss) gain on marketable securities		-	(169,905)	-	165,595
Foreign currency translation		11,704	29,977	10,471	21,299
Total comprehensive loss		(55,365)	(338,928)	(393,946)	(626,059)
Loss per share, basic and diluted		**(0.00)**	**(0.00)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.02)**
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		**60,528,896**	**45,214,423**	**54,173,394**	**44,117,432**

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

NEW TECH MINERALS CORP. (Formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine months ended April 30,	
	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net loss for the period	(404,417)	(812,953)
Non-cash items:		
Gain on settlement of debt	(22,906)	-
Loss (gain) on sale of marketable securities	24,228	(178,267)
Share-based payments	37,857	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
GST receivable and accounts receivable	31,939	(94,651)
Prepaid expenses	47,113	(226,062)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(60,950)	85,637
Due to related parties	17,128	(4,405)
	(330,008)	(1,230,701)
Investing activities:		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(372,279)	(176,925)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	56,522	355,199
	(315,757)	178,274
Financing activities:		
Shares issued for cash (net of share issue costs)	602,700	1,187,700
Warrants exercised	-	183,641
	602,700	1,371,341
Effect of exchange rate changes	(7,506)	15,912
Net change in cash	(50,571)	334,826
Cash, beginning of period	315,949	53,697
Cash, end of period	265,378	388,523
Non-cash transactions		
Shares issued for acquisition of mineral properties	68,000	-
Shares issued for settlement of debt	-	30,000

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

NEW TECH MINERALS CORP. (Formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Common Shares							
	Notes	Number of Shares	Amount	Share-based Payment Reserve	Warrant Reserve	Foreign Translation Reserve	Share Subscription Received	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance on July 31, 2017		30,301,152	6,961,371	1,235,144	563,617	298,421	71,500	(8,255,991)	874,062
Shares issued for private placement	7	11,220,000	1,122,000	-	-	-	(71,500)	-	1,050,500
Share-based payments to consultants	7	1,700,000	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,000
Share issue costs	7	-	(32,800)	-	-	-	-	-	(32,800)
Exercise of warrants	7	1,761,417	183,641	-	-	-	-	-	183,641
Shares issued for settlement of debt	7	335,000	30,000						30,000
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(812,953)	(812,953)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities		-	-	-	-	165,595	-	-	165,595
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	21,299	-	-	21,299
Balance on April 30, 2018		**45,317,569**	**8,434,212**	**1,235,144**	**563,617**	**485,315**	**-**	**(9,068,944)**	**1,649,344**
Shares issued for settlement of debt	7	577,327	28,866	-	-	-	-	-	28,866
Shares issued for mineral properties	4,7	600,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
Share-based payments	7	-	-	178,297	-	-	-	-	178,297
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(853,509)	(853,509)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities		-	-	-	-	(134,506)	-	-	(134,506)
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	(10,246)	-	-	(10,246)
Balance on July 31, 2018		**46,494,896**	**8,505,078**	**1,413,441**	**563,617**	**340,563**	**-**	**(9,922,453)**	**900,246**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 (Note 3)		-	-	-	-	(31,089)	-	31,089	-
Balance on July 31, 2018 (restated)		**46,494,896**	**8,505,078**	**1,413,441**	**563,617**	**309,474**	**-**	**(9,891,364)**	**900,246**
Shares issued for private placement	7	12,334,000	431,690	-	185,010	-	-	-	616,700
Share issue costs	7	-	(14,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,000)
Shares issued for mineral properties	4,7	1,700,000	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
Share-based payments	7	-	-	37,857	-	-	-	-	37,857
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(404,417)	(404,417)
Foreign currency translation		-	-	-	-	10,471	-	-	10,471
Balance on April 30, 2019		**60,528,896**	**8,990,768**	**1,451,298**	**748,627**	**319,945**	**-**	**(10,295,781)**	**1,214,857**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

New Tech Minerals Corp. (formerly New Tech Lithium Corp.) (the "Company" or "New Tech") was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on June 5, 2006. The Company's name was changed to New Tech Minerals Corp. on February 28, 2019.

The Company's principal activities include the acquisition and development of potash, lithium, cobalt, vanadium and bromine mineral deposits in the United States and elsewhere.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. As at April 30, 2019, the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral properties exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and or private placement of common shares.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, asset realization values may be substantially different from their carrying values. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to carrying values, and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

New Tech is a public company which is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "NTM".

The Company's head office and registered and records office is Suite 880 – 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3B6.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance and functional currency

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been presented 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"), applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting.*

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. These condensed interim consolidated

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Statement of compliance and functional currency (continued)

financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional currency. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, American Potash is US dollars. The currency translation adjustment resulting from the translation of the subsidiary's US dollar functional currency to the Company's Canadian dollar presentation currency is charged to other comprehensive income or loss, and included in the foreign translation reserve within the equity section of the statement of financial position.

The accounts of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions are eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on June 21, 2019.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the significant accounting policies disclosed in the annual financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2018, except for the adoption of IFRS 9 and 15 for the 2018 fiscal year that became effective August 1, 2018. Accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2018. The adoption of these IFRS and their impact on these Financial Statements are discussed below.

Changes in accounting policies – IFRS 9

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") as of August 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application. The change did not impact the carrying value of any financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies – IFRS 9 (continued)

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

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at August 1, 2018.

The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and new classification under IFRS 9:

	Original classification IAS 39	New classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Marketable Securities	FVTOCI	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	amortized cost	amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	amortized cost	amortized cost
Due to related parties	amortized cost	amortized cost

Upon adoption of IFRS 9, the Company elected to classify marketable securities at FVTPL.

The Company did not restate prior periods, but recognized the effects of retrospective application to shareholders' equity at the beginning of the 2019 annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application. Therefore, the adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in a decrease to the opening accumulated deficit on August 1, 2018 of $31,089 with a corresponding adjustment to the foreign translation reserve.

b) Measurement

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies – IFRS 9 (continued)

b) Measurement (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

c) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

d) Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies – IFRS 15
The adoption of IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers* did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The following new standard has been issued but not yet applied:

a) IFRS 16 – Leases. IFRS 16 Leases will replace IAS 17 Leases
This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. This standard will affect the way in which the Company accounts for its operating leases and will increase the related disclosures.

Other accounting pronouncements with future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Paradox Basin Potash and Brine Project

In May, 2009, and amended on November 2, 2010, December 6, 2011, January 28, 2014, February 23, 2015 and November 4, 2015, American Potash entered into an option agreement (the "Sweetwater Option") to acquire applications to the United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") in respect of certain Utah permits, together with all permits and other rights issued pursuant to the applications, to allow for the exploration of potash prospects in Utah. A director of the Company is a party to the Sweetwater Option.

On January 31, 2014, fourteen prospecting permits were formally signed and delivered to the Company, with an effective date of March 1, 2014; thereby initiating the Sweetwater Option period.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, the fourteen prospecting permits expired. Sweetwater River Resources LLC applied to the BLM for 12 new potash prospecting permits that encompass the same area as the original permits that expired. During the year ended July 31, 2015, no permits had been granted and as such the expired permits were impaired and fully written-off.

On September 21, 2015, the Company's petition to the Federal Bureau of Land Management for reinstatement of 12 potash prospecting permits by Sweetwater River Resources LLC was denied. Consequently, Sweetwater has applied to the BLM for 12 new potash prospecting permits analogous to and encompassing the same area as the original 12 prospecting permits. The permits have not yet been issued. The Company will maintain its right to acquire a 100% interest in the 12 new potash prospecting permits through continuance of the option agreement with Sweetwater. The Company is required to pay USD$75,000 within 30 days of new prospecting permits begin granted by the BLM. As of April 30, 2019, the Company has advanced a total of USD$30,000.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Paradox Basin Potash and Brine Project (continued)

On August 23, 2016, the Company completed the location of 157 placer claims totalling 3,140 acres in Grand County, Utah. The Company also controls the lithium and potassium exploration rights for nine Utah state lease blocks totalling 5,760 acres and nine non-contiguous Utah State Trust Land potash lease units. Total acreage of federal lode lithium mining claims and Utah state lithium leases is currently 8,900 acres. The new lithium claims occur in the north and northeast part of American Potash's existing approximately 27,256-acre federal potash prospecting permit application area. The eleven lease units are all within the boundaries of the BLM potash prospecting permit applications held by the Company. Payments of $154,570 made to Sweetwater for application related costs were capitalized during the year ended July 31, 2017.

As at April 30, 2019, the Paradox Basin Potash and Brine Project (formerly referred to as the Green River Project) is comprised of 305 placer mineral claims covering 6,100 acres, 11 State of Utah mineral leases, covering 7,050 acres and 12 Federal Prospecting Permit Applications covering 27,331 acres.

Paradox Basin Potash and Brine Project Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	1	1
Balance, ending	1	1
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	293,923	275,483
Bonding	6,664	-
General administration	5,469	191
Federal permit	-	6,369
Option payments	48,579	-
Foreign exchange translation	8,483	11,880
Balance, ending	363,118	293,923
Total	363,119	293,924

Lithium Brines Project

During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company acquired 230 lithium claims in Utah. On April 11, 2017, as amended on October 18, 2017 the Company closed a joint venture earn-in option agreement with Power Metals Corp. (“Power Metals”) to explore and develop lithium brines beneath the Company's existing lithium claims and Utah state lithium leases. The agreement entitles Power Metals to earn up to 65% of all of the Company’s lithium holdings in Utah by completing the following:

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Lithium Brines Project (continued)

- Finance and complete two exploration wells targeting lithium brine occurrences beneath the Company's U.S. federal lithium claims and/or its Utah state lithium leases; the drill rig must be mobilized on site for the first well within nine months of the definitive agreement signing date and the second well within one year of the definitive agreement signing date;
- Deliver to American Potash a cash deposit of USD$250,000 within 90 days of the definitive agreement signing date (subsequently deleted on amendment on October 18, 2017); and
- Issue 1,000,000 common shares of Power Metals to the Company; shares will be issued according to the following schedule: one-third 180 days after the definitive agreement date, one-third after 270 days of the definitive agreement date and one-third on the first anniversary of the definitive agreement date (received).

On June 7, 2017, the Company received 1,000,000 shares of Power Metals (PWM) from the joint venture earn-in option agreement with Power Metals. The fair value of the shares at acquisition date and at July 31, 2017 were $280,000 and recorded as a reduction to the mineral properties.

On September 26, 2017, the Company's joint venture partner, Power Metals, signed a definitive agreement with MGX Minerals Inc. ("MGX").

The transaction terms are as follows:

- MGX acquires all of Power Metals' current U.S. petrolithium brine assets.
- MGX acquires a 20% working interest in all of Power Metals' current hard-rock assets and any future assets that Power Metals acquires for the following 36 months.
- MGX has the right to purchase an additional 15% working interest of Power Metals' hard-rock assets for a period of 36 months for a total of USD$10,000,000.
- MGX receives a call option to purchase up to 10,000,000 common shares of Power Metals at a price of $0.65 per share for a period of 36 months.
- MGX pays to Power Metals 3,000,000 common shares of MGX.

On October 26, 2017, the Company signed a six-month extension agreement with MGX. This extension applies to its joint venture option agreement dated April 3, 2017. The extension agreement extends the financing requirement of the first well to March 31, 2018, and the second well to 12 months after September 30, 2018. The Company also waived the requirement of the USD$250,000 deposit which was included in its April 3, 2017 agreement.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company terminated the option agreement with MGX.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Lithium Brines Project Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	-	-
Balance, ending	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	70,441	-
General administration	8,596	90,233
Federal permit	135,720	148,192
Reimbursement of joint venture expenses	-	(168,572)
Foreign exchange translation	3,467	588
Balance, ending	218,224	70,441
Total	218,224	70,441

Colorado Project

On March 30, 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 608 U.S federal placer mining claims located in the southeast extension of the Paradox basin in San Miguel County, Southwest Colorado. The beneficial ownership of the claims will be assigned for a total consideration USD$79,300, which is made up of the following costs:

- Staking costs of USD$76,000 ($125 per Claim); and
- County registration Fee of USD$3,300 ($8.25 per Claim).

The purchase price shall be paid as follows:

- USD$53,300 within 5 business days of the execution of the agreement (paid); and
- USD$26,000 within 60 days of the payment date (paid).

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company terminated the option agreement and recognized an impairment of $472,988 in exploration and evaluation assets.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Colorado Project Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	-	99,006
Impairment	-	(99,006)
Balance, ending	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	-	211,407
General administration	-	19,330
Federal permit	-	2,446
Asset retirement obligation	-	14,454
Claim registration fees	-	120,046
Foreign exchange translation	-	6,309
Impairment	-	(373,992)
Balance, ending	-	-
Total	-	-

Buena Vista Hills Cobalt Property

On May 15, 2018, the Company signed an arm's-length definitive agreement to lease the mineral rights for the Buena Vista Hills cobalt property located in Pershing County (Nevada), which contains known significant cobalt mineralization.

On October 19, 2018, the Company entered into an amended option agreement for the Buena Vista Project to include an additional 12 unpatented mining claims. Additional consideration includes USD$18,000 in cash and 100,000 in shares.

On February 12, 2019, the Company amended the option agreement for the Buena Vista Project to amend the exploration expenditures required.

The final terms of the amended option agreement are described below:

Item	Cash (USD)	Shares	Date
1	3,000	-	May 19, 2018 (paid)
2	22,000	250,000	May 25, 2018 (issued)
3	6,000	-	October 24, 2018 (paid)
4	-	100,000	October 29, 2018 (issued)
5	33,000	250,000	May 15, 2019 (paid and issued subsequent to period end)
6	33,000	250,000	May 15, 2020

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

In addition to the consideration above, USD$500,000 in exploration expenditures must be carried out as follows:

- USD$300,000 by the second anniversary of the closing date; and
- USD$400,000 by the third anniversary of the closing date.

On March 4th, 2019. The Company entered into a Letter of Intent (“LOI”) with Explorex Resources Inc. which contemplates assigning its Option to Purchase the Buena Vista Hills Cobalt Project, Nevada (“BVH”) to Explorex. New Tech wills assign its right to acquire a 100% interest in the BVH project for $10,000 USD and 400,000 shares of Explorex pursuant to the execution of a Definitive Agreement. Explorex will assume all of New Tech’s underlying commitments to the Mining Lease and Option to Purchase Agreement. New Tech will retain a one-time right to a 20% “Clawback”, triggered by the completion of a feasibility study in exchange for a payment of two times it’s pro-rata share of exploration expenditures.

Buena Vista Hills Cobalt Property Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	49,280	-
Acquisition of claims	55,583	49,280
Balance, ending	104,863	49,280
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	6,221	-
General administration	53,789	5,032
Foreign exchange translation	2,682	1,189
Balance, ending	62,692	6,221
Total	167,555	55,501

On March 4th, 2019, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent to assign its option to purchase the Buena Vista Hills Cobalt Property. Refer to Note 13.

Missouri Property

On May 18, 2018, the Company signed an arm’s-length option agreement with John Glasscock of Laramie, Wyo., to acquire four federal prospecting permit applications covering 9,406 acres located adjacent to and immediately south of the Fredericktown lead-copper-nickel-cobalt subdistrict of the historic Old Lead belt in Madison county, southeast Missouri, United States.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Company is required to pay USD$30,000 and issue 1,600,000 common shares of the Company as follows:

Cash (USD)	Shares	Date
6,500	-	May 18, 2018 (paid)
23,500	350,000	May 22, 2018 (paid and issued)
-	250,000	May 28, 2019 (issued subsequent to period end)
-	250,000	second anniversary of the closing date
-	250,000	third anniversary of the closing date
-	250,000	fourth anniversary of the closing date
-	250,000	fifth anniversary of the closing date

Concurrently with signing of the Missouri option agreement, the Company signed a royalty agreement with the optionor, who retains a 2% net smelter return. The Company can buy one-half of the royalty (1 per cent) for USD$1,000,000 at any time during the term of the option and for a period of 10 years thereafter.

Missouri Property Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	62,623	-
Acquisition of claims	-	62,623
Balance, ending	62,623	62,623
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	36,021	-
General administration	26,012	33,910
Foreign exchange translation	2,910	2,111
Balance, ending	64,943	36,021
Total	127,566	98,644

Moosehead Gold Project

On July 31, 2018, the Company optioned a large property package approximately 4.2 kilometres southeast of Sokoman Iron Corp.'s flagship Moosehead high-grade gold project in Newfoundland. This property is approximately 4.0 kilometres long by 1.5 km wide and located roughly on trend with the gold-mineralized mesothermal orogenic quartz vein system that is the current focus of Sokoman's exploration diamond drilling program. On October 11, 2018 the agreement was amended to reduce the share consideration paid upon closing of the agreement from 2,500,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Company has the option to acquire 100% of the property in a cash and share exchange agreement in consideration for:

- Payment of $15,000 (paid);
- Issuance of 1,500,000 shares to be paid upon closing of the agreement (issued).

Moosehead Gold Project Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	15,000	-
Acquisition of claims	60,000	15,000
Balance, ending	75,000	15,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	-	-
General administration	465	-
Balance, ending	465	-
Total	75,465	15,000

Tule Cobalt Project

On October 12, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Tule cobalt prospect, consisting of eight U.S. federal lode mining claims comprising 160 acres, located in Pershing County, Nevada.

The Company is required to pay USD$100,000 and issue 400,000 common shares of the Company as follows:

Cash (USD)	Shares	Date
10,000	100,000	October 12, 2018 (paid and issued)
20,000	100,000	first anniversary of the closing date
30,000	100,000	second anniversary of the closing date
40,000	100,000	third anniversary of the closing date

In addition to the consideration above, USD$500,000 in exploration expenditures must be carried out as follows:

- USD$50,000 by the first anniversary of the closing date;
- USD$100,000 by the second anniversary of the closing date;
- USD$150,000 by the third anniversary of the closing date; and
- USD$200,000 by the fourth anniversary of the closing date.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Concurrently with signing of the option agreement, the Company signed a royalty agreement with the optionor, who retains a 2% net smelter return. The Company can buy one-half of the royalty (1%) for USD$1,000,000 at any time during the term of the option or during the commercial production of the property.

Tule Cobalt Project Expenditures

	Total for Nine months ended April 30, 2019	Total for year ended July 31, 2018
Mineral acquisition costs:	$	$
Balance, beginning	-	-
Acquisition of claims	17,253	-
Balance, ending	17,253	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, beginning	-	-
General administration	22,149	-
Foreign exchange translation	435	-
Balance, ending	22,584	-
Total	39,837	-

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company's marketable securities consist of shares in Power Metals (Note 4). The fair market value of the shares is summarized as follows:

	Number of shares	April 30, 2019	Number of shares	July 31, 2018
		$		$
Balance, beginning	237,500	80,750	1,000,000	280,000
Addition	-	-	-	-
(Decrease) increase in fair value	-	(24,228)	-	118,095
Sale	(237,500)	(56,522)	(762,500)	(317,345)
Balance, ending	-	-	237,500	80,750

The fair value of the shares at July 31, 2018 was determined by reference to the closing price of the shares on the TSX-Venture on July 31, 2018. At that date, the closing price was $0.34. As at April 30, 2019 all shares had been sold.

During the nine months ended April 30, 2019, the Company sold 237,500 marketable securities and recognized a loss of $24,228.

During the nine months ended April 30, 2018, the Company sold 492,500 marketable securities and recognized a gain of $178,267.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	April 30, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Accounts payable	34,661	118,517
Taxes payable	917	917
	35,578	119,434

During the nine months ended April 30, 2019, the Company wrote-down an amount included in accounts payable at July 31, 2018 resulting in a gain on debt settlement of $22,906.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares with no par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

At April 30, 2019, there were 60,528,896 (July 31, 2018 – 46,494,896) issued and fully paid common shares.

(c) Common shares

Period ended April 30, 2019

On December 6, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement issuing 12,334,000 Units (“Units”) at a price of $0.05 per Unit to raise total proceeds of $616,700. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant (a “Warrant”). Each whole Warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company for a period of 36 months at an exercise price of $0.10.

Using the residual method, a value of $185,010 was allocated to the warrants. In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid $14,000 cash for finders’ fees.

During the period, the Company issued 1,700,000 shares with a fair value of $68,000 in relation to the acquisition of mineral properties (Note 4).

Year ended July 31, 2018

On August 9, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement issuing 12,920,000 Units (“Units”) at a price of $0.10 per Unit to raise total proceeds of $1,292,000. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant (a “Warrant”). Each whole Warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company for a period of 12 months at an exercise price of $0.15.

Using the residual method, a $nil value was allocated to the warrants. In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid $32,800 cash for finders’ fees.

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Common shares (continued)

Year ended July 31, 2018 (continued)

Inclusive in the private placement, 1,700,000 units with an aggregate value of $170,000 were issued to consultants.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company issued 1,761,417 common shares related to the exercise of 1,761,417 warrants at exercise prices of $0.10 - $0.15 per share.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company issued 912,327 shares with a fair value of $58,866 to settle debts, resulting in a gain on settlement of $38,434.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company issued 600,000 shares with a fair value of $42,000 in relation to the acquisition of mineral properties (Note 4).

(d) Basic and diluted loss per share

Diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2019 did not include the effect of 5,940,000 (April 30, 2018 – 1,800,000) stock options and 20,727,390 (April 30, 2018 – 25,012,392) warrants as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(e) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the Company is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's shares as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

On June 29, 2018, the Company issued stock options that will be exercisable to acquire 3,040,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for a period of five years, vesting immediately, to various directors, officers and consultants. The share-based payment expense of $178,297 was determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the following assumptions: expected life – 5 years, average risk-free interest rate – 2.04%, expected dividend yield – 0%, and average expected stock price volatility – 199%.

On January 8, 2019, the Company issued stock options that will be exercisable to acquire 1,300,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for a period of five years, vesting immediately, to various directors, officers and consultants. The share-based payment expense of $37,857 was determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the following assumptions: expected life – 5 years, average risk-free interest rate – 1.89%, expected dividend yield – 0%, and average expected stock price volatility – 202%.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(e) Stock options (continued)

The continuity of exercisable stock options for the year ended July 31, 2018 and the nine months ended April 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, July 31, 2017	2,400,000	0.20
Options granted	3,040,000	0.05
Options expired	(800,000)	0.41
Balance, July 31, 2018	4,640,000	0.07
Options granted	1,300,000	0.05
Balance, April 30, 2019	5,940,000	0.06

Details of options outstanding and exercisable at April 30, 2019 are as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
1,600,000	0.10	2.90
3,040,000	0.05	4.17
1,300,000	0.05	4.70
5,940,000	0.06	3.94

(f) Share purchase warrants

The continuity of warrants for the year ended July 31, 2018 and the nine months ended April 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, July 31, 2017	18,066,280	0.17
Warrants issued	12,920,000	0.15
Warrants exercised	(1,761,417)	0.10
Warrants expired	(6,362,721)	0.24
Balance, July 31, 2018	22,862,142	0.11
Warrants issued	12,334,000	0.10
Warrants expired	(14,468,752)	0.14
Balance, April 30, 2019	20,727,390	0.11

Subsequent to period end, On May 4, 2019, 1,388,890 warrants expired.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Details of warrants outstanding as at April 30, 2019 are as follows:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
7,004,500	$0.14	0.95
1,388,890	$0.12	0.01
12,334,000	$0.10	2.61
20,727,390	$0.11	1.87

(g) Share based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as share-based payment expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

(h) Warrant reserve

The warrant reserve records the fair value of warrants issued until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve records unrealized exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations that have a functional currency other than the Company's reporting currency.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following amounts are payable to related parties as at April 30, 2019 and July 31, 2018:

	April 30, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Companies controlled by directors of the Company	17,587	4,787
Directors and officers of the Company	32,837	28,509
	50,424	33,296

The amounts due are unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The Company incurred the following transactions with directors, officers and companies that are controlled by directors of the Company:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		April 30,		April 30,
Services provided by:	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
	$	$	$	$
Consulting fees	9,318	60,270	107,990	120,768
Professional fees	5,753	-	24,413	13,000
Management fees	15,000	-	30,000	-
Management bonus	-	-	-	50,000
	30,071	60,270	162,403	183,768

A director of the Company is a party to the Sweetwater Option Agreement (Note 4).

Key management includes directors and executive officers of the Company. Other than the amounts disclosed above, there was no other compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services for the reported periods.

9. COMMITMENTS

On August 16, 2017, the Company entered into a market making agreement with ACON Actienbank AG ("ACON"), a market maker based in Frankfurt, Germany, whereby the Company engaged ACON to provide market making services on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange on behalf of the Company. In consideration for the market making services, the Company has agreed to pay a fee in the amount of 5,000 euros plus value-added tax (if applicable) on a quarterly basis. The term of the agreement is for a period of 12 months and will be extended for an unlimited period if it is not terminated.

On June 7, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with J. George Geological Consulting Inc. (wholly owned by one of management) to provide management/consulting services to the Company at a rate of $5,000 per month for a period of six months, automatically renewing at the end of each period.

On November 1, 2018, the Company entered into an office lease for $1,285 per month plus a 5% administration fee effective until September 1, 2019.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The risk is assessed as low.

(b) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, American Potash, is the US dollar. Foreign currency risk arises from the fluctuation in currency exchange between the Canadian dollar and US dollar. The Company has not entered into financial instruments to hedge against this risk.

The following is an analysis of Canadian Dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars:

	April 30, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Cash	2,173	-
Accounts payable and due to related parties	(45,765)	(62,873)
	(43,592)	(62,873)

Based on the above net exposures, as at April 30, 2019, a 10% change in the US dollar to Canadian Dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net income by $1,676.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient financial resources are available to meet obligations associated with financial liabilities. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than three months. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

(e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has interest bearing assets in relation to cash at banks carried at floating interest rates with reference to the market. The Company has not used any financial instrument to hedge potential fluctuations in interest rates. The exposure to interest rates for the Company is considered immaterial.

(f) Fair Values

Financial instruments recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position must be classified in one of the following three fair value hierarchy levels:

- 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.

Cash and marketable securities are measured using level 1 inputs.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support its operations and business development. 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.

The Company has not generated any significant revenues since its inception; therefore, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its future intended business plan. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of working capital and shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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 period.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration and retention of mineral property assets. Geographic segment information of the Company's non-current assets as at April 30, 2019 and July 31, 2018 is as follows:

Non-current assets	April 30, 2019	July 31, 2018
	$	$
Canada	75,465	15,000
USA	916,301	518,510
	991,766	533,510

13. CONTINGENCY

As a result of a cease trade order issued on November 26, 2018 ("CTO") issued by the B.C. Securities Commission against certain consultants, the Company is reviewing a private placement that closed in July 2017. The CTO cites improper use of the "consultant's exemption" contained in section 2.24 of National Instrument 45-106 and the payment of consulting fees to the persons named in the CTO. The Company is not named in the CTO. However, the July 2017 private placement involved two consultants named in the CTO. Following completion of the private placement, the Company paid consulting fees to those two consultants. Upon a review of the services provided by those consultants, as described by senior management, the Company is satisfied with the consulting services performed, that the persons were properly designated as consultants for the purposes of the "consultant's exemption" and that the exemption was properly used. However, there is a risk that the Commission in its review, may view the private placement to the two consultants and the use of proceeds, as an improper use of s.2.24 and an illegal distribution of shares. If such is adjudicated to be the case, the Company may be required to take remedial action. Such action, if required, cannot at this time be determined.