ZincX Resources Corp.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

ZincX Resources Corp.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
ZincX Resources Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ZincX Resources Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of changes in equity, operations and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, 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, 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Grant P. Block.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada | Chartered Professional Accountants

October 28, 2020

ZINCX RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes		2020		2019
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash		**$**	**208,938**	$	802,671
Receivables	3		**8,663**		32,789
Prepaid expenses			**35,670**		60,641
Marketable securities	5		**33,625**		41,875
Investments	6		**2,428,043**		2,524,460
			2,714,939		3,462,436
Other assets	7		**332,500**		332,500
Equipment	12		**167,944**		197,343
Right-of-use asset	9		**34,830**		–
Exploration and evaluation assets	13		**75,777,025**		74,848,548
		$	**79,027,238**	$	78,840,827
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	8	**$**	**67,299**	$	483,840
Lease liability	9		**36,580**		–
Due to related parties	17		**1,400,686**		–
Flow-through premium liability	10		**29,992**		241,445
			1,534,557		725,285
Government loan	11		**31,184**		–
Deferred income tax liability	15		**1,803,000**		1,608,000
			3,368,741		2,333,285
Equity					
Capital stock	14		**101,870,548**		101,755,665
Reserves	14		**15,130,102**		14,893,488
Deficit			**(41,342,153)**		(40,141,611)
			75,658,497		76,507,542
		$	**79,027,238**	$	78,840,827

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Peeyush Varshney"
Director

"John Thomas"
Director

ZINCX RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Share Capital							
	Note	Number of common shares	Number of treasury shares	Common Shares Amount	Treasury shares Amount	Reserves (Note 14)	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total equity
Balance, June 30, 2018		**166,169,683**	**(781,500)**	**$ 101,067,845**	**$ (212,581)**	**$ 14,472,792**	**$ (38,479,278)**	**$ (6,731)**	**$ 76,842,047**
Treasury shares cancelled	14	(781,500)	781,500	(475,540)	212,581	262,959	-	-	-
Exercise of shares options	14	142,500	-	84,845	-	(48,820)	-	-	36,025
Exercise of warrants	14	220,000	-	121,000	-	-	-	-	121,000
Share-based compensation	14	-	-	-	-	206,557	-	-	206,557
Reclassification on the adoption of IFRS 9		-	-	-	-	-	(6,731)	6,731	-
Flow-through private placement	14	3,568,692	-	1,391,790	-	-	-	-	1,391,790
Flow-through premium liability	10	-	-	(360,166)	-	-	-	-	(360,166)
Share issuance costs	14	-	-	(74,109)	-	-	-	-	(74,109)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(1,655,602)	-	(1,655,602)
Balance, June 30, 2019		**169,319,375**	**-**	**101,755,665**	**-**	**14,893,488**	**(40,141,611)**	**-**	**76,507,542**
Share-based compensation		-	-	-	-	236,614	-	-	236,614
Flow-through private placement	14	1,016,666	-	152,500	-	-	-	-	152,500
Flow-through premium liability	10	-	-	(29,992)	-	-	-	-	(29,992)
Share issuance costs		-	-	(7,625)	-	-	-	-	(7,625)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(1,200,542)	-	(1,200,542)
Balance, June 30, 2020		**170,336,041**	**-**	**$ 101,870,548**	**$ -**	**$ 15,130,102**	**$ (41,342,153)**	**$ -**	**$ 75,658,497**

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

ZINCX RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes		**2020**		2019
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES					
Administration	17	**$**	**60,000**	$	60,000
Bonuses	17		–		30,256
Consulting	17		**25,108**		160,588
Depreciation of office equipment	12		**2,621**		2,438
Depreciation of the right-of-use asset	9		**83,592**		–
Directors fees	17		–		20,000
Flow-through taxes	10		**1,795**		14,941
Interest expense			**8,710**		–
Management fees	17		**296,000**		354,000
Marketing and investor relations			**1,995**		248,867
Office and miscellaneous			**73,653**		83,587
Professional fees			**44,510**		51,995
Regulatory and transfer agent fees			**19,968**		40,522
Rent			**7,717**		96,532
Share-based compensation	14		**236,614**		206,557
Travel and promotion			**53,906**		142,195
Wages and benefits			**390,992**		451,839
			(1,307,181)		(1,964,317)
Interest income			**50,771**		93,390
Impairment allowance	4		–		(128,466)
Adjustment for change in fair value of marketable securities	5		**(8,250)**		(15,275)
Other income			**17,673**		2,892
			60,194		(47,459)
Loss before income taxes			**(1,246,987)**		(2,011,776)
Deferred tax recovery	15		**46,445**		356,174
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$**	**(1,200,542)**	$	(1,655,602)
Earnings per share					
– basic and diluted		**$**	**(0.01)**	$	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding					
– basic and diluted			**169,855,486**		167,962,762

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

ZINCX RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes		2020		2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss for the year		**$**	**(1,200,542)**	$	(1,655,602)
Items not affecting cash:					
Depreciation	12		**2,621**		2,438
Depreciation of the right-of-use asset	9		**83,592**		–
Interest on lease liability	9		**8,159**		–
Accrued interest on government loan	11		**513**		–
Grant income	11		**(9,329)**		–
Flow-through taxes accrued	10		**–**		10,451
Interest accrued on investments and loan receivable			**(37,227)**		(67,708)
Adjustment for change in fair value of marketable securities	5		**8,250**		15,275
Share-based compensation	14		**236,614**		206,557
Deferred income tax recovery	15		**(46,445)**		(356,174)
Impairment allowance on loan receivable	4		**–**		128,466
Changes in non-cash working capital items:					
Receivables			**24,126**		12,382
Prepaid expenses			**24,971**		4,798
Trade payables and accrued liabilities			**(37,049)**		(23,340)
Due to related parties	17		**1,400,686**		**–**
Cash provided by (used in operating activities			**458,940**		(1,722,457)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
GIC investment, net	6		**133,643**		1,537,562
Equipment and leasehold improvements	12		**(33,091)**		(2,375)
Exploration and evaluation asset costs	13		**(1,248,100)**		(1,633,645)
Cash used in investing activities			**(1,147,548)**		(98,458)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Issuance of capital stock, net of issuance costs	14		**144,875**		1,474,706
Lease payments	9		**(90,000)**		–
Government Loan	11		**40,000**		–
Cash provided by financing activities			**94,875**		1,474,706
Change in cash during the year			**(593,733)**		(346,209)
Cash, beginning of year			**802,671**		1,148,880
Cash, end of year		**$**	**208,938**	$	802,671

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 16)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

ZincX Resources Corp. (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company operates in one business segment, that being the exploration and evaluation of resource properties in Canada, and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete their development, and upon future profitable production.

The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol ZNX.

The Company's head office and principal address is Suite 2050-1055 West Georgia Street, PO Box 11121, Royal Centre, Vancouver, BC V6E 3P3. The registered and records office is Suite 400, 725 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1G5.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred losses since its inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its ability to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

While the Company has been successful in obtaining its required financing in the past, mainly through the issuance of equity capital, there is no assurance that such financing will be available or be available on favorable terms. An inability to raise additional financing may impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impacts of COVID-19 on business operations cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be impacted by adverse consequences that may be brought about by the pandemic's impact on its business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the future.

At June 30, 2020, the Company has a positive working capital position of $1,180,382 (2019 - $2,737,151). Management believes the Company has sufficient working capital to maintain its operations and its exploration activities for the next fiscal year.

These financial statements were authorized for issue on October 26, 2020 by the directors of the Company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis except for certain cash flow information, and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary unless otherwise noted.

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include amounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Ecstall Mining Corp. ("Ecstall"), a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and engaged in the exploration and evaluation of resource properties.

Subsidiaries are corporations in which the Company is able to control the financial operating, investing and financing activities and policies, which is the authority usually connected with holding majority voting rights. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled entity from the date on which control was acquired. Ecstall uses the same reporting period and the same accounting policies as the Company.

All inter-entity balances and transactions, including unrealized profits and losses arising from inter-company transactions, have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions *(cont'd)*

Critical judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in Note 1.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Significant estimates made by management affecting these consolidated financial statements include:

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumption about them. The value of the share-based compensation expense for the year along with the assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share-based compensation transactions are disclosed in Note 14.

Financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are estimated based upon market and third party inputs. These estimates are subject to change with fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and estimates of non-performance risk.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The measurement of deferred income tax provision is subject to uncertainty associated with the timing of future events and changes in legislation, tax rates and interpretations by tax authorities. The estimation of taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful operations of the Company. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Useful life of equipment

Each significant component of an item of equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past experience, and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, existing long-term sales agreements and contracts, current and forecasted demand, the potential for technological obsolescence, and regulations.

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

Financial instruments

(i) 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.

(ii) Measurement

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. 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 profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments *(cont'd)*

Debt investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (loss) ("OCI"). On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss

Equity investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) 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 loss allowance for the financial asset is measured 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 loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. As at June 30, 2020, the Company $Nil was recognized compared to a loss allowance recognized $128,466 during the fiscal year of 2019 on its loan receivable (Note 4).

(iv) De-recognition

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.

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on de-recognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has made the following designations of its financial instruments:

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments *(cont'd)*

Financial assets	
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Investments	FVTPL
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost
Government loan	Amortized cost

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. Such cost consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the equipment to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Depreciation of equipment is calculated over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Camp equipment and fixtures	25%	declining balance method
Camp structures and upgrades	25%	declining balance method
Computers	55%	declining balance method
Computer software	100%	straight-line method
Office equipment and furniture	20%	declining balance method
License	55%	declining balance method
Vehicle	30%	declining balance method

In the year of acquisition, only one-half of the depreciation is recorded.

The depreciation of licenses, vehicles, camp equipment and fixtures and camp upgrades is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

Where an item of equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. The cost of replacing part of an item within equipment is recognized when the cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part that has been replaced is expensed. All other costs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired. Exploration and evaluation assets are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized until the commercial viability of the asset is established, at which time the capitalized costs are reclassified to mineral properties under development. To the extent that the expenditures are spent to establish ore reserves within the rights to explore, the Company will consider those costs as intangible assets in nature. The depreciation of a capital asset in connection with exploring or evaluating a property of this nature will be included in the cost of the intangible asset.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of the project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss.

Management reviews the facts and circumstances suggesting if the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets exceeds their recoverable amount on a regular basis.

Exploration costs renounced to shareholders due to flow-through share subscription agreements remain capitalized; however, for income tax purposes the Company has no right to claim these costs as tax deductible expenses.

METC recoverable

Mining exploration tax credits ("METC") from the Government of British Columbia for certain exploration expenditures incurred in British Columbia are treated as a reduction of the exploration costs of the respective resource property. The Company records METC recoverable when its METC applications for a refund are approved by authorities.

Impairment of long lived assets

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Impairment of long lived assets *(cont'd)*

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

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

Flow-through shares

Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the deduction for tax purposes relating to qualified resource expenditures is claimed by the investors rather than the Company. The Company accounts for flow-through shares whereby the premium, if any, paid for the flow-through share in excess of the market value of the shares without a flow-through feature at the time of issue is initially recorded to flow-through premium liability and then included in profit or loss, as a deferred income tax recovery, at the same time the qualifying expenditures are made.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation and discount rates. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows discounted for the market discount rate.

Over time the discounted liability is increased for the changes in the present value based on the current market discount rates and liability risks. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

Changes in closure and reclamation estimates are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost. The Company has no significant provisions for the periods presented.

Capital stock

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Capital stock (cont'd)

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in the private placements to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing market price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Share-based compensation

The Company operates an employee share option plan. The fair value of share-based compensation to employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period using the graded vesting method. The fair value of share-based compensation to non-employees is measured at the date the goods or services are received, at either the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, if the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be readily measured.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. For share options granted with vesting terms conditional upon the achievement of a performance condition, and the performance condition is not a market condition, the Company revises its estimates of the length of the vesting period, if necessary, when information arises that indicates that the length of the vesting period differs from previous estimates. When this occurs, the change in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss, nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Income taxes *(cont'd)*

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

Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of share options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding share options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss consists of net loss and other comprehensive loss and represents the change in equity which results from transactions and events from sources other than the Company's shareholders.

Joint arrangements

The Company holds interest in a joint arrangement with Teck Resources Ltd. ("Teck") and its partner Korea Zinc Co., Ltd. ("Korea Zinc") (Note 13), which is to be involved in mineral exploration of the Pie, Yuen and Cirque East properties. No separate entity was created upon entering the JV agreement. All decisions regarding exploration of the property will be made by a management committee consisting of two appointees by each of the Company and Teck. Teck will be acting as an operator. The Company classifies this joint arrangement as a joint operation.

A joint operation implies that the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. In relation to its interest in a joint operation the Company recognizes its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly, its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly, its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation, and expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

New accounting policy: IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16")

On July 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach does not require restatement of prior period financial information, which continues to be reported under *IAS 17, Leases.*

Under IFRS 16, the Company is required to assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company evaluates whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement, and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

New accounting policy: IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") *(cont'd)*

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate of the Company. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the exercise price of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a modification, change in the lease term, change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Effect of Adopting IFRS 16

On July 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 and recognized a lease liability of $118,422 in relation to its office sublease, which had previously been classified as an operating lease under the principles of IAS 17.

The associated right-of-use asset has been measured at the amount equal to the lease liability on July 1, 2019. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term on a straight line basis.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit or loss over the lease term and classified as rent expenses.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Recent accounting pronouncements

Accounting standards and amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. RECEIVABLES

		2020		2019
Government Sales Tax credits	$	8,348	$	32,155
Accrued interest (Note 7)		315		634
	$	8,663	$	32,789

The Company anticipates full recovery of its receivable and, therefore, no impairment has been recorded against these amounts.

4. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On August 25, 2017, the Company advanced $100,000 to an operating entity (the "Debtor") of a publicly traded company with a director now in common, under a promissory note bearing interest at a rate of 10% per annum. The loan is classified as a short-term loan receivable subsequently measured at amortized cost. The loan matured on February 25, 2017 and was extended for an additional twelve months bearing the same interest rate of 10% per annum. After February 25, 2018, management agreed to extend the repayment of the loan and the accumulated interest until the Debtor finalizes a significant financing. During the year ended June 30, 2019, management made the assessment of the credit risk on the loan and recognized a loss allowance of $128,466 against the amount of the loan principal and accumulated interest. There were no additional interest accrued on the loan during the year ended June 30, 2020 due to high probability of the debtor's default.

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consist of common shares of public companies that are measured at fair value, which is determined using quoted closing prices of the shares on the exchange where they are listed, at the end of each reporting period. Effective July 1, 2018, pursuant to adoption of IFRS 9, a change in fair value of the marketable securities is included in profit and loss for the year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (cont'd)

The Company's marketable securities transactions are as follows:

		2020		2019
Common shares of public companies:				
Fair value, beginning of year	$	41,875	$	57,150
Unrealized gains (losses)		(8,250)		(15,275)
Fair value, end of year	$	33,625	$	41,875

6. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of highly liquid Canadian dollar denominated redeemable guaranteed investment certificates ("GIC") yielding an average fixed interest rates of 1.7% to 2.38% per annum with maturity dates within one year. The investments are classified as FVTPL financial assets. The counter-party is a financial institution.

At June 30, 2020, the Company held GIC investments with total principal amount of $2,412,000 (2019 - $2,500,000) and accrued interest of $16,043 (2019 - $24,460).

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company redeemed $91,767 (2019 - $1,496,233) of its GIC investments and received an aggregate interest of $41,876 (2019 - $41,329) from the redemption of the GIC investments.

7. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets comprise of reclamation bonds totalling $332,500 (2019 – $332,500) posted as security deposits with the Government of British Columbia in relation to the Akie and Kechika Regional properties. The reclamation bonds are deposited in GICs through a financial institution and earn an average annual variable interest rate of prime minus 1.85% with a minimum of 0.25% and reinvested on an annual basis immediately at maturity. Interest accrued on the GICs is included in receivables (Note 3).

8. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		2020		2019
Exploration payables	$	893	$	380,385
Other trade payables		25,007		32,797
Accrued liabilities		41,399		70,658
	$	67,299	$	483,840

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

On December 1, 2010, the Company entered into a sublease agreement with a company for its corporate office located in Vancouver, B.C. for a period of 10 years, expiring November 30, 2020, in exchange for $5,000 per month plus applicable taxes. The sublease agreement was amended effective April 1, 2015 to increase the monthly rent rate to $7,500 per month plus tax.

Effective July 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 and recognized a lease liability of $118,422 and a corresponding right-of use asset in relation to its office lease (Note 2). The lease liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The following table presents the right-of-use asset for the Company:

Right-of-use asset, July 1, 2019	$	118,422
Depreciation (straight line over the remaining lease term)		(83,592)
Right-of-use asset, June 30, 2020	**$**	**34,830**

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company also recognized interest expense of $8,159 (2019 - $Nil) on lease liability according to IFRS 16 requirements. Cash payments related to the office lease were $90,000 (2019 - $90,000).

The reconciliation of lease liability is presented in the table below:

Lease commitments as at June 30, 2019:		
Current	$	90,000
Non-current		37,500
Total lease commitments, June 30, 2019		**127,500**
Effect of discounting (10% rate) on adoption of IFRS 16		(9,078)
Lease liability, July 1, 2019		118,422
Interest expense		8,159
Lease payments		(90,000)
Lease liability, June 30, 2020	**$**	**36,580**
Current	$	36,580

Costs related to the short-term offsite storage leases of $7,717 (2019 - $6,532) were expensed.

10. FLOW-THROUGH PREMIUM LIABILITY

		2020		2019
Balance, beginning of year	$	241,445	$	232,453
Recorded		29,992		360,166
Amortized		(241,445)		(351,174)
Balance, end of year	$	29,992	$	241,445

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. FLOW-THROUGH PREMIUM LIABILITY (cont'd)

In December 2019, the Company completed a flow-through private placements issuing an aggregate of 1,016,666 flow-through shares (Note 14(b)) at a price of $0.15 per share for gross proceeds of $152,500. The Company recorded a flow-through liability of $29,992 in connection with the flow-through private placements, which was calculated based on an estimated premium of approximately $0.029 per flow-through share issued.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company has not incurred qualifying exploration expenditures with respect to its 2019 flow-through commitments. The Company has fully renounced exploration of expenditures of $152,500 to the flow-through subscribers for calendar 2019 using the "look back" rule for income tax purposes and is required to incur the qualified exploration expenditures by December 31, 2020. In response to difficulties to accessing the field due to Covid19, the government proposed to extend the timelines for spending the qualified exploration expenditure by 12 months, and Part XII.6 tax adjusted accordingly. However, the proposal has not been finalized.

In November and December 2018, the Company completed two consecutive flow-through private placements issuing an aggregate of 3,568,692 flow-through shares (Note 14(b)(i)) at a price of $0.39 per share for gross proceeds of $1,391,790. The Company recorded a flow-through liability of $360,166 in connection with the flow-through private placements, which was calculated based on an estimated premium of approximately $0.10 per flow-through share issued.

The flow-through premium liability does not represent a cash liability to the Company, and is to be fully amortized to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss pro-rata with the amount of qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred. The flow-through agreements require the Company to renounce certain deductions for Canadian exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's resource properties.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company incurred the qualifying exploration expenditures of $1,391,790 (June 30, 2019 - $458,773) with respect to its 2018 flow-through commitments and during the year ended June 30, 2020 amortized $241,445 (June 30, 2019 - $118,721) of the flow-through liability. The Company has fully renounced exploration expenditures of $1,391,790 to the flow-through subscribers for calendar 2018 using the "look-back" rule for tax purposes and has incurred the qualified exploration expenditures by December 31, 2019.

When the Company uses the "look-back" rule to renounce exploration expenditures to investors before the Company actually incurs them, the Company is liable for the flow-through Part XII.6 tax ("FT Tax"). The reconciliations of the accrued and paid 2018 and 2019 FT Tax for the period ended June 30, 2020 and for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

		2020		2019
Balance, beginning of year	$	10,451	$	5,923
Accrued		1,795		14,941
FT Tax paid		(10,975)		(10,413)
Balance, end of year	$	1,271	$	10,451

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. CEBA LOAN

On April 30, 2020, the Company received the Canada Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") loan which is an interest-free loan to cover operating costs. The CEBA loan was launched by the government of Canada to support businesses by providing financing for their expenses that cannot be avoided or deferred, and assisting businesses for successful relaunch when the economy recovers from COVID-19. Repaying the balance of the loan on or before December 31, 2022 will result in a loan forgiveness of $10,000.

Pursuant to IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, the benefit of a government loan at below-market rate is treated as a government grant and measured in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments:* the benefit of below-market rate shall be measured as the difference between initial carrying value of the loan (being the present value of a similar loan at market rates) and the proceeds received. The Company has estimated the initial carrying value of the CEBA Loan at $30,671, using a discount rate of 10%, which was the estimated rate for a similar loan without interest-free component. The difference of $9,329 will be accredited to the loan liability over the term of the CEBA Loan and offset to other income on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

		2020		2019
Balance, beginning of year	$	–	$	–
Loan received		40,000		–
Interest free benefit		(9,329)		–
Finance expense		513		–
Balance, end of year	$	31,184	$	–

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

12. EQUIPMENT

	Computers and software	Office equipment and furniture	License(1)	Vehicle(1)	Camp equipment and fixtures(1)	Camp structures and upgrades(1)	Total
Cost:							
At June 30, 2018	$ 19,769	$ 21,992	$ 36,744	$ 37,026	$ 375,254	$ 654,554	**$ 1,145,339**
Acquisition	–	1,284	1,091	–	–	–	2,375
Disposal	(6,949)	(1,211)	–	–	–	–	(8,160)
At June 30, 2019	12,820	22,065	37,835	37,026	375,254	654,554	**1,139,554**
Acquisition	–	1,157	1,091	5,626	25,216	–	33,090
Disposal	–	(1,474)	–	–	–	–	(1,474)
At June 30, 2020	$ 12,820	$ 21,748	$ 38,926	$ 42,652	$ 400,470	$ 654,554	**$ 1,171,170**
Accumulated depreciation:							
At June 30, 2018	$ 18,780	$ 15,049	$ 29,861	$ 34,252	$ 260,811	$ 521,148	**$ 879,901**
Depreciation	761	1,677	4,981	1,088	28,611	33,352	70,470
Disposal	(6,949)	(1,211)	–	–	–	–	(8,160)
At June 30, 2019	12,592	15,515	34,842	35,340	289,422	554,500	**942,211**
Depreciation	228	2,393	1,771	2,820	30,195	25,082	62,489
Disposal	–	(1,474)	–	–	–	–	(1,474)
At June 30, 2020	$ 12,820	$ 16,434	$ 36,613	$ 38,160	$ 319,617	$ 579,582	**$ 1,003,226**
Net book value:							
At June 30, 2019	$ 228	$ 6,550	$ 2,993	$ 1,686	$ 85,832	$ 100,054	**$ 197,343**
At June 30, 2020	$ –	$ 5,314	$ 2,313	$ 4,492	$ 80,853	$ 74,972	**$ 167,944**

License, vehicles, camp equipment and fixtures and camp upgrades are used for exploration and evaluation activities. Depreciation for these items of $59,868 for the year ended June 30, 2020 (2019 - $68,032) has been capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets (Note 13). Depreciation of the remaining items of $2,621 (2019 - $2,438) has been expensed.

13. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many resource claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its claims are in good standing.

Akie Property, British Columbia

The Akie property is the Company's flagship exploration project and is host to the Cardiac Creek SEDEX Zn-Pb-Ag deposit. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Akie property, which resulted from Company expenditures and the acquisition of Ecstall Mining Corporation.

Kechika Regional project, British Columbia

The Kechika Regional project, represented by a series of contiguous property blocks including Pie and Mt. Alcock, extends northwest from the Akie property. The Company owns a 100% interest in these properties, which were acquired during fiscal 2007 and 2008, including the acquisition of Ecstall. The interest in the Mt. Alcock property is subject to a 1.0 % net smelter royalty.

In September 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Agreement') with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") pursuant to which Teck could acquire up to a 70% interest in the Company's Pie, Cirque East and Yuen properties (the "Property"), three of the 10 regional properties that make up the Kechika Regional Project, on or before September 30, 2019.

In December 2017, Teck and Korea Zinc completed the requirements of the First Option to earn a 51% interest in the Property

In January 2018, Teck and Korea Zinc informed the Company that they would not be proceeding with the Second Option to earn an additional 19% interest in the Property. According to the terms of the Agreement, the parties will continue exploration of the Property under a Joint Venture arrangement on the 49%-51% basis, with Teck acting as the operator.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

Summary of exploration expenditures incurred on various properties:

		Akie Property		Kechika Regional		Total
Balance, June 30, 2019 and 2020	$	24,165,241	$	192,768	**$**	**24,358,009**
Deferred exploration costs:						
Balance, June 30, 2018	$	44,355,601	$	4,354,446	**$**	**48,710,047**
Camp equipment, depreciation		68,032		–		68,032
Drilling		1,362,020		–		1,362,020
Geology		112,836		–		112,836
Geophysics		–		13,579		13,579
Preliminary Economic Assessment		29,524		–		29,524
Community consultations		151,562		–		151,562
Environmental studies and permit compliance		42,939		–		42,939
Balance, June 30, 2019		46,122,514		4,368,025		**50,490,539**
Camp equipment, depreciation		59,868		–		59,868
Drilling		761,950		–		761,950
Geology		108,948		–		108,948
Community consultations		151,848		–		151,848
Environmental studies and permit compliance		43,723		–		43,723
METC recoverable		(197,861)		–		(197,861)
Balance, June 30, 2020	$	47,050,990	$	4,368,025	**$**	**51,419,015**
Total, June 30, 2019	**$**	**70,287,755**	**$**	**4,560,793**	**$**	**74,848,548**
Total, June 30, 2020	**$**	**71,216,231**	**$**	**4,560,793**	**$**	**75,777,024**

The Company applies for the 20% British Columbia METC and the enhanced tax credit of an additional 10% for Mountain Pine Beetle affected areas, on qualified mining exploration costs incurred. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company received BC METC of $197,861 (2019 - $Nil) and $3,569 (2019 - $Nil) in accumulated interest for its fiscal 2018 and 2019 exploration expenditures above the amounts renounced under its flow-through commitments.

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value.

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd)

(b) Issued and outstanding

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company completed a flow-through private placement of 1,016,666 flow-through shares at a price of $0.15 per share for gross proceeds of $152,500. The Company paid cash finder's fee of $7,625 in connection with the private placement. A flow-through premium liability of $29,992 was recorded in connection with this private placement, which was calculated based on an estimated premium of approximately $0.029 per flow-through share issued (Note 10);

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company's equity transactions were as follows:

(i) the Company completed two consecutive flow-through private placements of aggregate 3,568,692 flow-through shares at a price of $0.39 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,391,790. The Company paid cash finder's fees of $63,896 and incurred regulatory filing fees of $10,213 in connection with the private placements.

A flow-through premium liability of $360,166 was recorded in connection with these private placements, which was calculated based on an estimated premium of approximately $0.10 per flow-through share issued (Note 10);

(ii) 142,500 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of 142,500 stock options at an average price of $0.25 per share for total proceeds of $36,025. In addition, a reallocation of $48,820 from reserves to capital stock was recorded on the exercise of these options. This amount constitutes the fair value of options recorded at the original grant date;

(iii) 220,000 share purchase warrants issued under the December 2016 private placement were exercised at a price of $0.55 per share for total proceeds of $121,000;

(iv) the Company received TSX-V approval for its new Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") application to purchase at market price up to 8,287,534 common shares, being approximately 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares, through the facilities of the TSX-V. The bid was open from August 1, 2018 to July 31, 2019. There were no shares repurchased under the NCIB during the year ended June 30, 2019; and

(v) The Company cancelled and returned to its treasury 781,500 common shares of the Company that were repurchased under the NCIB in fiscal 2018. Upon the cancellation, $475,540 was recorded as a reduction to capital stock for the assigned value of the shares, and $262,959 was allocated to reserves.

(c) Share options

Previously, the Company adopted a 20% fixed share option plan whereby the Company had reserved 20,557,283 common shares under the plan. The term of any options granted under the plan is fixed by the Board of Directors and may not exceed ten years from date of grant. At its Annual General and Special Meeting held on January 17, 2019, the shareholders of the Company approved the Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan, under which the maximum number of common shares of the Company reserved for issuance under the plan was increased to 33,774,275 or 20% of the issued and outstanding common shares as at December 13, 2018.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd)

(c) Share options (cont'd)

The number of options granted to a consultant in a 12 month period must not exceed 2% of the issued shares of the Issuer from the date of grant. Options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than 1/4 of the options vesting in any three month period. Share options granted to directors, officers and employees of the Company vest immediately.

Share option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, June 30, 2018	9,592,500	$ 0.32
Granted	1,100,000	0.34
Exercised	(142,500)	0.25
Cancelled/ Forfeited	(380,000)	0.31
Outstanding, June 30, 2019	10,170,000	0.32
Granted	2,585,000	0.12
Cancelled/ Forfeited	(3,145,000)	0.38
Outstanding, June 30, 2020	9,610,000	$ 0.21

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company:

(i) granted an aggregate of 2,585,000 (2019 - 1,100,000) share options to certain employees and consultants of the Company and recorded share-based compensation expense of $193,344 (2019 - $206,557) for the share options granted.

(ii) repriced previously granted share options to a number of employees and consultants to acquire 1,850,000 common shares at a price between $0.30 per share and $0.40 per share, expiring between December 27, 2023 and February 9, 2028, to $0.12 per share. An additional share-based compensation expense of $43,270 was recorded in connection with the re-pricing.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd)

(c) Share options (cont'd)

Share options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Remaining Life of Options (Years)	Number of Options Exercisable
545,000	$ 0.55	November 24, 2020	0.40	545,000
5,000	$ 0.23	November 24, 2020	0.40	5,000
600,000	$ 0.35	June 16, 2021	0.96	600,000
55,000	$ 0.40	November 2, 2021	1.34	55,000
40,000	$ 0.39	December 27, 2023	3.49	40,000
105,000	$ 0.12	December 27, 2023	3.49	105,000
3,680,000	$ 0.23	April 10, 2025	4.78	3,680,000
60,000	$ 0.33	July 3, 2026	6.01	60,000
700,000	$ 0.12	July 3, 2026	6.01	700,000
110,000	$ 0.40	September 13, 2026	6.21	110,000
395,000	$ 0.12	September 13, 2026	6.21	395,000
80,000	$ 0.30	February 9, 2028	7.62	80,000
650,000	$ 0.12	February 9, 2028	7.62	650,000
2,585,000	$ 0.12	February 6, 2030	9.61	2,585,000
9,610,000	$ 0.21		5.94	9,610,000

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. The model requires management to make estimates, which are subjective and may not be representative of actual results. Changes in assumptions can materially affect estimates of fair values.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company recalculates the fair value of non-vested options granted to non-employees and record a corresponding adjustment to share-based compensation expense.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd)

(c) Share options (cont'd)

The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the grant date fair values:

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Number of options granted	2,585,000	1,100,000
Risk free interest rate	1.38%	2.07%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Stock price volatility	61.83%	62.89%
Expected life of options	10 years	6.58 years
Weighted average fair value of options	$ 0.07	$ 0.19
Forfeiture	0%	0%

The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of options repriced during the year ended June 30, 2020:

Number of options repriced	1,850,000
Risk free interest rate	1.38%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Stock price volatility	64.57%
Expected life of options (years)	6.87
Weighted average fair value of options	$0.07
Forfeiture	0%

(d) Warrants

Share purchase warrants transactions are summarized as follows:

	Warrants Outstanding		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Balance, June 30, 2018	3,457,250	$	0.54
Exercised (Note 14 (b)(iii))	(220,000)		0.55
Expired	(3,237,250)		0.55
Balance, June 30, 2020 and 2019	–	$	–

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd)

(e) Reserves

	Options and agent warrants	Finance warrants	Treasury shares	Total
Balance, June 30, 2018	$ 10,274,595	$ 2,204,276	$ 1,993,921	$ 14,472,792
Exercise of options (Note 14 (b)(ii))	(48,820)	–	–	(48,820)
Share-based compensation (Note 14(c))	206,557	–	–	206,557
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 14(b)(v))	–	–	262,959	262,959
Balance, June 30, 2019	$ 10,432,332	$ 2,204,276	$ 2,256,880	$ 14,893,488
Share-based compensation (Note 14(c))	236,614	–	–	236,614
Balance, June 30, 2020	$ 10,668,946	$ 2,204,276	$ 2,256,880	$ 15,130,102

15. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of current income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2020	2019
Net loss before income taxes	$ (1,246,987)	$ (2,011,776)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory tax rates	$ (337,000)	$ (543,000)
Non-deductible expenditures	68,000	80,000
Change in statuary rates and other	(54,000)	7,000
Impact of flow through shares	251,000	420,000
Share issue costs	(2,000)	(20,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	245,000	-
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statuary returns	24,000	51,000
Total deferred tax expense (recovery)	$ 195,000	$ (5,000)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

Deferred tax expense (recovery) comprises the following:

	2020	2019
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	$ 195,000	$ (5,000)
Deferred tax recovery on amortization of flow-through premium liability	(241,445)	(351,174)
Total deferred tax recovery	$ (46,445)	$ (356,174)

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

Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	2020	2019
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ (8,980,000)	$ (8,770,000)
Share issue costs	45,000	72,000
Allowable capital losses	-	241,000
Non-capital losses	6,327,000	6,058,000
Property and equipment	288,000	271,000
Marketable securities	-	3,000
Investment tax credits	517,000	517,000
Total deferred income tax liability	$ (1,803,000)	$ (1,608,000)

Significant components of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	Expiry dates	2019	Expiry dates
Non-capital loss carry forward	$ 2,232,000	2026 to 2039	$ 2,232,000	2026 to 2038
Allowable capital losses	894,000	No expiry	32,000	No expiry

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company issued a total of 1,016,666 (2019- 3,568,692) flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of $152,500 (2019 - $1,391,790). The flow-through agreements require the Company to renounce certain deductions for Canadian exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's resource properties. The Company renounced 100% of the December 2019 subscriptions of $152,500 to the flow-through shareholders under the "look-back rule" for the 2019 calendar year, and, as of June 30, 2020, spent $Nil on the eligible exploration expenditures with respect to this flow-through commitments.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	2020	2019
Cash paid during the year for interest	$ 8,158	$ –
Cash paid during the year for income tax	–	–

Significant non-cash transactions for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 included:

- exploration and evaluation assets of $893 (2019 - $380,385) in accounts payable;
- depreciation of camp equipment and upgrades of $59,868 (2019 - $68,032) included in exploration and evaluation assets (Note 12);
- an allocation of $29,992 (2019 - $360,166) from capital stock to flow-through premium liability on the issuance of the flow-through shares (Note 10);
- a recognition of $118,422 (2019 - $Nil) on right-of use asset and lease liability due to adoption of IFRS 16;
- an allocation of $Nil (2019 - $48,820) from reserves to capital stock upon the exercise of stock options (Note 14(b)(ii)); and
- unrealized loss of $8,250 (2019 - $15,275) on marketable securities due to changes in fair value recorded as fair value through profit and loss (Note 5).

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel includes persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. Key management personnel comprise of the directors of the Company, executive and non-executive, and Vice President of Exploration.

The remuneration of the key management personnel during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	2020	2019
Bonuses (iii)	$ –	$ 30,256
Consulting fees (iv)	11,500	15,000
Directors fees (ii)	–	20,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (geological consulting) (v)	151,200	153,760
Management fees (i)	296,000	354,000
Share-based compensation	150,711	–
Other employment benefits (vi)	26,314	30,625
Total	$ 635,725	$ 603,641

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

Transactions with key management and other related party transactions:

(i) Pursuant to a management and administrative services agreement amended effective July 1, 2011 and May 1, 2014 with Varshney Capital Corp. ("VCC"), a company with two common directors, the Company agreed to pay monthly management and administrative fees of $29,500 and $5,000, respectively. Effective March 1, 2020, the management fees were reduced to $15,000 per month. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company paid $296,000 (2019 – $354,000) for management fees and $60,000 (2019 – $60,000) for administrative fees to VCC;
(ii) the Company paid $Nil (2019 - $20,000) in directors' fees to four directors of the Company;
(iii) the Company paid bonuses of $Nil (2019 - $30,256) to VCC;
(iv) the Company paid $11,500 (2019 - $15,000) for consulting fees to a company controlled by a director;
(v) the Company paid or accrued exploration and evaluation costs of $151,200 (2019 - $153,760) for geological consulting fees to a company owned by the VP of Exploration of the Company, of which $137,256 (2019 - $137,860) was capitalized as exploration and evaluation costs and $13,944 (2019 - $15,900) was expensed as consulting fees;
(vi) other employment benefits included life insurance and health benefits for the CEO and health benefits for the CFO of the Company;
(vii) the Company owed $2,000 (2019 - $Nil) in consulting fees to Sircon AG, a company controlled by a director of the Company; and
(viii) the Company received an advance of $1,398,686 from a significant shareholder, Tongling Non-Ferrous Metals ("Tongling"), to fund a drill program on the Akie Property. The advance will be repaid in common shares of the Company to Tongling valued at a minimum of $0.30 per share, subject to TSX-V approval.

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirement on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties, and support any expansionary plans. 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 considers its capital to be equity.

The Company's operations are currently not generating positive cash flow; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out potential expansion and to continue operations, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital, and raise additional amounts as needed. Companies in this stage typically rely upon equity and debt financing or joint venture partnerships to fund their operations. The current financial markets are very difficult and there is no certainty with respect to the Company's ability to raise capital. However, the Company estimates that it has sufficient working capital to continue with planned activities.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remained unchanged during the year ended June 30, 2020. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments as at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	*Amortized Cost*
Financial assets		
Cash	$ 208,938	$ –
Receivables	–	315
Marketable securities	33,625	–
Investment	2,428,043	–
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	–	67,299
Due to related parties	–	1,400,686
Government loan	–	31,184
	$ 2,670,606	$ 1,499,484

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the financial instruments by valuation technique:

i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.

iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

Cash, investments, and marketable securities are carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables, loan receivable and trade payables and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank deposits of $208,938 (2019 - $802,671) and short-term investments in GICs of $2,428,043 (2019 - $2,524,460). This risk is managed by using major Canadian banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Credit Risk (cont'd)

The Company's secondary exposure to credit risk is on its receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable government sales taxes and interest accrued on GIC investments. Recoverable explorations costs recorded as other receivables were collected to year ended June 30, 2020.

The Company is exposed to higher credit risk on its loan receivable with the amortized balance of $Nil (2019 - $128,466) (Note 4) as at June 30, 2020. The loan is issued under an unsecured promissory note and has been outstanding for more than 40 months since its original maturity date on February 25, 2017. Based on the assessment of the credit risk on the loan, the Company recognized an impairment loss allowance on this amount in fiscal 2019.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and investments. As at June 30, 2020, the Company was holding combined cash and investments of $2,636,981 (2019 - $3,327,131) to settle its current liabilities of $1,534,557 (2019 – 725,285). Management believes it has sufficient funds to meet its current obligations as they become due and to fund its exploration projects and administrative costs for the next 12 months.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant and the Company, has exposure to these risks.

a. Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

b. Currency Risk
The Company operates in Canada and is therefore not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

c. 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 certain commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

c. *Price risk (cont'd)*

The Company also maintains investments in certain marketable securities. There can be no assurance that the Company can exit these positions if required, resulting in proceeds approximating the carrying value of these securities.

20. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in Canada. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.