

Rockex Mining Corporation

Condensed Interim Financial Statements
For the six-month period ended June 30, 2019
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

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**MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNAUDITED
CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Rockex Mining Corporation (the "Corporation") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Corporation.

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

The Corporation maintains systems of internal controls that are designed by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and to produce reliable accounting records for financial reporting purposes.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited condensed interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited condensed interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited condensed interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation for issuance to the shareholders.

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

"Pierre Gagne" (signed)
Chief Executive Officer

"Justin Garofalo" (signed)
Chief Financial Officer

Rockex Mining Corporation
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

As at	Note	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,185	7,682
Other receivables		3,807	1,811
Prepays and deposits		7,273	1,805
Total current assets		12,265	11,298
Non-current			
Equipment, net	5	5,811	6,456
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	19,363,667	19,180,655
Total assets		19,381,743	19,198,409
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	1,721,674	1,483,362
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability		1,576,534	1,576,534
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	21,830,946	21,830,946
Share purchase warrants reserve	8	106,914	106,914
Share-based payments reserve	8, 9	5,208,432	5,208,432
Deficit		(11,062,757)	(11,007,779)
Total equity		16,083,535	16,138,513
Total liabilities and equity		19,381,743	19,198,409

Nature of Business and Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments and Contractual Obligations (Note 14)

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 20, 2019. They are signed on its behalf by:

“Armando Plastino” (signed)
 Director

“Pierre Gagné” (signed)
 Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Rockex Mining Corporation
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

For the periods ended	Note	Three Months		Six Months	
		June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
EXPENSES					
Amortization		323	403	645	807
Compliance and regulatory filings		5,543	5,775	8,326	8,404
Management and consulting fees	10	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000
General and administrative		11,788	37,179	23,164	49,158
Professional fees		6,735	17,241	10,843	21,420
Share-based payments	9	-	-	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		30,389	66,598	54,978	91,789
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Rockex Mining Corporation
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

	Note	Share Capital		Reserves			Total \$
		Number of common shares #	Amount \$	Share purchase warrants reserve \$	Share-based payments reserve \$	Deficit \$	
Balance at January 1, 2018		117,000,983	21,692,778	236,647	5,071,723	(10,849,544)	16,151,604
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(91,789)	(91,789)
Share issued in private placement		4,272,264	128,168				128,168
Balance at June 30, 2018		121,273,247	21,820,946	236,647	5,071,723	(10,941,333)	16,187,983
Balance at January 1, 2019		121,468,052	21,830,946	106,914	5,208,432	(11,007,779)	16,138,513
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(54,978)	(54,978)
Balance at June 30, 2019		121,468,052	21,830,946	106,914	5,208,432	(11,062,757)	16,083,535

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Rockex Mining Corporation
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

For the periods ended	Three Months		Six Months	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Comprehensive loss for the period	(30,389)	(66,598)	(54,978)	(91,789)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Amortization	323	403	645	807
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
Shares in exchange for services	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:				
Other receivable	(608)	(8,601)	(1,996)	(8,867)
Prepaid and deposits	2,727	2,708	(5,468)	(5,421)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,537	(18,413)	49,300	6,434
Total cash outflows from operating activities	590	(87,501)	(6,497)	(92,836)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures, net	-	(25,701)	-	(25,701)
Total cash outflows from investing activities	-	(25,701)	-	(25,701)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Shares issued in private placements	-	128,168	-	128,168
Total cash inflows from financing activities	-	128,168	-	128,168
Total increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	590	14,967	(6,497)	9,631
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	595	906	7,682	6,242
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,185	15,873	1,185	15,873

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Rockex Mining Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN

Rockex Mining Corporation (the "Corporation" or "Rockex") was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the *Alberta Business Corporations Act* on May 29, 1996. On January 24, 2011, the Corporation continued as an Ontario corporation subject to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The Corporation was formerly named Enviropave International Ltd. (until December 20, 2010). The change of name and continuance into Ontario were part of the reorganization of the Corporation which included the reverse take-over of the Corporation by the shareholders of Rockex Limited effective January 1, 2011. The Corporation's shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange, having the trading symbol RXM. The address of the Corporation's corporate office and principal place of business is 580 New Vickers Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The Corporation is in the exploration stage and its principal business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties that it believes contain mineralization that will be economically recoverable in the future. There has been no determination regarding whether the Corporation's interests in mineral properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable.

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Corporation's continued existence are dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Corporation to raise additional financing, as necessary, or alternatively, upon the Corporation's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values of its property interests.

Although the Corporation 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 Corporation's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, non-compliance with regulatory requirements or aboriginal land claims.

As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation had a working capital deficit of \$1,709,409 (December 31, 2018 - \$1,472,064), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$11,062,757 (December 31, 2018 - \$11,007,779) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. The Corporation will require additional financing in order to complete its planned work programs on its property interests, meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead and discharge its liabilities as they become due. While the Corporation has been successful in securing financing and in some cases, discharging its liabilities through issuance of equity in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying audited financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'. They do not include all of the information and notes required by the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Other than the adoption of new accounting policies described in Note 3, the same accounting policies are used in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements as for the most recent audited annual financial statements and reflect all the adjustments necessary for fair presentation in accordance with IFRS of the results for the interim periods presented.

b) Basis of Measurement

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the measurement basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, revenue and expense. Measurement basis are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

The condensed interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Corporation's functional currency.

The preparation of condensed interim financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Corporation's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the audited financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Rockex Mining Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below are adopted for the period ended June 30, 2019 and have been applied consistently to all years presented in these condensed interim financial statements.

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

b) 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 ("E&E") 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 are expensed in the year in which they occur.

The Corporation may occasionally enter into arrangements, whereby the Corporation 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 Corporation. The Corporation does not record any expenditures made by the transferee. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Corporation, 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 Corporation, 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.

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

c) Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

On initial recognition, equipment is recorded at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Corporation and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses.

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Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the equipment if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss and is provided on the declining balance basis at the rate below.

Equipment	20%
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Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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 Corporation 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 it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss.

e) Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income or where they relate to items recognized in equity or other comprehensive loss they are 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 nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those amounts 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 Corporation reassesses recognized and unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Corporation 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 and derecognizes previously recognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will not allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

f) Equity

Financial instruments issued by the Corporation are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Corporation's common shares, share purchase warrants reserve, share-based payments reserve and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

For unit offerings, the proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants using the residual method, allocating fair value first to the common shares and then to share purchase warrants. Upon expiration of warrants, the Corporation transfers amounts from share purchase warrants reserve to share-based payments reserve.

Flow-through Shares

The Corporation will from time to time issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource

Rockex Mining Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
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expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Corporation bifurcates the flow-through share proceeds into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred and renounced, the Corporation derecognizes the liability on a pro rata basis and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

The amount of proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares must be used for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

The Corporation may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Earnings / Loss Per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to 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.

g) 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 loss and 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 loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

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 loss and 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 of the shares issued 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 behavioral considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payments reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payments reserve 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 Corporation 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.

h) Adoption of Accounting Standards

The company adopted the following IFRS pronouncements as of January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'

The Company adopted IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' beginning on January 1, 2018. This standard replaces IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. The adoption of IFRS 9 was applied retrospectively, without restatement of comparative information.

IFRS 9 includes a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets and financial liabilities, a new credit loss impairment model, and a reformed model for hedge accounting.

Rockex Mining Corporation

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Classification and Measurement:

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are categorized and measured based on how the Company manages its financial instruments and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit and loss. The other categories under IAS 39: held to maturity, loans and receivables, and available for sale, have been eliminated. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- i. It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial liabilities are classified and measured based on two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. Under IFRS 9, all financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except in certain specific cases. The Company has no financial liabilities that meet the definitions of these specific cases.

The adoption of the new classification requirements under IFRS 9 did not result in changes in the measurement or the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Impairment – Expected Credit Loss Model:

For the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model. The measurement options for the ECL are lifetime expected credit losses and 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company adopted the practical expedient to determine ECL on trade and other receivables using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experiences adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and to the economic environment to estimate lifetime ECL.

The adoption of the new impairment standard did not have a material impact on the trade and other receivables balances in the financial statements.

Hedge Accounting:

IFRS 9 also includes a new hedge accounting standard; however, the Company does not currently apply hedge accounting.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from contract with customers

This new accounting pronouncement, which is effective periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. There was no significant impact on the financial statements upon the adoption of this new standard in the beginning of 2018.

i) New standards, Interpretations and Amendments Not Yet Effective

Upcoming Changes in Accounting Standards

IFRS 16 – Leases

This new accounting pronouncement, which will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, eliminates the classification as an operating lease and requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the statement of financial position for all leases with exemptions permitted for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In addition, the new accounting standard sets requirements on how to account for the asset and liability, including complexities such as non-lease elements, variable lease payments and options periods; changes the accounting for sale and leaseback arrangements; largely retains IAS 17's approach to lessor accounting and introduces new disclosure requirements.

The Corporation has determined that this new pronouncement does not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

j) Business Combinations

For business combinations occurring since January 1, 2010, the requirements of IFRS 3 have been applied. The consideration transferred by the Corporation to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Corporation. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

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The Corporation recognizes identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognized in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

k) Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Corporation's accounting policies, which are described in this note, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments in applying the Corporation's accounting policies

The most significant critical judgment that members of management have made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is the policy for exploration and evaluation assets. In particular, management is required to assess exploration and evaluation assets for indications of impairment. As part of this assessment, management must make an assessment as to whether there are indicators of impairment. If there are indicators, management performs an impairment test on the major assets within this balance.

The recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on a number of factors common to the natural resource sector. These include the extent to which the Corporation can continue to renew its exploration and future development licenses with local authorities, establish economically recoverable reserves on its properties, the ability of the Corporation to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of such reserves and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The Corporation will use the evaluation work of professional geologists, geophysicists and engineers for estimates in determining whether to commence mining and processing. These estimates generally rely on scientific and economic assumptions, which in some instances may not be correct, and could result in the expenditure of substantial amounts of money on a deposit before it can be determined whether or not the deposit contains economically recoverable mineralization.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which were fully tradable with no vesting restrictions. This option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Corporation's stock options and warrants have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 9.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
	\$	\$
General operating purposes	1,185	7,682
Total	1,185	7,682

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. EQUIPMENT

	Equipment
	\$
Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2019	57,475
Depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2018	49,405
Depreciation for the year	1,614
Balance at December 31, 2018	51,019
Depreciation for the period	645
Balance at June 30, 2019	51,664
Carrying amounts	
At December 31, 2018	6,456
At June 30, 2019	5,811

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Lake St. Joseph Iron Project
	\$
Balance at January 1, 2018	18,822,204
Exploration costs	25,701
Advance royalty payments	332,750
Balance at December 31, 2018	19,180,655
Exploration costs	-
Advance royalty payments	183,012
Balance at June 30, 2019	19,363,667

Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project

The Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project consists of 216 contiguous mining cell claims (4,428 ha) in the Patricia Mining Division of Ontario which are centered on the Eagle, Wolf and Fish Islands in Lake St. Joseph. On May 30, 2008, the Corporation entered into a purchase agreement with a director (the "Vendor") to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to certain mineral properties in Lake St. Joseph. For this acquisition, the Corporation paid \$90,000, representing the approximate amount of staking and related costs incurred by the Vendor, issued 20,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.50 per share, and reserved certain royalties, including the obligation for payment of advance royalties of \$250,000 per year commencing in 2012 (see Commitments and Contractual Obligations Note 14 regarding the temporary suspension of the advance royalty obligations). A 2.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty (the "NSR") is payable to the Vendor on any minerals other than iron produced from the property. A 2.0% gross sale royalty (the "Royalty") is payable to the Vendor on the gross sales proceeds of any and all minerals mined and processed from the property for their iron content. Subsequent to completion of the acquisition, the Corporation acquired core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the property by former owners for \$nil consideration.

On May 16, 2011, the Corporation purchased 100% of the right, title and interest in certain properties comprised of surface rights in the Trist Lake Area in exchange for a cash payment of \$15,000.

East Soules Bay Property

The East Soules Bay Property consists of 16 contiguous mining cell claims (328 ha) and another new block with 24 cell claims (492 ha) 2.7 kilometers north east of the 35 cell claims. All claims are approximately 40 kilometers east of the Corporation's Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project. These claims were acquired by staking this property. Subsequent to staking, the Corporation acquired core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the East Soules Bay Property by the former owners of the mineral claims, now owned by Rockex, for \$nil consideration.

On May 5, 2011, the Corporation purchased 100% of the right, title and interest in certain properties comprised of surface rights in the East Soules Bay Property area in exchange for a cash payment of \$199,140.

On November 30, 2013, Rockex sold the surface rights to certain properties to a company controlled by a director of the Corporation for \$250,000, approximately Rockex's costs to acquire those properties from arm's length vendors. Rockex retained an option to repurchase the properties at any time within seven (7) years, during the first two (2) years at the same price plus taxes paid to maintain

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the properties and thereafter at a price which includes both taxes paid and an increase in the cost base proportionate to the increase in the national consumer price index in Canada from January 1, 2014 to the date of completion of the exercise of the re-purchase option.

Root Lake Property

The Root Lake Property consists of 80 contiguous mining claims (1,640 ha) 100 kilometres north of Sioux Lookout near the central part of the Western Lake St. Joseph, west of the Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project. These claims were acquired by staking.

North Spirit Lake Property

On September 14, 2012, the Corporation acquired 47 contiguous mining claims (964 ha) 170 km northeast of Red Lake in the Buckett Lake and Hewitt Lake Townships. These claims were acquired by staking and are currently under extension of time status.

Mineral testing and core sampling acquired

In 2009, the Corporation was provided core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the Eagle Island Property in Lake St. Joseph by the former owners of the unpatented mineral exploration claims, now owned by Rockex, for \$nil consideration. An independent review of the samples and test results estimates the current cost of completing the same level of sampling and testing today would be approximately \$8,675,000, plus or minus 30%. It is reasonably possible that this current value estimate could differ from the original costs by a material amount due to the difference in technologies used today to undertake similar work.

In addition, the Corporation was provided core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the East Soules Bay Property by the former owners of the mineral claims now owned by Rockex, for \$nil consideration.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	\$	\$
Trade payables	514,867	480,044
Payroll related liabilities	9,000	3,000
Accrued liabilities	101,544	90,068
Advance royalties (notes 11(d) and 15)	1,093,263	910,250
	1,721,674	1,483,362

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) Share Capital

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, an unlimited number of first preferred shares, an unlimited number of second preferred shares and an unlimited number of special shares, issuable in series. Only common shares (and no other class or series of shares) have been issued.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019:

	Number of Shares	Issue Price	Amount
	#	\$	\$
Balance at January 1, 2018	117,000,983		21,692,778
Shares issued in a private placement	4,272,264	0.03	128,168
Shares issued for services rendered	194,805	0.05	10,000
Balance at December 31, 2018	121,468,052		21,830,946
Balance at June 30, 2019	121,468,052		21,830,946

Year ended December 31, 2018

On October 31, 2018, the Corporation issued 194,805 common shares at prices varying between \$0.05 and \$0.068 per common share for services rendered to the Corporation with a fair value of \$10,000 .

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On April 13, 2018, the Corporation completed a private placement of units at \$0.03 per unit. The Corporation issued a total of 4,272,264 units to accredited investors for gross proceeds of \$128,168. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half transferable warrant of the Corporation. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.05 per share at any time within 60 months after the issuance of the units. No value was assigned to the warrants issued as the shares were issued at an amount equal to the trading value.

b) Share-based Payment Reserve

The following is a summary of changes in share-based payment reserve:

	Amount
	\$
Balance at January 1, 2018	5,071,723
Warrants expired	129,733
Share based payments	6,976
Balance at December 31, 2018	5,208,432
Balance at June 30, 2019	5,208,432

See Note 9 for outstanding stock options.

c) Share Purchase Warrants Reserve

The following is a summary of changes in share purchase warrants reserve:

	Number of Warrants #	Amount \$
Balance at January 1, 2018	17,141,400	236,647
Warrants issued	2,136,131	-
Warrants expired	(4,641,400)	(129,733)
Balance December 31, 2018	14,636,131	106,914
Balance June 30, 2019	14,636,131	106,914

As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation had outstanding warrants as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry
	5,500,000	\$0.05	12/15/2019
	7,000,000	\$0.05	06/15/2022
	2,136,131	\$0.05	04/13/2023
Weighted Average		\$0.05	

d) Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Corporation's statement of financial position include Share Purchase Warrants and Share-based payment reserve.

- Share-based payments reserve is used to recognize the value of stock option grants prior to exercise.
- Share Purchase Warrants is used to recognize the value of warrant grants prior to exercise. On expiry, the value of warrants is reclassified to share-based payments reserve.

9. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Option Plan Details

The Corporation has an incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Corporation may be granted to directors, officers, employees or service providers of the Corporation. The terms of the Plan provide that the Directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Corporation at not less than the closing market price of the shares on the day preceding the grant for terms of up to five years. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria. The Plan provides that the total number of shares which may be issued there under is limited to 10% of the aggregate number of shares outstanding. As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation had 9,246,805 (December 31, 2018 - 7,271,805) options available for issuance.

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The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the year ended			Closing Balance	December 31, 2018	
				Granted	Exercised	Forfeited		Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
03/26/14	03/25/19	\$0.10	2,375,000	-	-	400,000	1,975,000	1,975,000	-
11/26/14	11/26/19	\$0.05	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	-
11/10/15	11/10/20	\$0.15	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	-
02/10/16	02/10/21	\$0.15	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-
10/19/18	10/19/23	\$0.05	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	200,000	-
			5,075,000	200,000	-	-	4,875,000	4,875,000	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			\$0.12	\$0.05	-	-	\$0.12	\$0.12	-

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the year ended			Closing Balance	June 30, 2019	
				Granted	Exercised	Expired		Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
03/26/14	03/25/19	\$0.10	1,975,000	-	-	1,975,000	-	-	
11/26/14	11/26/19	\$0.05	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	
11/10/15	11/10/20	\$0.15	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000	2,400,000	
02/10/16	02/10/21	\$0.15	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	
10/19/18	10/19/23	\$0.05	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	
			4,875,000	-	-	-	2,900,000	2,900,000	
Weighted Average Exercise Price			\$0.12	-	-	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.13	

b) Fair Value of Options Issued During the Year

December 31, 2018

200,000 stock options were granted on October 19, 2018.

June 30, 2019

No stock options have been granted during the period ended June 30, 2019.

Options Issued to Employees

The fair value at grant-date is determined using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant-date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

The model inputs for options granted in Note 9(a) included:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Share Price at Grant Date	Exercise Price	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Expected Life	Volatility Factor	Dividend Yield
03/26/14	03/25/19	\$0.09	\$0.10	1.63%	5 years	190.47%	0.00%
11/26/14	11/26/19	\$0.02	\$0.05	1.54%	5 years	211.29%	0.00%
11/10/15	11/10/20	\$0.115	\$0.15	0.82%	5 years	244.17%	0.00%
02/10/16	02/10/21	\$0.04	\$0.15	0.66%	5 years	255.84%	0.00%
10/19/18	10/19/23	\$0.035	\$0.05	2.40%	5 years	264.65%	0.00%

Options Issued to Non-Employees

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted, using a valuation model.

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

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c) Expenses Arising from Share-based Payment Transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognized during the period ended June 30, 2019 as part of employee benefit expense was \$nil (December 31, 2018 - \$6,976).

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain corporate entities that are related to the Corporation's officers and directors provide consulting and other services to the Corporation. Transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts.

The following is a summary of the Corporation's related party transactions during the period ended June 30, 2019:

a) Rental Payments

Rental charges of \$16,476 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 (three months ended June 30, 2019 - \$8,238) were payable to a company which is controlled by a director of the Corporation. At June 30, 2019, \$49,428 (December 31, 2018 - \$33,100) owing to this company was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

b) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Management and consulting fees	12,000	12,000
Share-based payments (stock options)	-	-
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

At June 30, 2019, \$9,000 (December 31, 2018: \$3,000) owing to key management was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

c) Exploration Expenditures

Exploration expenditures of \$nil for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 (six-month period ended June 30, 2018: \$25,701) incurred in connection with the Corporation's expenditure activities were paid to company controlled by a director of the Corporation. At June 30, 2019, \$7,312 (December 31, 2018: \$7,312) was included in accounts payable.

d) Advance Royalty

Advance royalty charges of \$183,012 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 (six-month period ended June 30, 2018: \$166,375) incurred in connection with the Corporation's properties were payable to one director of the Corporation. At June 30, 2019, \$1,093,263 (December 31, 2018: \$910,250) was included in accrued liabilities.

Temporary Suspension and Subsequent Reinstatement of Advance Royalties

On July 8, 2014, the Corporation signed an agreement with the holder of royalties on the Corporation's Western Lake St. Joseph Project to suspend payment of advance royalties from October 1, 2013 until the earliest of (i) completion of a pre-feasibility study, (ii) a change of control, amalgamation, plan of arrangement, take-over bid or other fundamental change involving the Corporation, (iii) completion of a transaction with a strategic investor, or (iv) September 30, 2015. Advance royalty payments were further waived to December 31, 2015. Effective January 1, 2016 the advance royalty payments have been reinstated. As a result of this agreement, royalties were accrued and have been classified as a current liability due to no formal agreement in place specifying collection terms.

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11. LOSS PER SHARE

Weighted Average Number of Common Shares:

The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share to the weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

For the year ended	Three Months		Six Months	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	121,468,052	121,273,247	121,468,052	121,273,247
Dilution adjustment for stock options and warrants	-	-	-	-
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	121,468,052	121,273,247	121,468,052	121,273,247

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Corporation, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Corporation's management to sustain future development of the business. The Corporation defines capital to include its shareholders' equity. In order to carry out planned exploration activities and pay for administrative costs, the Corporation will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Corporation will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2019. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Corporation considers its capital to be shareholders' equity, which is comprised of share capital, share purchase warrants, share-based payments and deficit, which as at June 30, 2019 totaled \$16,083,535 (December 31, 2018 - \$16,138,513). The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and to obtain sufficient funding to further the identification and exploration of iron deposits.

The Corporation raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

The Corporation invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash and short-term guaranteed deposits, all held with major Canadian financial institutions.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents and other receivables which are measured at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified for accounting purposes as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost which also approximates fair value.

The Corporation has determined the fair value of its financial instruments as follows:

- i. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

A summary of the Corporation's risk exposure as it relates to financial instruments is reflected below:

A. Credit Risk

The Corporation is not exposed to major credit risk attributable to customers. Additionally, the majority of the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents are held with a highly rated Canadian financial institution in Canada.

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B. Market Risk

i. Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation does not have any interest-bearing debt. The Corporation invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian bank accounts. The Corporation periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short-term deposit certificates.

ii. Foreign Currency Risk

The Corporation's exploration and evaluation activities are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Corporation's funds are kept in Canadian dollars with a major Canadian financial Institution.

iii. Equity Price Risk

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices will affect the value of the financial instruments of the Corporation. The Corporation is exposed to fair value fluctuations on its investments, if any. The Corporation's other financial instruments (cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities) are not subject to price risk.

iv. Liquidity Risk

The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2019, the Corporation had current assets of \$12,265 (December 31, 2018 - \$11,298) and current liabilities of \$1,721,674 (December, 2018 - \$1,483,362). All of the Corporation's financial liabilities and receivables are due within the year. Current working capital deficit of the Corporation is \$1,709,409 (at December 31, 2018 - \$1,472,064).

v. Commodity Price Risk

The price of the common shares in the capital the Corporation ("Share Capital"), its financial results, exploration and evaluation activities have been, or may in the future be, adversely affected by declines in the price of iron ore and its products. Iron ore prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various companies, expectations of inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, international supply and demand, speculative activities and increased production due to new mine developments, improved mining and production methods and international economic and political trends. The Corporation's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from mining and sale of iron ore and its products. The effect of these factors on the price of iron ore and its products, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Corporation's exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

There have not been any changes to risks from the prior year.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation is committed to paying advance royalties of \$250,000 per year to a director of the Corporation, starting in 2012 and increasing at a rate of 10% per year, payable in monthly installments. The advance royalty payments accrued to September 30, 2013 in the amount of \$456,250 were settled in 2013 with 11,406,250 shares and 11,406,250 warrants. The advance royalty payments for the last quarter of 2013 and the first two quarters of 2014 were accrued but none was paid. On July 8, 2014, the Corporation signed an agreement with the holder of royalties on the Corporation's Western Lake St. Joseph Project to suspend payment of advance royalties effective from October 1, 2013 until the earliest of (i) completion of a pre-feasibility study, (ii) a change of control, amalgamation, plan of arrangement, take-over bid or other fundamental change involving the Corporation, (iii) completion of a transaction with a strategic investor, or (iv) September 30, 2015. As a result of this agreement, no royalties were accrued for the year ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015 (advance royalty payments were further waived to December 31, 2015) and royalties that had been previously accrued for the period October 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014 were reversed. Effective January 1, 2016 the advance royalty payments have been reinstated and are being accrued and classified as a current liability due to no formal agreement in place specifying collection terms.