SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.

(formerly Rotation Minerals Ltd.)

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2019

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements.

SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.
(formerly Rotation Minerals Ltd.)
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
February 28, 2019 and August 31, 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

ASSETS

	February 28, 2019	August 31, 2018
Current assets		
Cash	$ 49,428	$ 477,576
GST receivable	5,860	16,637
BCMETC receivable	49,094	49,094
Prepaid expenses and advances – Note 6	11,221	48,590
	115,603	591,897
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds	69,246	69,246
Exploration and evaluation assets – Note 5 and 6	1,627,217	1,335,029
	1,696,463	1,404,275
	$ 1,812,066	$ 1,996,172

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	February 28, 2019	August 31, 2018
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 250,130	$ 249,639
Due to related parties – Note 6	85,440	117,506
	335,570	367,145
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital – Note 7	4,662,451	4,662,451
Contributed surplus	982,030	961,030
Deficit	(4,167,985)	(3,994,454)
	1,476,496	1,629,027
	$ 1,812,066	$ 1,996,172

Going Concern – Note 2
Subsequent Event – Note 11

APPROVED AND AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD:

"Bradley Rourke"	Director	*"Ernest Mast"*	Director
Bradley Rourke		Ernest Mast	

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

SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.
(formerly Rotation Minerals Ltd.)
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the three and six months ended February 28, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three months ended February 28, 2019	Three months ended February 28, 2018	Six months ended February 28, 2019	Six months ended February 28, 2018
Expenses				
Accounting and audit	$ (500)	$ 750	$ (500)	$ 2,250
Consulting	2,800	81,000	2,800	144,000
Filing fees	4,179	3,329	5,779	4,579
Insurance	2,750	1,998	5,119	3,664
Legal fees	12,473	1,257	17,286	9,030
Management fees – Note 6	43,500	43,500	87,000	69,000
Office and miscellaneous	8,669	341	11,055	2,084
Share-based payments – Note 6 and 8	21,000	-	21,000	39,000
Shareholder communications	4,138	-	4,138	-
Transfer agent	2,535	1,313	4,316	2,729
Travel and accommodation	10,002	2,263	15,538	7,331
Net and comprehensive loss	$ (111,546)	$ (126,751)	$ (173,531)	$ (283,667)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	59,572,183	48,598,850	59,572,183	48,360,098

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

SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.
(formerly Rotation Minerals Ltd.)
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the six months ended February 28, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	# of Issued Common Shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, August 31, 2018	59,572,183	$ 4,662,451	$ 961,030	$ (3,994,454)	$ 1,629,027
Share-based payments – Note 8	-	-	21,000	-	21,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(173,531)	(173,531)
Balance, February 28, 2019	59,572,183	$ 4,662,451	$ 982,030	$ (4,167,985)	$ 1,476,496
Balance, August 31, 2017	46,940,685	$ 3,874,048	$ 672,030	$ (2,577,253)	$ 1,968,825
Shares issued for cash:					
Private placement – Note 7	1,631,498	244,725	-	-	244,725
Less: share issue costs – Note 7	-	(6,322)	-	-	(6,322)
Exercise of warrants – Note 7	1,200,000	60,000	-	-	60,000
Share-based payments – Note 8	-	-	39,000	-	39,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(283,667)	(283,667)
Balance, February 28, 2018	49,772,183	$ 4,172,451	$ 711,030	$ (2,860,920)	$ 2,022,561

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

SCOTTIE RESOURCES CORP.
(formerly Rotation Minerals Ltd.)
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the six months ended February 28, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	2019	2018
Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ (173,531)	$ (283,667)
Add items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payments	21,000	39,000
	(152,531)	(244,667)
Changes in working capital balances related to operations:		
GST receivable	10,777	(8,543)
Prepaid expenses and advances	(8,409)	(62,331)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,467	37,772
Due to related parties	61,950	(130,790)
	(78,746)	(408,559)
Investing Activity		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(349,402)	(59,681)
	(349,402)	(59,681)
Financing Activities		
Shares issued	-	304,725
Share issue costs	-	(6,322)
	-	298,403
Increase in cash	(428,148)	(169,837)
Cash, beginning	477,576	339,819
Cash, ending	$ 49,428	$ 169,982
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income taxes	$ -	$ -

Non-cash Transactions – Note 10

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

1. Corporate Information

Scottie Resources Corp. (the "Company") is an exploration stage company incorporated on November 24, 2009 in British Columbia, Canada. Its principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in British Columbia, Canada. The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "SCOT".

The Company's business address is PO Box 48202 Bentall, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7X 1H8.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

These condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. These condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual financial statements for the years ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

These condensed interim financial statements were authorized for issue on April 17, 2019 by the directors of the Company.

b) Basis of Measurement

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2. Basis of Preparation – (cont'd)

c) Going Concern

As at February 28, 2019, the Company has not generated revenue from operations, has an accumulated deficit of $4,167,985 and expects to incur further losses in the exploration and development of its mineral properties. These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes 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 not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain adequate financing to develop the reserves, and its ability to commence profitable operations in the future. These conditions indicate material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has been able to fund operations and mineral property exploration through equity financings. Uncertainty in the financial equity markets may make it difficult to raise capital through the private placement of shares. The junior mining industry is considered speculative in nature which could make the Company more difficult to fund. While the Company is using its best efforts to achieve its business plans by examining various financing alternatives, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful with its financing ventures.

These condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

These condensed interim financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly and consistently prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

a) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

a) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures – (cont'd)

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mines under construction". Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has one cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss.

c) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profits and loss ("FVTPL") and reclamation bonds as loans and receivables.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

c) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets (cont'd)

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand.

They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise of accounts payables and advances from related parties. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carrying in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. The Company's financial liabilities comprise of accounts payable and due to related parties.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

c) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

d) Provisions

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. Rehabilitation activities include restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur. At February 28, 2019 and August 31, 2018, the Company did not have any rehabilitation provisions.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

e) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

f) Government Grants

B.C. Mining Exploration Tax Credits (BC METC) for certain exploration expenditures incurred in B.C. are treated as a reduction of the exploration and development costs of the respective exploration and evaluation assets. If there is significant uncertainty with regard to collections and assessments, the Company will record any recovered tax credits at the time of receipt, otherwise estimated BC METC amounts are accrued as tax credits recoverable.

g) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized in equity as a deduction from the proceeds. Costs attributable to the listing of existing shares are expensed as incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

h) Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to the common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to the common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. When losses are incurred, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive.

i) Share-Based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

i) Share-Based Payments – (cont'd)

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

j) Flow-Through Shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian tax legislation. On issuance, the premium recorded on the flow-through share, being the difference in price over a common share with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability. As expenditures are incurred, the liability associated with the renounced tax deductions is recognized through profit and loss with a pro-rata portion of the deferred premium.

k) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There was no impact on the Company's financial statements from the following amendments adopted effective September 1, 2017:

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

The objective of the amendments to IAS 7 is to enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments will require entities to provide disclosures that enable investors to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The amendments to IAS 7 respond to investors' requests for information that helps them better understand changes in an entity's debt, which is important to their analysis of financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

l) Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued Not Yet Effective

The following standards have not been adopted by the Company. The Company does not expect the adoption of these standards and amendments to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

New Accounting Standards effective September 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in October 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities. In November 2013, new general hedging requirements were added to the standard. In July 2014, the final version of IFRS 9 was issued and adds a new expected loss impairment model and amends the classification and measurement model for financial assets by adding a new fair value through other comprehensive income category for certain debt instruments and additional guidance on how to apply the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued and replaces IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC-31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a single five–step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

3. Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

l) Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued Not Yet Effective – (cont'd)

New Accounting Standards effective September 1, 2019:

IFRS 2 – Shared-Based Payments

In June 2016 the Board issued the final amendments to IFRS 2 which amended (a) the effects that vesting conditions have on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment; (b) the accounting for modification to the terms of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity settled; and (c) classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features.

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

a) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

b) Rehabilitation Provisions

Rehabilitation provisions have been determined to be $Nil based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period.

c) Share-Based Payments

The Company uses the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

d) Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company makes a determination of whether it is likely that future taxable profits will be available to utilize against any deferred tax assets.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

a) Four J's

By an option agreement with a company with a director in common with the Company dated August 9, 2010, and last amended on September 8, 2017, the Company had the option to acquire a 50% interest in the Four J's Property located near Stewart, British Columbia. Consideration to earn the 50% interest was $180,000 in cash and exploration expenditures of $1,800,000 as follows:

Cash Payments:

- $20,000 on execution of the agreement (paid);
- a further $25,000 on or before August 9, 2011 (paid);
- a further $30,000 on or before August 9, 2012 (paid);
- a further $15,000 on or before August 9, 2016 (paid);
- a further $20,000 on or before August 9, 2017 (paid);
- a further $30,000 on or before August 9, 2018; and
- a further $40,000 on or before August 9, 2019.

Cumulative Exploration Expenditures:

- $397,716 on or before September 30, 2016 (incurred);
- a further $100,000 on or before December 31, 2016 (incurred);
- a further $500,000 on or before December 31, 2018 (incurred $53,945); and
- a further $802,284 on or before December 31, 2019.

Upon earning the 50% interest, the Company had been granted the option to earn an additional 20% interest by completing a feasibility study on the property.

On September 8, 2017, the Company amended the option agreement and paid an extension fee of $10,000. The terms detailed above reflect this amendment.

On August 9, 2018, the Company determined that it would not proceed with the Four J's option agreement. The Company did not make the required option payment of $30,000. As a result, the Company recorded a write-off of $609,123 representing the accumulated acquisition and exploration costs incurred on the Four J's property.

b) Black Hills

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Black Hills property located in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia. In 2013, the Company purchased the Black Hills mineral claims for $10,000 from a company that was managed by a former director of the Company. The Company staked additional claims at Black Hills at a cost of $1,680 during the year ended August 31, 2018.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

c) Scottie

On September 27, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with a company with directors in common with the Company to purchase an 80% interest in the Scottie Property. The Scottie property is located in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia.

The Company purchased the 80% interest for $370,000. The Company paid $20,000 upon signing the agreement with the remaining $350,000 payable within one year of signing the agreement. The due date of the $350,000 payment was extended a number of times.

On August 31, 2016, the vendor of the Scottie property agreed to transfer the remaining 20% interest in the Scottie property to the Company at no cost provided that the Company pay the $350,000 on or before November 30, 2016. The Company and the vendor then negotiated an extension of that due date to September 1, 2017. The $350,000 balance owing was paid in full on August 24, 2017.

The property is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty. The Company has the right to purchase 2% for $600,000.

d) Stock

The Company staked a 100% interest the Stock property. The Stock property is located south of the Company's Scottie property in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia.

e) Ruby Silver

On March 9, 2018, the Company purchased a 100% interest in the Ruby Silver property located in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia for $100,000.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

f) Bow

On December 12, 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement with another public company with a director in common with the Company to acquire a 100% interest in the Bow property located in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia. The Bow is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty. The Bow is contiguous with the Company's Scottie property.

The terms of the option agreement call for cash payments totalling $1,000,000 to be paid in five equal installments as follows:

- $200,000 on TSXV approval of the option agreement (paid);
- $200,000 on or before the date that is 6 months after the execution date;
- $200,000 on or before the date that is 12 months after the execution date;
- $200,000 on or before the date that is 18 months after the execution date; and
- $200,000 on or before the date that is 24 months after the execution date.

In the event that all the payments are not made, the Company will have no interest in the Bow property.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

g) Bitter Creek

On March 1, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Bitter Creek property located in the Golden Triangle mining district of British Columbia. Bitter Creek is subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty. Bitter Creek is contiguous with the Company's Black Hills and Ruby Silver properties.

The terms of the Agreement call for payments totalling $850,000 to be paid as follows:

- $5,000 upon signing of the agreement (paid);
- $10,000 within five business days of receiving TSXV approval of the agreement. TSXV approval was received on March 20, 2019 (the "Approval Date") (paid);
- $60,000 within five business days of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company (paid in cash);
- $75,000 within 6 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $100,000 within 12 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $100,000 within 18 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $100,000 within 24 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $100,000 within 30 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $150,000 within 36 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;
- $150,000 within 42 months of the Approval Date - payable in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the election of the Company;

Any payments made in common shares of the Company will be based on the volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares for the five consecutive trading days preceding the share issue date.

The Company may purchase 60% of the net smelter return royalty for $1,500,000.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

For the six months ended February 28, 2019:

	Scottie	Bow	Stock	Black Hills	Ruby Silver	Bitter Creek	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acquisition Costs							
Balance, August 31, 2018	377,849	-	7,225	11,680	100,000	-	496,754
Additions	-	200,000	12,428	-	-	5,000	217,428
Balance, February 28, 2019	377,849	200,000	19,653	11,680	100,000	5,000	714,182
Deferred Exploration Costs							
Balance, August 31, 2018	927,985	-	-	20,426	-	-	948,411
Assays	-	-	-	113	-	-	113
Equipment rental	16,064	-	-	-	-	-	16,064
Field costs	993	-	-	-	-	-	993
Geological	55,540	-	-	2,050	-	-	57,590
Balance, February 28, 2019	1,000,582	-	-	22,589	-	-	1,023,171
BCMETC							
Balance, August 31, 2018	(106,636)	-	-	(3,500)	-	-	(110,136)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Balance, February 28, 2019	(106,636)	-	-	(3,500)	-	-	(110,136)
Total	1,271,795	200,000	19,653	30,769	100,000	5,000	1,627,217

For the year ended August 31, 2018:

	Four J's	Scottie	Stock	Black Hills	Ruby Silver	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acquisition Costs						
Balance, August 31, 2017	110,000	370,000	7,225	10,000	-	497,225
Additions	10,000	7,849	-	1,680	100,000	119,529
Balance, August 31, 2018	120,000	377,849	7,225	11,680	100,000	616,754
Deferred Exploration Costs						
Balance, August 31, 2017	502,978	745,821	-	5,805	-	1,254,604
Assays	-	2,933	-	2,475	-	5,408
Field costs	2,278	115,340	-	4,716	-	122,334
Geological	46,405	63,891	-	7,430	-	117,726
Balance, August 31, 2018	551,661	927,985	-	20,426	-	1,500,072
BCMETC						
Balance, August 31, 2017	(52,801)	(70,203)	-	(576)	-	(123,580)
Additions	(9,737)	(36,433)	-	(2,924)	-	(49,094)
Balance, August 31, 2018	(62,538)	(106,636)	-	(3,500)	-	(172,674)
Write-off of E&E Assets	(609,123)	-	-	-	-	(609,123)
Total	-	1,199,198	7,225	28,606	100,000	1,335,029

6. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following charges by directors or officers of the Company, and by companies with directors or officers in common with the Company during the six months ended February 28, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Exploration and evaluation assets – acquisition costs	$ -	$ 10,350
Management fees	87,000	69,000
Share-based payments	-	39,000
	$ 87,000	$ 118,350

The Company considers all of its directors and executive officers to be key management. Included in the above are the following key management compensation charges incurred during the six months ended February 28, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Exploration and evaluation assets – acquisition costs	$ -	$ 350
Management fees	87,000	69,000
Share-based payments	-	39,000
	$ 87,000	$ 108,350

At February 28, 2019, prepaid expenses include $345 (August 31, 2018: $345) due from a director of the Company for expense advances.

At February 28, 2019, due to related parties includes $85,440 (August 31, 2018: $117,506) due to directors of the Company and to companies with directors in common with the Company for fees and expenses.

The amounts due to/from related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed term of repayment.

7. Share Capital

a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

b) Issued:

During the Year Ended August 31, 2018:

The Company issued 1,631,498 common shares at $0.15 per share for gross proceeds of $244,725 pursuant to the private placement of 1,631,498 units at $0.15 per unit. Each unit contained one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $0.25 until September 26, 2019. No finders' fees were paid with respect to this private placement. The Company incurred share issue costs of $6,322 with respect to this private placement.

The Company issued 11,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share pursuant to the exercise of share purchase warrants for proceeds of $550,000.

7. Share Capital – (cont'd)

c) Commitments:

Share Purchase Warrants:

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the six months ended February 28, 2019 and for the year ended August 31, 2018 is presented below:

	Six Months Ended February 28, 2019		Year Ended August 31, 2018	
	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	8,798,166	$0.26	18,166,668	$0.13
Issued	-	-	1,631,498	$0.25
Expired	(380,000)	$0.40	-	-
Exercised	-	-	(11,000,000)	$0.05
Outstanding, end of period	8,418,166	$0.25	8,798,166	$0.26

At February 28, 2019, the Company had 8,418,166 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
3,333,334	$0.25	August 1, 2019
3,453,334	$0.25	August 30, 2019
1,631,498	$0.25	September 26, 2019
8,418,166		

At February 28, 2019, the outstanding share purchase warrants had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 0.48 years.

8. Share-based Payments

The Company has a Stock Option Plan ("the Plan") under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, consultants or employees of the Company. The number of options granted under the Plan is limited to 20% in the aggregate of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date of the grant of the options. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan may not be less than the fair market value of the Company's common shares at the date the options are granted. Options granted under the Plan have a maximum life of five years and vest on the date of grant or over periods determined by the directors.

During the Six Months Ended February 28, 2019:

On December 3, 2018, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options entitling the holder to purchase one common share for each option held at $0.10 per share until December 3, 2023. The fair value of the stock options of $70,000 was calculated using the Black Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	2.20%
Expected life of options	5 years
Annualized volatility	252%
Dividend rate	0%
Share price on grant date	$ 0.075

These options vest 100,000 options per month beginning December 2018. At February 28, 2019, 300,000 options had vested and the Company had recorded stock-based compensation expense of $21,000.

During the Year Ended August 31, 2018:

On October 26, 2017, the Company granted 150,000 stock options entitling the holders to purchase one common share for each option held at $0.26 per share until October 26, 2022. The fair value of the stock options of $39,000 was calculated using the Black Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.60%
Expected life of options	5 years
Annualized volatility	220%
Dividend rate	0%
Share price on grant date	$ 0.26

8. Share-based Payments – (cont'd)

On March 8, 2018, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options entitling the holders to purchase one common share for each option held at $0.255 per share until March 8, 2023. The fair value of the stock options of $250,000 was calculated using the Black Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.60%
Expected life of options	5 years
Annualized volatility	252%
Dividend rate	0%
Share price on grant date	$ 0.255

A summary of stock option activity for the six months ended February 28, 2019 and for the year ended August 31, 2018 is presented below:

	Six Months Ended February 28, 2019		Year Ended August 31, 2018	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	3,050,000	$0.17	1,900,000	$0.12
Granted	1,000,000	$0.10	1,150,000	$0.26
Outstanding, end of period	4,050,000	$0.15	3,050,000	$0.17

At February 28, 2019, the Company had 4,050,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,000,000	$0.05	May 16, 2021
900,000	$0.20	May 24, 2022
150,000	$0.26	October 26, 2022
1,000,000	$0.255	March 8, 2023
1,000,000	$0.10	December 3, 2023
4,050,000		

At February 28, 2019, the outstanding stock options had a weighted average remaining contractual life of 3.56 years.

9. Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

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

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, reclamation bonds, accounts payable and due to related parties. Cash is classified as FVTPL, reclamation bonds are classified as loans and receivables, and accounts payable and advances from related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash by placing these instruments with institutions of high credit worthiness.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash is exposed to interest rate risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's accounts payable and advances from related parties are all current and due within 90 days of the balance sheet date.

10. Non-cash Transactions

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. The following transaction has been excluded from the statements of cash flows:

For the six months ended February 28, 2019:

- At August 31, 2018, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $11,322 related to exploration and evaluation costs. These amounts were paid during the six months ended February 28, 2019.
- At February 28, 2019, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $2,346 related to exploration and evaluation costs.
- At August 31, 2018, due to related parties included $94,016 related to exploration and evaluation costs. These amounts were paid during the six months ended February 28, 2019.
- At August 31, 2018, prepaid expenses and advances included an exploration advance of $45,778 related to exploration and evaluation costs. This advance was applied during the six months ended February 28, 2019.

For the six months ended February 28, 2018:

- At February 28, 2018, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $24,835 related to exploration and evaluation costs.

11. Subsequent Event

On March 14, 2019, the Company granted 400,000 stock options entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held at $0.15 per share until March 14, 2021.