Rockex Mining Corporation

Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

The audited financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

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 audited 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 audited 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 audited 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)	*“Justin Garofalo” (signed)*
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Rockex Mining Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements Rockex Mining Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and 2019 and statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that additional funding will be necessary to advance the Corporation's ongoing operations. This condition, along with the matters set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to

the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ingrid Holbik.

Grant Thornton LLP

Toronto, Canada
April 28, 2021

Chartered Professional Accountants

Rockex Mining Corporation
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

As at	Note	**December 31, 2020**	December 31, 2019
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**5,459**	1,649
Other receivables		**3,947**	3,914
Prepaids and deposits		**2,009**	1,818
Total current assets		**11,415**	7,381
Non-current			
Equipment, net	5	**4,132**	5,165
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	**1**	19,546,680
Total assets		**15,548**	19,559,226
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	**2,414,367**	1,938,353
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	15	**-**	1,576,534
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	**21,908,720**	21,858,720
Share purchase warrants reserve	8	**-**	-
Share-based payments reserve	8, 9	**5,307,572**	5,307,572
Deficit		**(29,615,111)**	(11,121,953)
Total equity		**(2,398,819)**	16,044,339
Total liabilities and equity		**15,548**	19,559,226

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 April 28, 2021. They are signed on its behalf by:

"Armando Plastino" (signed)	*"Pierre Gagné" (signed)*
Director	Director

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

Rockex Mining Corporation
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
		$	$
EXPENSES			
Amortization		**1,033**	1,291
Compliance and regulatory fillings		**14,439**	13,246
Management and consulting fees	11	**24,000**	24,000
General and administrative		**49,058**	47,458
Professional fees		**30,058**	28,179
Share-based payments	11	-	-
Loss before other expense (income)		**(118,588)**	(114,174)
Other income (expense)			
Impairment on mineral property	6	**(19,951,104)**	-
Loss before income taxes		**(20,069,692)**	(114,174)
Deferred tax recovery	15	**1,576,534**	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(18,493,158)**	(114,174)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	12	**(0.15)**	(0.00)

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

Rockex Mining Corporation
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

		Share Capital		Reserves			
	Note	Number of common shares #	Amount $	Share purchase warrants reserve $	Share-based payments reserve $	Deficit $	Total $
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 year		-	-	-	-	(114,174)	(114,174)
Shares issued for warrants exercised		400,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Warrants exercised - cost reallocated		-	7,774	(7,774)	-	-	-
Warrants expired		-	-	(99,140)	99,140	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019		121,868,052	21,858,720	-	5,307,572	(11,121,953)	16,044,339
Balance at January 1, 2020		**121,868,052**	**21,858,720**	-	**5,307,572**	**(11,121,953)**	**16,044,339**
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	**(18,493,158)**	**(18,493,158)**
Shares issued for warrants exercised		**1,000,000**	**50,000**	-	-	-	**50,000**
Balance at December 31, 2020		**122,868,052**	**21,908,720**	-	**5,307,572**	**(29,615,111)**	**2,398,819**

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

Rockex Mining Corporation
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended	December 31, 2020 $	December 31, 2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	**(18,493,158)**	**(114,174)**
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization	**1,033**	**1,291**
Share-based payments	-	-
Impairment on mineral property	**19,951,104**	
Deferred tax liability recovery	**(1,576,534)**	
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Other receivables	**(33)**	**(2,103)**
Prepaids and deposits	**(191)**	**(13)**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**73,387**	**88,966**
Total cash outflows from operating activities	**(44,392)**	**(26,033)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures, net	**(1,798)**	-
Total cash outflows from investing activities	**(1,798)**	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Shares issued in warrant exercise	**50,000**	**20,000**
Shares issued in private placement, net of transaction costs	-	-
Total cash inflows from financing activities	**50,000**	**20,000**
Total increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**3,810**	**6,033**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**1,649**	**7,682**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**5,459**	**1,649**

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

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 December 31, 2020, the Corporation had a working capital deficit of $2,402,952 (December 31, 2019 - $1,930,971), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $29,615,111 (December 31, 2019 - $11,121,953) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. The Corporation will require additional financing or securing a strategic partner 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 conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

The COVID-19 outbreak and efforts to contain it have had a significant effect on commodity prices and global capital markets. The Corporation adopted certain operating protocol in response to COVID-19. As a result, the Corporation has been able to continue operating safely during the pandemic. Notwithstanding the proactive and considered actions taken to maintain a safe workplace, it is possible that in the future there will be negative impacts on operations that could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's results of operations and financial position.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

b) Basis of Measurement

These audited 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 audited financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Corporation's functional currency.

The preparation of audited 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below are adopted for the year ended December 31, 2020 and have been applied consistently to all years presented in these audited financial statements.

a) Financial Instruments

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 Corporation manages its financial instruments and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

There are three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive loss and fair value through profit and loss. 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. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Impairment – Expected Credit Loss Model:

Under the expected credit loss ("ECL") model allows, the measurement options are lifetime expected credit losses and 12 month expected credit losses.

The Corporation 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.

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.

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%

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 shared-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 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.

Income / 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*

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The IASB has published Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) which clarifies the guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current. The amendments:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should only be based on rights that are in place "at the end of the reporting period"
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability
- make clear that settlement includes transfers to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services that result in extinguishment of the liability.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The extent of the impact of adoption of this amendment has not yet been determined. There is currently a proposal outstanding that would defer the effective date until January 1, 2023.

i) 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.

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.

j) 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 or secure a strategic partner 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. In 2015, the Corporation completed a preliminary economic assessment for the Lake St. Joseph property that demonstrates positive economic feasibility from the asset.

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.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	$	$
General operating purposes	**5,459**	**1,649**
Total	**5,459**	**1,649**

5. EQUIPMENT

	Equipment
	$
Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2020	57,475
Depreciation	
Balance at January 1, 2019	51,019
Depreciation for the year	1,291
Balance at December 31, 2019	52,310
Depreciation for the year	1,033
Balance at December 31, 2020	53,343
Carrying amounts	
At December 31, 2019	5,165
At December 31, 2020	4,132

***6.* EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

	Lake St. Joseph Iron Project
	$
Balance at January 1, 2019	19,180,655
Exploration costs	-
Advance royalty payments	366,025
Balance at December 31, 2019	19,546,680
Exploration costs	1,798
Advance royalty payments	402,627
Impairment	(19,951,104)
Balance at December 31, 2020	1

Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project

The Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project is 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.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

The Corporation determined that indicators of impairment existed for the year ended December 31, 2020 under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. As a result, an impairment analysis was completed in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. As a result of the impairment evaluation completed, the Corporation determined that the recoverable amount of the project as at December 31, 2020 was $1. As such, an impairment loss of $19,951,204 was recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020.

East Soules Bay Property

The East Soules Bay Property is east of the Corporations 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 the Corporation, 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, the Corporation sold the surface rights to certain properties to a company controlled by a director of the Corporation for $250,000, approximately the Corporation's costs to acquire those properties from arm's length vendors. The Corporation retained an option to re-purchase the properties at any time within seven (7) years, during the first two (2) years at the same price plus taxes paid to maintain 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 is 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

This property is northeast of Red Lake in the Buckett Lake and Hewitt Lake Townships. These claims were acquired by staking on September 14, 2012.

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 the Corporation, 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 the Corporation, for $nil consideration.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	$	$
Trade payables	**503,992**	499,558
Payroll related liabilities	**27,000**	15,000
Accrued liabilities and shareholder loans	**204,472**	147,520
Advance royalties (notes 10(d) and 14)	**1,678,903**	1,276,275
	2,414,367	1,938,353

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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, 2019 to December 31, 2020:

	Number of Shares	Issue Price	Amount
	#	$	$
Balance at January 1, 2019	121,468,052		21,830,946
Shares issued for warrants exercised	400,000	0.05	20,000
Warrants exercised - cost reallocated	-	-	7,774
Balance at December 31, 2019	121,868,052		21,858,720
Shares issued for warrants exercised	1,000,000	0.05	50,000
Balance at December 31, 2020	122,868,052		21,908,720

Period ended December 31, 2020

On June 15, 2020, 700,000 warrants were exercised for 700,000 common shares at a price $0.05 per warrant for total proceeds of $35,000.

On September 17, 2020, 300,000 warrants were exercised for 300,000 common shares at a price $0.05 per warrant for total proceeds of $15,000.

Year ended December 31, 2019

On October 3, 2019, 400,000 warrants were exercised for 400,000 common shares at a price $0.05 per warrant for total proceeds of $20,000.

b) Share-based Payment Reserve

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

	Amount
	$
Balance at January 1, 2019	5,208,432
Warrants expired	99,140
Balance at December 31, 2019	5,307,572
Balance at December 31, 2020	5,307,572

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, 2019	14,636,131	106,914
Warrants exercised - cost reallocated	(400,000)	(7,774)
Warrants expired	(5,100,000)	(99,140)
Balance December 31, 2019	9,136,131	-
Warrants exercised	(1,000,000)	-
Balance December 31, 2020	8,136,131	-

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

As at December 31, 2020, the Corporation had outstanding warrants as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry
	6,000,000	$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 December 31, 2020, the Corporation had 12,036,805 (December 31, 2019 - 9,536,805) options available for issuance.

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019:

				During the year ended				December 31, 2019	
Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Closing Balance	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	-	-	-
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	-	-	2,225,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			$0.12	-	-	$0.09	$0.14	$0.14	-

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020:

				During the period ended				December 31, 2020	
Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Closing Balance	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
11/10/15	11/10/20	$0.15	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	-	-	2,400,000	250,000	250,000	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			$0.14	-	-	$0.15	$0.07	$0.07	-

b) Fair Value of Options Issued During the Year

December 31, 2020

No stock options have been granted during the year ended December 31, 2020.

December 31, 2019

No stock options have been granted during the year ended December 31, 2019.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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.

c) Expenses Arising from Share-based Payment Transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 as part of employee benefit expense was $nil (December 31, 2019 - $nil).

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 year ended December 31, 2020:

a) Rental Payments

Rental charges of $32,952 during the year ended December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $32,952) were payable to a company which is controlled by a director of the Corporation. At December 31, 2019, $98,856 (December 31, 2019 - $66,052) owing to this company was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

b) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
	$	$
Management and consulting fees	**24,000**	24,000
Share-based payments (stock options)	-	6,976
	24,000	30,976

At December 31, 2020, $27,000 (December 31, 2019: $15,000) owing to key management was included in accounts payable.

c) Exploration Expenditures

Exploration expenditures of $nil for the year ended December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019: $nil) incurred in connection with the Corporation's expenditure activities were paid to a company controlled by a director of the Corporation. At December 31, 2020, $7,312 (December 31, 2019 - $7,312) was included in accounts payable.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

d) Advance Royalty

Advance royalty charges of $402,628 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - $332,750) incurred in connection with the Corporation's properties were payable to one director of the Corporation. At December 31, 2020, $1,678,903 (December 31, 2019 - $1,276,275) 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.

e) Loans from Related Parties

The Corporation has received small cash loans from time to time from directors or companies controlled by them. The loans aggregate $48,500 as at December 31, 2020 and $24,500 as at December 31, 2019, are non-interest-bearing and are repayable on demand.

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	**December 31, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	**121,565,586**	121,565,586
Dilution adjustment for stock options and warrants	-	-
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	**121,565,586**	121,565,586

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 year ended December 31, 2020. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Corporation considers its capital to be shareholders' equity (deficit), which is comprised of share capital, share purchase warrants, share-based payments and deficit, which as at December 31, 2020 totaled $2,398,819 deficit (December 31, 2019 - $16,044,339). 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. Accounts receivable are classified for accounting purposes 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.

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.

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 December 31, 2020, the Corporation had current assets of $11,415 (December 31, 2019 - $7,381) and current liabilities of $2,414,367 (December 31, 2019 - $1,930,972). All of the Corporation's financial liabilities and receivables are due within the year. Current working capital deficit of the Corporation is $2,402,952 (at December 31, 2019 - $1,930,972).

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.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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 were 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.

15. INCOME TAXES

The tax effects of the temporary differences that give rise to the Corporation’s deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2020 **$**	2019 $
Mineral property interests	**3,715,948**	(1,576,534)
Deferred financing costs	**47,846**	47,846
Non-capital loss carry forwards	**1,452,803**	1,421,651
Other temporary differences	**14,682**	14,409
Deferred tax assets not recognized	**(5,231,280)**	(1,483,906)
Deferred tax asset (liability)	**-**	(1,576,534)

The provision for income tax differs from the amount established using the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate for Ontario resident corporations not eligible for the small business deduction of 26.50% (December 31, 2019 – 26.50%) as follows:

	2020 **$**	2019 $
Income (loss) before income tax	**(20,069,692)**	(114,174)
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	**(5,318,468)**	(30,256)
Increase in deferred tax assets not recognized	**3,741,934**	30,256
Non-deductible items	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-
Income tax expense (recovery)	**(1,576,534)**	-

The Corporation has non-capital losses of approximately $5,482,277 (December 31, 2019 - $5,364,722) expiring 2027 to 2041.