Canndora Delivery Ltd.

Financial Statements

For the three months ended July 31, 2020 and period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been prepared by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management and have been approved by the board of directors.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of the interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Canndora Delivery Ltd.
Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	July 31, 2020 (Unaudited)	April 30, 2020 (Audited)
Assets		
Current asset		
Cash	$ 292,317	$ 375,641
GST receivable	4,742	-
Loan receivable	100,000	-
	397,059	375,641
Intangible assets (Note 5)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total assets	**$ 1,397,059**	**$ 1,375,641**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 6 and 9)	$ 534,742	$ 111,000
Loans payable (Notes 7 and 9)	125,650	650
Total liabilities	**660,392**	**111,650**
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital (Notes 5, 8 and 9)	1,375,000	1,375,000
Accumulated deficit	(638,333)	(111,009)
Total shareholder's equity	**736,667**	**1,263,991**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	**$ 1,397,059**	**$ 1,375,641**

Going concern (Note 2)
Business combination (Note 12)

Approved by:

"Marc Mulvaney" (signed)
Marc Mulvaney, Director

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

Canndora Delivery Ltd.

Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended July 31, 2020 and period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		For the three months ended July 31, 2020		For the period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020
Operating expenses				
Bank charges	$	157	$	9
Consulting fees (Note 9)		218,167		60,000
Professional fees		309,000		51,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$**	**(527,324)**	**$**	**(111,009)**
Loss per share – basic and diluted	**$**	**(0.03)**	**$**	**(0.38)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**18,000,000**		**290,323**

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

Canndora Delivery Ltd.

Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the three months ended July 31, 2020 and period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Share Capital			
	Number	Amount	Deficit	Total
Balance, February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation)	**-**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Shares issued for private placement (Note 8)	15,000,000	375,000	-	375,000
Shares issued for intangible assets (Notes 5 and 8)	3,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Net loss for the period	-	-	(111,009)	(111,009)
Balance, April 30, 2020	**18,000,000**	**$ 1,375,000**	**$ (111,009)**	**$ 1,263,991**
Net loss for the period	-	-	(527,324)	(527,324)
Balance, July 31, 2020	**18,000,000**	**$ 1,375,000**	**$ (638,333)**	**$ 736,667**

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

Canndora Delivery Ltd.
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended July 31, 2020 and period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended July 31, 2020	For the period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (527,324)	$ (111,009)
Changes in working capital items:		
GST recoverable	(4,742)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	423,742	111,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(108,324)	(9)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	-	375,000
Proceed from loans payable	125,000	650
Net cash provided by financing activities	125,000	375,650
Investing activity		
Loan receivable	(100,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activity	(100,000)	-
Change in cash	**(83,324)**	**375,641**
Cash, beginning	**375,641**	**-**
Cash, ending	**$ 292,317**	**$ 375,641**
Non-cash transaction		
Shares issued for intangible assets (Note 5)	$ -	$ 1,000,000

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canndora Delivery Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on February 28, 2020. The Company is creating a new innovative delivery application and web-based platform that provides consumers with a convenient and easy method of purchasing cannabis products from their local dispensaries. The application allows customers to electronically interact with dispensaries, thereby improving customer experience and reducing wait times.

The address of its head office is 403-1355 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7T 0B4.

On June 23, 2020, the Company along with Greeny Collaboration Group (Canada) Inc. and Lifted Innovations Inc. entered into a definitive agreement with Kootenay Zinc Corp. to complete a business combination. The transaction was closed subsequent to three months ended July 31, 2020 (Note 12).

2. GOING CONCERN

These interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has incurred net losses since incorporation and as at July 31, 2020 has a deficit of $638,333, has limited resources, no sources of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to continue operations for an extended period of time. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to develop and attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and/or private placement of common shares. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In March 2020, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus. While the extent of the impact is unknown, the Company anticipate this outbreak might increase the difficulty in capital raising which may negatively impact the Company's business and financial condition.

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

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were reviewed and approved by the Director and authorized for issue on March 18, 2021.

(b) Basis of preparation

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise indicated.

The significant accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied consistently to the period presented.

(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting period include:

Deferred taxes

The determination of income tax expense and deferred tax involves judgment and estimates as to the future taxable earnings, expected timing of reversals of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and interpretations of tax laws. The Company is subject to assessments by tax authorities who may interpret the tax law differently. Changes in these estimates may materially affect the final amount of deferred taxes or the timing of tax payments.

Significant judgments

The preparation of interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include: the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines each financial instrument's classification upon initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the financial instrument's classification.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	**Classification**
Cash	FVTPL
Loan receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). The Company has no financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the statements of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive loss.

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

(b) Cash

Cash consist of cash held in banks with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired through asset acquisition or business combinations are initially recognized at fair value based on an allocation of the purchase price. The amortization method, estimated useful life and residual values are reviewed each financial year end or more frequently if required, and are adjusted as appropriate. Intangible assets under development which are not ready for use are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment annually.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(e) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options granted to employees. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted earnings per share. All options and warrants are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

(f) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(g) Income taxes

<u>Current income tax</u>:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

<u>Deferred income tax</u>:

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax: (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(h) Leases

IFRS 16 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases of right-of-use assets are recognized at the lease commencement date at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, and otherwise at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, except where the lease contains a bargain purchase option a right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's useful life.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		Development costs
Cost:		
At February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation)	$	-
Website and Application development		1,000,000
At July 31, 2020 and April 30, 2020	**$**	**1,000,000**

On April 29, 2020, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares to acquire intangible assets with the fair value of $1,000,000 (Note 8).

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		July 31, 2020		April 30, 2020
Accounts payable (Note 8)	$	184,742	$	60,000
Accrued liabilities		350,000		51,000
Total	**$**	**534,742**	**$**	**111,000**

Included in accounts payable is $150,125 (April 30, 2020 - $60,000) due to a related party (Note 9).

7. LOANS PAYABLE

During the period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020, the Company borrowed $650 from a related party. This loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no set of repayment terms. As at July 31, 2020, the loan remains outstanding (Note 9).

During the three months ended July 31, 2020, the Company borrowed $125,000 from a third party. This loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no set of repayment terms. As at July 31, 2020, the loan remains outstanding.

8. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value
Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

There were no shares issued during the three months ended July 31, 2020.

During the period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020:

On April 29, 2020, the Company completed a private placement whereby it issued 15,000,000 common shares at $0.025 per share for total gross cash proceeds of $375,000.

8. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

(b) Issued and outstanding (continued)

During the period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020 (continued):

On April 29, 2020, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares, with a fair value of $75,000 at the date of issuance, in connection with the acquisition of intangible assets (Note 5). The fair value of the intangible asset acquired, based on an independent valuation, was $1,000,000 (Note 9).

(c) Stock options

As at July 31, 2020 and April 30, 2020, the Company has no stock options outstanding.

(d) Share warrants

As at July 31, 2020 and April 30, 2020, the Company has no share warrants outstanding.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions

During the three months ended July 31, 2020, the Company accrued consulting fees of $92,500 (period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020 - $60,000) to a director of the Company (Note 6).

On April 29, 2020, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares, for the acquisition of intangible assets with fair value of $1,000,000, to a director of the Company (Notes 5 and 8).

Related party balance

As at July 31, 2020, the Company has $150,125 (April 30, 2020 - $60,000) included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to a director of the Company (Note 6). Amounts due to the related party are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have no set repayment terms.

During the period from incorporation on February 28, 2020 to April 30, 2020, the Company borrowed $650 from a director of the Company. This loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no set of repayment terms. As at July 31, 2020, the loan remains outstanding (Note 7).

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consists of cash, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable. The carrying values of the financial instruments approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities, information related to risk management positions and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

Fair value

IFRS 9 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. from derived prices); and
Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

As at July 31, 2020, cash is carried at fair value using a Level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of accounts payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

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

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, by placing it at major Canadian financial institutions. The credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due. At July 31, 2020, the Company had a cash balance of $292,317 (April 30, 2020 - $375,641) and current liabilities of $660,392 (April 30, 2020 - $111,650). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days. Liquidity risk is assessed as low.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital. As at July 31, 2020, the Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

11. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company considers the items included in shareholder's equity as capital. The Company's primary source of capital comes from the issuance of capital stock.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure when changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek to additional funding through issuance of new shares or new debt. The Company may require additional capital resources to meet its administrative overhead expenses in the long term. The Company believes it will be able to raise capital as required in the long-term but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control. There were no changes to the Company's capital management approach during the three months ended July 31, 2020 and period from February 28, 2020 (date of incorporation) to April 30, 2020.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Reverse Takeover Acquisition

On June 23, 2020, the Company, along with Greeny Collaboration Group (Canada) Inc. ("Greeny") and Lifted Innovations Inc. ("Lifted") entered into a definitive agreement ("agreement") with Kootenay Zinc Corp. ("Kootenay") to complete a business combination (the "Transaction").

On September 8, 2020, pursuant to the Transaction, Kootenay completed a reverse takeover acquisition transaction with the Company, Greeny Collaboration Group (Canada) Inc. ("Greeny") and Lifted Innovations Inc. ("Lifted") whereby the Kootenay acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company in exchange for an aggregate of 18,260,870 common shares, acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Greeny in exchange for an aggregate of 9,166,131 common shares, 563,384 share purchase warrants exercisable at C$1.15 per share and 660,244 stock options exercisable at C$1.05 per share, and acquired approximately 98.5% of the issued and outstanding shares of Lifted in exchange for an aggregate of 63,545,479 common shares and 3,750,000 stock options of which 3,650,000 stock options are exercisable at C$0.20 per share and 100,000 stock options are exercisable at C$0.50 per share. Following the closing, Kootenay's name changed to "PeakBirch Logic Inc" ("Peakbirch"), and its shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange. On October 19, 2020, the Kootenay completed the acquisition of 950,000 common shares of Lifted representing 1.5% of the outstanding Lifted shares. The acquisition was completed on substantively the same terms as the Lifted takeover.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT (continued)

Reverse Takeover Acquisition (continued)

Concurrently with the closing, the Company completed a unit financing consisting of 1,282,050 units at a price of C$1.17 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of C$1.42 per share for a period of three years from the closing. Upon closing of the transaction, the 1,282,050 shares and 1,282,050 warrants were subsequently exchanged for 1,304,348 Peakbirch common shares and 1,304,348 Peakbirch warrants exercisable at $1.40 per share for a period of three years.