CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Three Months Ended

March 31, 2020

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

(UNAUDITED)

Notice to Reader

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of GPM Metals Inc. (the "Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2020 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

GPM METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		As at March 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	$	**217,222**	$	312,374
Short-term investments (note 5)		**6,008**		19,509
Accounts receivable and other assets (note 7)		**17,643**		13,187
Lease receivable (note 8)		**23,951**		22,381
Total current assets		**264,823**		367,451
Lease receivable (note 8)		**57,736**		60,754
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)		**72,957**		80,484
Total long-term assets		**130,693**		141,238
Total assets	**$**	**395,516**	**$**	**508,689**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Amounts payable and other liabilities	$	**97,696**	$	102,244
Lease liability (note 8)		**43,909**		44,762
Total current liabilities	$	**141,605**	$	147,006
Lease liability – long term (note 8)		**106,683**		121,514
Total Liabilities	**$**	**249,288**	**$**	**268,514**
Capital, reserves and deficit				
Share capital (note 7)		**24,443,575**		24,498,580
Capital surplus		**14,860,673**		14,842,495
Warrant reserve (note 9)		**540,279**		485,274
Deficit		**(39,586,174)**		(39,586,174)
Net Income		**(111,125)**		
Total capital, reserves and deficit		**147,228**		240,175
Total liabilities and equity	**$**	**395,516**	**$**	**508,689**

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Subsequent events (note 16)

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Profit and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Operating Expenses				
General and Administrative (note 13)	$	**90,616**	$	84,416
Foreign exchange (gain/loss)		**185**		1,656
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 15)		**8,755**		61,447
Operating Loss		**(99,556)**		**(147,520)**
Interest income		**1,932**		(4,222)
FV adjustment on short-term investments (note 5)		**(13,501)**		3,249
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(111,125)**		**(146,546)**
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (note 12)	$	**(0.001)**	$	(0.001)
Weighted average number of common shares (note 12)		**63,116,559**		**110,233,118**

GPM Metals Inc.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended, March 31 2020	Three Months Ended, March 31 2019
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the period	**(111,125)**	(146,546)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based compensation	**18,178**	8,543
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities (note 5)	**13,501**	3,252
Interest expense	**4,793**	
Amortization	**7,291**	
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	**(4,456)**	(11,460)
Lease receivable	**(1,570)**	
Lease payable	**(14,825)**	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(5,401)**	(63,968)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(93,614)**	**(210,183)**
Investing activities		
DPG Investment	**-**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**-**	-
Financing activities		
Loan and Other	**-**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	-
Net change in cash	**(93,614)**	(210,183)
Cash, beginning of period	**312,374**	399,674
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash held	**(1,539)**	
Cash, end of period	**217,222**	**211,064**

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Reserves			
	Share Capital (Note 9)	**Capital Surplus**	**Warrant Reserve (Note 11)**	**Deficits**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2018	$24,193,983	14,797,549	230,528	(38,927,074)	$294,986
Warrants/Option expired/Canceled					
Share-based payments		8,543			8,543
Net loss and comprehensive loss for Q1, 2019				(146,546)	(146,546)
Balance, March 31, 2019	**$24,193,983**	**14,806,092**	**230,528**	**(38,780,528)**	**$450,075**

		Reserves			
	Share Capital (Note 9)	**Capital Surplus**	**Warrant Reserve (Note 11)**	**Deficits**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$24,498,580**	**14,842,495**	**485,274**	**(39,586,174)**	**$240,175**
Warrants expired on February 2020	181,474		(181,474)		0
Warrants renewed on February 2020	(236,479)		236,479		0
Share-based payment		18,178			18,178
Net loss and comprehensive loss for Q1, 2020				(111,125)	(111,125)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**$24,443,575**	**14,860,673**	**540,279**	**(39,697,299)**	**$147,228**

1. Nature of operations and going concern

GPM Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "GPM") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporation Act on March 16, 1994, under the name of Minera Sierra Madre Inc. Effective December 15, 1999, the Company changed its name to MSA Capital Corp. and, subsequently, on October 28, 2002, changed its name to Coronation Minerals Inc. On April 5, 2004, the Company filed articles of continuance and was continued under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). On August 17, 2009, the Company announced that it had filed articles of amendment to change its name to Guyana Precious Metals Inc. Effective August 27, 2013, the Company changed its name to GPM Metals Inc. The primary office is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1101, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

The Company is a development stage entity that does not generate operating revenues and has limited financial resources. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of development. These risks include the availability of capital and risks inherent in the mining industry related to development, exploration, and operations as well as global economic risks and commodity price volatility. The underlying value of the Company’s mineral properties are entirely dependent on the Company’s ability to obtain the necessary permits to operate and secure the required financing to complete development of and establish future profitable production from its mineral assets, or the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next twelve months from December 31, 2019. On December 31, 2019, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of $39.6 million since inception (December 31, 2018, $38.9 million) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its ongoing corporate overhead expenditures as well as advance the exploration of its claims and development of its projects. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future or that such arrangements will be on terms advantageous to the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company’s title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and noncompliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"). These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, which includes the information necessary or useful to understanding the Company's business and financial statement presentation. In particular, the Company's significant accounting policies are presented as Note 2 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and have been consistently applied in the preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(a) Statement of compliance continued

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of March 31, 2020. The Board of Directors approved the statements on May 26, 2020.

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods after January 1, 2019, or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact on the Company and have been excluded from the list below.
IFRS 16-Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued by the IASB, replacing IAS 17 - Leases. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases on its statement of financial position, providing the reader with greater transparency of an entity's lease obligations.
The Company elected the modified retrospective transition approach, which provides lessees a method for recording existing leases at adoption with no restatement of prior period financial information. Under this approach, a lease liability was recognized on January 1, 2019, in respect of leases previously classified as operating leases, measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at transition. The associated right-of-use assets were measured at amounts equal to the respective lease liabilities, subject to certain adjustments allowed under IFRS 16.
In addition, the Company elected to utilize practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allowed the Company to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics, and rely on its assessment as to whether leases are onerous applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review. Adoption of the new standard on January 1, 2019, resulted in recognition of a right-of-use asset and lease liability of $208,890 related to office space. On initial recognition, the right-of-use asset was offset by a sublease held with a related party resulting in recognition of a lease receivable of $104,445 and an immediate derecognition of half the value of the right-of-use asset. All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low-value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by the incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties are payable for terminating the lease if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of the termination option being exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- Lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease;
- Initial direct costs incurred; and

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements continued

- The amount of any provision recognized where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove, or restore the leased asset.

Lease liabilities, on initial measurement, increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made.

(c) Basis of presentation

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

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

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.
The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the periods presented are included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income from the date that control commences until it ceases, as appropriate. All intercompany transactions, balances, income, and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

The following companies have been consolidated within the consolidated financial statements:

Corporation	Country of Incorporation	Principle activity
GPM Metals Inc.	Canada	Parent company
1901743 Ontario Inc.[(1)]	Canada	Holding company
DPG Resources Australia Pty Ltd[(2)(4)]	Australia	Exploration company
Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc.[(1)]	Barbados	Holding company
Chaska Resources SAC[(3)(5)]	Peru	Exploration company

(1) 100% owned by GPM Metals Inc.
(2) 100% owned by 1901743 Ontario Inc.
(3) 100% owned by Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc.,
(4) Also referred to as DPG Resources Inc. throughout these financial statements
(5) Also referred to as Chaska throughout these financial statements

(e) Foreign currencies

The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries, as determined by management, is the Canadian Dollar. For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results of operations and financial position are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(e) Foreign currencies continued

exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the yearend exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of the Company's financial instruments.

Classification	IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Short-term investments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and other liabilities	Amortized Cost

Financial assets

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

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash is classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Investments recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI whereby changes in the investment's fair value (realized and unrealized) will be recognized permanently in OCI with no reclassification to profit or loss. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

iii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met, and the financial assets are not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows, and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest".

Financial liabilities

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

i. Amortized cost

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

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's accounts payable and other liabilities do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded FVTPL

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

Transaction costs

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Expected credit loss impairment model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since the initial application. The adoption of the expected credit loss impairment model had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.
The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

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

- Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices): and

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

- Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of March 31, 2020, the fair value of the financial liabilities approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

As of March 31, 2020, cash and the Company`s investment in Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") (note 5) are recorded at fair value and are considered as Level 1 financial instruments. As of March 31, 2020, Prophecy Coal common shares are carried at a fair value of $6,008. (March 31, 2019 – $10,255)

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset`s fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

(h) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

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

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditure will be capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, except for development costs that give rise to a future benefit.
If an exploration property is disposed of any, consideration is reflected as a gain on disposition.

(i) Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand.

(j) Provisions

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

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

The Company had no material provisions or onerous contracts on March 31, 2020, and March 31, 2019.

(k) Common shares (share capital) and subscriber warrants

Common shares are classified as share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Subscriber warrants are classified within warrant

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(k) Common shares (share capital) and subscriber warrants continued

reserve. Where common shares and subscriber warrants are offered together (as a “unit”), the Corporation allocates the consideration received per unit, net of any issuance costs, to the common shares and subscriber warrants based on their relative fair values. The fair value of warrants is measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(l) Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payments to employees:

The company measures share-based payments to employees at the fair value of the options at the grant date. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting or service period with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model, considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

At each financial reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services like those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

Share-based payments to non-employees:

The Company measures share-based payments to non-employees at the fair value of the goods or services received at the date of receipt of the goods or services. The fair value of share options granted to non-employees is recognized as an expense over the period the services have been provided. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be measured reliably, the fair value of the options granted will be used, measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

(m) Warrants

Special warrants give the holders’ the right to purchase a set number of shares for a fixed price on or before the warrants’ expiration date.

Warrants are canceled on their given expiration date. Expired warrants are canceled to contributed surplus.

(n) Income taxes

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for temporary taxable differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are realized or settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(n) Income taxes continued

and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and temporary deductible differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(o) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

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

On March 31, 2020, and March 31, 2019, the Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date are minimal.

(p) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(q) Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the income/loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants and options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants on earnings per share is calculated by determining the proceeds for the exercise of such securities, which are then assumed to be used to purchase common shares of the Company. If the number of common shares outstanding increases or decreases because of share split or consolidation, the calculation of basic and diluted income/ loss per share for all periods presented, is adjusted retrospectively.

(r) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future

2. Significant accounting policies continued

(r) Significant accounting judgments and estimates continued

periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current, and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(s) Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, if actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payment transactions and in the valuation of warrants issued in unit financing;
- management assumption of no material restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations, based on the fact and circumstances that existed during the period;
- management's position that there is no income tax asset recognized within these consolidated financial statements;
- valuation of shares under the gain on sale of property; and
- assessment of the going concern assumption as detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Management applied judgment in determining the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries as Canadian dollars.

(t) Equipment
Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Depreciation is recognized based on the cost of an item of property and equipment, less its estimated residual value, over four years for computer equipment, and 2.5 years for specialized software.

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

In the year of disposal, the resulting gain or loss is included in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, and the cost of the equipment retired or otherwise disposed of, and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from these accounts.

3. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

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

The Company monitors its capital structure and adjusts according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives, given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital

3. Capital risk management continued

structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, shares to be issued, reserves, and deficit, which on March 31, 2020, is $147,228 (March 31, 2019 – $66,152).

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors. The Company's capital management objectives, policies, and processes have remained unchanged during the period March 31, 2020.

4. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital markets is hindered, whether because of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at March 31, 2020, the Company had cash of $217,222 (March 31, 2019 – $209,942) to settle current liabilities of $141,605 (March 31, 2019 – $95,773). Some of the Company's financial liabilities have maturities longer than 90 days and are not subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure the preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

(iii) 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 equity prices.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As of March 31, 2020, the Company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in Peru and Barbados on a cash call basis using US dollar currency, and in Australia using the Canadian dollar its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. The Company maintains US dollar bank accounts in Canada, Peru, and Barbados, Australian dollar bank accounts in Australia. The Company is subject to gains and losses from fluctuations in the US dollar and the Australia dollar against the Canadian dollar.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Financial risk management continued

(iii) Market risk continued

b) Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to 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 activities in the level of the stock market. The Company's investment in the common shares of Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") (note 5) are subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market.

5. Short-term Investment

	Number of Shares		As at March 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019
Prophecy Development Corp	5,000	$	6,000	$	10,250
G2 Goldfields Inc.	42		8		4.83
		$	6,008	$	10,255

6. Property, plant, and equipment

		Equipment		Right-of-use asset		Total
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**$**	**6,639**	**$**	**104,445**	**$**	**111,048**
Depreciation		1,594		6,667		8,261
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**$**	**5,045**	**$**	**97,778**	**$**	**102,823**
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**$**	**3,933**	**$**	**77,778**	**$**	**81,711**
Depreciation		2,088		6,667		8,755
Balance as of March 31, 2020	**$**	**1,845**	**$**	**71,112**	**$**	**90,466**

7. Accounts receivable and other assets

		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019
Harmonized sales tax recoverable	**$**	7,443	$	17,009
Prepaid expenses		10,100		17,976
Miscellaneous		100		12,546
Total Account Receivable and other Assets	**$**	**17,643**	$	**47,531**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Lease Liability

On December 1, 2017, the Company entered into a 60-month lease agreement to lease office space. During the 2018 fiscal year, the Company entered into a sublease agreement with a related party. Half of the office lease space has been allocated to the related party, and the Company is reimbursed for half of the monthly lease payments for the remaining term of the lease, terminating on November 30, 2022.

		Office Lease
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**166,270**
Accretion expense		6,015
Lease payments		(17,556)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**$**	**154,729**

The Company has recorded this lease as a right-of-use asset (note 6) and lease liability in the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2019, the lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid as of that date. The lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 15%, which is the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

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

		Under 1 year		Between 1-2 years		Total
Office Lease	**$**	**43,909**	**$**	**106,682**	**$**	**150,592**

In connection with the sublease agreement held with a related party, as on December 31, 2019, a lease receivable amount recognized and measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not received as of that date. The sublease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 15%, identical to the discount rate used for the head lease.

		Lease Receivable
Balance, December 31, 2018	**$**	
Adoption of IFRS 16		104,445
Accretion expense		2,517
Sublease payments		(8,778)
Balance, March 31, 2019	**$**	**98,184**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**83,135**
Accretion expense		3,008
Sublease payments		(8,778)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**$**	**77,365**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

On March 31, 2020, the issued common shares 63,116,559. The changes in issued share capital for the periods were as follows:

	Number of Common Shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2018	**110,233,118**	$	**24,348,658**
Balance, March 31, 2019	**110,233,118**		**24,348,658**
Balance, December 31, 2019	**63,116,559**	**$**	**24,498,580**
Warrants expired February 23, 2020	(10,000,000)		181,474
Warrants Extended February 23, 2020	10,000,000		(236,479)
Balance, March 31, 2020	**63,116,559**	**$**	**24,443,575**

(1) In February 2018, the Company announced it had closed its previously announced non-brokered private placement, under which it has issued an aggregate of 5,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.20 for 24 months from the closing of the Offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.84%, the volatility of 124%, and an expected life of two years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $181,474.

(2) In July 2018, the Company announced it had closed its previously announced non-brokered private placement, under which it has issued an aggregate of 5,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.20 for 24 months from the closing of the Offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.11, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.91%, the volatility of 120%, and an expected life of two years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $49,054.

(3) In July 2019, the Company received approval by a majority shareholder vote to effect a consolidation of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every two (2) pre-consolidation common shares. Prior to the consolidation, the Company held 110,233,118 common shares issued and outstanding. Upon completion of the share consolidation, the number of post-consolidation common shares issued and outstanding was approximately 55,116,559.

9. Share capital continued

b) Common shares issued continued

(4) In August 2019, the Company completed a private placement under which it has issued an aggregated of 8,000,000 units at $0.075 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $600,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.10 for 36 months from the closing of the offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.07, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.42%, the volatility of 133%, and an expected life of three years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $249,283.The Company incurred share issuance costs totaling $40,657, including cash commission of $9,835 and issued an aggregate of 109,800 broker warrants to eligible registrants assisting in connection with the offering, with each such broker warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10 for 36 months from the closing of the offering. The fair value of the broker warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.07, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.42%, the volatility of 133%, and an expected life of three years. The value assigned to these broker warrants is $5,463.

10. Stock options

The Company adopted a stock option plan for employees, consultants, officers, and directors on April 24, 1995. The number of common shares reserved for issue under the stock option plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding capital of the Company at any given time. The term of options granted under the stock option plan may not exceed five years from the date of the grant and the option price, which may be determined by the directors of the Company, may not be less than the market price for the common shares at the grant date, less an approved discount.
The Company records a charge to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss using the Black-Scholes valuation model. For options granted to non-employees, the valuation is based on services provided if reliably measurable. The Black-Scholes valuation is dependent on a number of estimates, including the risk-free interest rate, the level of stock volatility, together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. The level of stock volatility is calculated with reference to the historic traded daily closing share price of the Company at the date of the issue.

Options pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do
not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company’s share purchase options.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options continued

The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the years ended March 31, 2020, and March 31, 2019

	Number of stock options	Weighted-average exercise price ($)
Balance, December 31, 2018	**9,075,000**	**0.31**
Exercised	-	-
Expired and Cancelled	**(550,000)**	-
Balance, March 31, 2019	**8,525,000**	
Expired and Cancelled in June 2019	(550,000)	1.00
Consolidated 2:1 ON June 11, 2019	4,262,500	0.58
Expired in July 2019	(1,637,500)	1.00
Granted on December 13, 2019	3,100,000	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2019	**5,725,000**	**0.12**
Exercised	**-**	
Expired and Cancelled March 2, 2020	1,525,000	
Cancelled December 12, 2022	250,000	
Balance, March 31, 2020	**3,950,000**	**0.17**

The following table reflects the stock options issued and outstanding remaining life as of March 31, 2020:

Expiry Date	Exercise Prices	Weighted Ave Remaining contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (exercisable)	Number of Options Unvested
7-Sep-20	0.23	0.44	250,000	250,000	-
12-Dec-21	0.20	1.70	600,000	580,018	19,982
13-Dec-22	0.10	2.70	3,100,000	462,500	2,637,500
Total March/31/2020		**2.41**	**3,950,000**	**1,292,518**	**2,657,482**

(1) On March 2, 2017, the Company granted 3,350,000 options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company at $0.15 per share. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.0657 was estimated using Black-Scholes valuation model with the following inputs and assumptions: a 2,72-year expected term: 129.62% expected volatility based on historical trends: risk-free interest rate of 0.77% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $220,169. These options, which will vest by 25% on the date of grant and on each of the 6, 12, and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on March 2, 2020. For the period March 31, 2017, the impact on salaries and benefits was $98,733, on consulting fees was $55,625, and on exploration and evaluation was $31,984.

(2) On December 12, 2018, the Company Compensation Committee decided to a grant of 1,700,000 stock options to various officers, directors, and consultants of the Corporation. The option is at an exercise price of $0.10 per share and expiring on December 12, 2021, and a total of 24 months. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.022 was estimated using Black-Scholes valuation model with the following inputs and assumptions: a 2-year

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options continued

expected term: 117.677% expected volatility based on historical trends: the risk-free interest rate of 2.06% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $37,332. These options, which will vest by 25% on the date of grant and each of the 6, 12, and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on December 12, 2021. For the period March 31, 2019, the impact on salaries and benefits was $8,543.

(3) On December 13, 2019, the Company granted 3,100,000 options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 per share and an expiry date of December 13, 2022. 1,850,000 of the options are to vest at a rate of 25% on the date of grant and 25% on each of the 6, 12, and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant. The remaining 1,250,000 options are to vest upon the grant of an exploration license from the Northern Land Council. If the exploration license is not granted by the following dates, options will be canceled as follows: 250,000 on June 25, 2020, 250,000 on September 25, 2020, 250,000 on December 25, 2020, 250,000 on March 25, 2021, and 250,000 on June 25, 2021. The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.06, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.66%, the volatility of 126%, and an expected life of 3 years. The fair value assigned to these options was $122,214. As of December 31, 2019, the exploration license has not yet been granted, and no shares in connection with the exploration license have vested. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is $21,525 (2018 - $nil) in connection with the vesting of the 1,850,000 options.

(4) On March 05, 2020, the Company had 1,525,000 options expired and canceled 250,000 options that due to expire on December 13, 2022 and March 31, 2022.

11. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the periods ended March 31, 2020, and March 31, 2019:

	Number of Warrants	Fair Value	Weighted Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2018	**15,000,000**	**$ 230,528**	**$ 0.20**
Balance, March 31, 2019	**15,000,000**	**$ 230,528**	**$ 0.20**
Balance December 31, 2019	**15,609,800**	**485,274**	**0.15**
Warrants expired, February 23, 2020	(5,000,000)	(181,474)	0.20
Warrants extended, February 23, 2022	5,000,000	236,479	0.20
Balance March 31, 2020	**15,609,800**	**$ 540,279**	**$ 0.15**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Warrants continued

The following table reflects the warrants issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2020:

Expiry Date	Number of warrants outstanding	Fair value ($)	Exercise price ($)	Weighted Remaining Life
July 5, 2020	2,500,000	49,054	0.20	0.26
August 9, 2022	8,000,000	249,283	0.10	2.36
August 9, 2022	109,800	5,463	0.10	2.36
February 23, 2022	5,000,000	236,479	0.20	1.90
Total Balance March 31, 2020	**15,609,800**	**540,279**	**0.15**	**1.63**

12. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the period March 31, 2020, was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $111,125 (March 31, 2019 – $237,377) and the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 241,731,253 (period March 31, 2019, the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 110,233,118). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 3,950,000 stock options (March 31, 2019 – 8,525,000 stock options) as they are anti-dilutive or not in the money.

13. General and administrative

	Three March Ended March 31, 2020		2019
Salaries and benefits	$ **16,660**	$	16,381
Consulting fees	**-**		(52,550)
Administrative and general	**19,215**		51,783
Accretion expense	**4,793**		2,517
Depreciation expense	**7,291**		6,667
Shock-based compensation	**18,178**		8,543
Reporting issuer costs	**3,039**		2,519
Professional fees	**14,667**		31,081
Insurance	**3,169**		2,875
Travel	**-**		23,785
Total	$ **87,013**	$	**93,600**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, officers, close family members, and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. The transactions noted below are in the normal course of business and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

(a) GPM entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		Three Month Ended March 31,			
	Notes		**2020**		**2019**
Bruce Rosenberg	(i)	**$**	**4,092**	$	**4,516**
Craig Parry	(ii)		**3,595**		
Shaun Drake	(iii)		**3,541**		
Harry Burgess	(ii)		**3,686**		**502**
Dan Noone	(iv)		**3,686**		**502**
Peter Mullens	(v)		**-**		**32,513**
Yajian Wang	(vi)		**12,956**		**17,513**
Total compensation to related parties		**$**	**31,556**	$	**55,546**

(i) Bruce Rosenberg is a director of the Company. Fees related to stock-based compensation.
(ii) Mr. Parry and Mr. Burgess are the directors of the Company, and fees related to stock-based compensation.
(iii) Shaun Drake is the corporate secretary of the Company, and the fee related to stock-based compensation and salary
(iv) Dan Noone is a director of the Company and interim CEO of the Company, Fee-related to stock-based compensation
(v) Peter Mullens, formerly CEO of Company, stock-based compensation, and salary
(vi) Yajian Wang, current CFO of Company, stock-based compensation and salary

(b) Remuneration of Directors and key management personal of the company was as follows:

	Three Month Ended March31,			
		2020		**2019**
Total salaries and benefits	**$**	**15,500**	$	**45,000**
Total share-based payments		**16,554**		**8,543**
Total compensation to related parties	**$**	**32,054**	$	**53,041**

Board of Directors and select officers do not have employment or services contracts with the Company. Directors are entitled to stock options for their services.

15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company enters into exploration agreements or permits with other companies or foreign governments pursuant to which it may explore or earn interests in mineral properties by issuing common shares and/or making option or rental payments and/or incurring expenditures in varying amounts by varying dates. Failure by the Company to meet such requirements can result in a reduction or loss of the Company's ownership interests or entitlements under the agreements or permits.

(a) Rory Group

The Company has a 100% interest in the Rory Group consisting of 40 staked claims located in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

(b) Walker Gossan Project

On January 27, 2014, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary DPG Resources Australia Pty Limited entered into, and an Earn-In/Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited covering base metal exploration and development rights, in relation to certainly granted exploration tenements and tenement applications in McArthur Basin Mining District, Northern Territory, Australia (the "Walker Gossan project").

Rio Tinto and GPM have entered into a definitive Two-Stage Earn-In/Joint Venture Agreement granting GPM an initial 51% interest under certain conditions that include:

Stage One

1. Payment of Australian Dollar ("AUD") $1,000,000 on signing (paid);
2. Minimum expenditure of AUD$2,000,000 within three years of effective date; (met)
3. Combined expenditures of AUD$20,000,000 over a 10-year period; and
4. Milestone payments within the combined expenditures as follows:

   (i) AUD$100,000 upon the grant of licenses to all the properties;
   (ii) AUD$1,000,000 upon the completion of the first drill hole on the Walker Gossan project (paid); and
   (iii) AUD$4,000,000 upon the completion of a resource study that shows an indicated status for minimum 20 million tons of greater than 8% combined lead and zinc, or lead, zinc and silver, within the licensed area or a Decision to Mine being made.

Stage Two

GPM may increase its interest to 75% by completing a Feasibility Study within 3 years of completing Stage One. Rio Tinto may elect to contribute pursuant to its participating share, not contribute and be diluted or convert its interest into a Net Smelter Return (2.5%) royalty. There are rights of first refusal on purchase and sale of interest for both parties at fair market value. GPM will be responsible for all negotiations with the Northern Land Council for consent to issue the exploration license applications and work programs to be conducted by GPM under its sole rights or as an operator.

(c) Pasco Gold Property

On September 15, 2014, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Chaska Resources SAC, entered into a definitive agreement to purchase 100% interest in the exploration concession known as Pasco Gold 1, which consists of 1000 hectares of land, located in the district of Huachon, Province of Pasco, in the Republic of Peru (the "Purchase").

Subsequent to year-end 2019, the Company has taken the appropriate actions to exit its exploration and evaluation program within Peru. As part of the exit plan, the Company sold all its claims in connection with the Pasco Gold Property (note 18), this closure process expects to finalize in June 2020.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures continued

(d) the following is a detailed list of expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
		2020		**2019**
Canada	**$**		$	
General		**-**		-
Travel		**-**		-
Geologist		**-**		-
Wages and Salaries		**-**		-
	$	**-**	$	-
Australian				
General		**387**		28,923
Consulting		**8,368**		32,524
	$	**8,755**	$	61,447
Peru				
General		**-**		-
	$	**-**	$	-
Total Exploration Expenditures	**$**	**8,755**	$	**61,447**

16. Subsequent event

Walker Gossan Project

On January 24, 2020, the Company extended the expiry date of an aggregate of 5,000,000 previously issued warrants at an exercise price of $0.20 for an additional two (2) years, expiring on February 21, 2022. The exercise price of the warrants has remained unchanged.

Global Issues

Subsequent to March 31, 2020, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian government regarding travel, business operations, and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain, and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or maybe put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus. While the extent of the impact is unknown, we anticipate this outbreak may cause reduced customer demand, supply chain disruptions, and staff shortages, all of which may negatively impact the Company’s business and financial condition.

Pasco Gold Property – Peru

On January 31, 2019, the Company agreed to permanently cease all operations at the Pasco Gold Property and withdraw from Peru. On February 7, 2020, the Company sold all of its Pasco Gold Property claims held to Wayna Mountain Resources S.A.C. for proceeds totalling $700. The closure process will be finalized in June 2020.