
66 RESOURCES CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Directors of 66 Resources Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 66 Resources Corp. (the "Company") which comprise the statements of financial position as at November 30, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at November 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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 of the accompanying financial statements, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information, which comprises the information included in the Company's Management Discussion & Analysis to be filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions.

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 identified above 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.

If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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 auditors' report is Fernando J. Costa.

Manning Elliott LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
March 19, 2020

66 RESOURCES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	November 30, 2019	November 30, 2018
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash		478,345	128,070
Amounts receivable		1,427	13,098
Prepaid expenses		3,500	3,500
		483,272	144,668
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET	6	223,127	223,127
		706,399	367,795
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		7,398	11,349
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
SHARE CAPITAL	7	1,070,819	568,312
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	7	188,736	180,828
DEFICIT		(560,554)	(392,694)
		699,001	356,446
		706,399	367,795

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board on March 19, 2020

"Michael Dake " Director "David Grandy" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

66 RESOURCES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Year ended November 30, 2019	Year ended November 30, 2018
		\$	\$
EXPENSES			
Management fees	8	42,000	36,000
Office and miscellaneous		3,022	3,451
Professional fees		58,397	92,089
Rent		26,595	22,834
Share-based payments	8, 7	-	98,348
Transfer agent and filing fees		16,217	29,586
Travel and promotion		21,629	11,098
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		167,860	293,406
LOSS PER SHARE – Basic and diluted		0.01	0.05
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		11,499,894	6,255,670

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

66 RESOURCES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	<u>Common Shares</u>		<u>Contributed Surplus</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, November 30, 2017	4,934,000	145,100	56,000	(99,288)	101,812
Shares issued for cash, net of share issue costs	3,398,398	378,212	26,480	-	404,692
Cancellation of shares	(600,000)	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for Champ Property	300,000	45,000	-	-	45,000
Stock-based payments	-	-	98,348	-	98,348
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(293,406)	(293,406)
Balance, November 30, 2018	8,032,398	568,312	180,828	(392,694)	356,446
Shares issued for cash, net of share issue costs	6,900,497	492,897	11,974	-	504,871
Shares issued for the exercise of warrants	36,960	9,610	(4,066)	-	5,544
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(167,860)	(167,860)
Balance, November 30, 2019	14,969,855	1,070,819	188,736	(560,554)	699,001

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

66 RESOURCES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended November 30, 2019	Year ended November 30, 2018
	\$	\$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(167,860)	(293,406)
Item not involving cash:		
Share-based payments	-	98,348
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Amounts receivable	11,671	(8,066)
Prepaid expenses	-	(3,500)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,951)	(53,825)
Cash used in operating activities	(160,140)	(260,449)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	-	(80,299)
Cash used in investing activities	-	(80,299)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Exercise of warrants	5,544	-
Issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	504,871	404,692
Cash provided by financing activities	510,415	404,692
INCREASE IN CASH	350,275	63,944
CASH, BEGINNING	128,070	64,126
CASH, ENDING	478,345	128,070
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH DISCLOSURES		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

66 RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

66 Resources Corp. (“the Company”) was incorporated on May 31, 2017 under the laws of British Columbia. The address of the Company’s corporate office and its principal place of business is 200-551 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company’s principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of mineral property assets. As at November 30, 2019, the Company had not yet determined whether the Company’s mineral property asset contains ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amount shown for exploration and evaluation asset is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of and the future profitable production from the property or realizing proceeds from its disposition. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and the uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company had a deficit of \$560,554 (2018 - \$392,694) as at November 30, 2019, which has been funded by the issuance of equity. The Company’s ability to continue its operations and to realize its assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing and generating revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs.

These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution from the Board of Directors on March 19, 2020.

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

c) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. As of November 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company held no cash equivalents.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against projected income using the units-of-production method over estimated recoverable reserves.

Management annually assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and properties for which events and circumstances may indicate possible impairment. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if the property has been abandoned, there are unfavourable changes in the property economics, there are restrictions on development, or when there has been an undue delay in development, which exceeds three years. In the event that estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined by management to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written-down to the estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and development costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the reserves, and the profitability of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether or not any of its future mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized to mineral properties as exploration and development costs do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed costs, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

e) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the estimated fair value of the instruments issued on the grant date and amortized over the vesting years. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to equity settled share-based payments reserve.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related equity settled share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from equity settled share-based payment reserve.

Share-based compensation expense relating to deferred share units is accrued over the vesting year of the units based on the quoted market price. As these awards can be settled in cash, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting year for changes in the underlying share price.

f) Flow-through shares

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

66 RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Flow-through shares (continued)

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carry-forwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

g) Foreign currency

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"), are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

h) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the units-of-production or the straight-line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in profit or loss

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is immaterial.

i) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

66 RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Income taxes

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

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

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

k) Share issuance costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred financing costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are expensed.

l) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

On initial recognition financial assets are classified as measured at:

- i. Amortized cost;
- ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and
- iii. Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification:

i. Amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.

The Company does not have any assets classified at amortized cost.

ii. FVOCI

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.

The Company does not have any assets classified at FVOCI.

iii. FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on an investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net as revenue in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period in which it arises.

The Company's cash is classified at FVTPL.

Financial Liabilities and Equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group entities are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at (i) FVTPL; or (ii) amortized cost.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI and the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The Company does not classify any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I) Financial instruments (continued)

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company classifies its accounts payable at amortized cost.

A financial liability is derecognized when the contractual obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires or its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Significant accounting estimates

- i. the measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities; and
- ii. the inputs used in accounting for share-based payments.

Significant accounting judgments

- i. the determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities; and
- ii. the evaluation of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- iii. the assessment of indications of impairment of the mineral property and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of the mineral property where applicable;

66 RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

The Company adopted the following new standards effective December 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company adopted this new standard as of its effective date of December 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not impact the carrying value of any of the Company's financial assets or liabilities on the date of transition.

The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IAS 39 and the new measurement under IFRS 9:

	IAS 39 Classification	IFRS 9 Classification
Financial assets		
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

There was no impact on the Company's financial statements from the adoption of IFRS 15.

5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended November 30, 2019, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after December 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, “Leases” and the related interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting is not substantially changed. The standard is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted for entities that have adopted IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”.

The Company does not expect the adoption of IFRS 16 to have a material impact on the Company’s future results and financial position.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The Interpretation requires: (a) an entity to contemplate whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution; (b) an entity to determine if it is probable that the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment; and (c) if it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company does not expect the adoption of IFRIC 23 to have a material effect on the Company’s future results and financial position.

66 RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, November 30, 2017	10,000	87,828	97,828
Acquisition and exploration costs	45,000	80,299	125,299
Balance, November 30, 2018	55,000	168,127	223,127
Acquisition and exploration costs	-	-	-
Balance, November 30, 2019	55,000	168,127	223,127

Champ Property

Pursuant to an option agreement (the "Agreement") dated August 24, 2017, the Company was granted an option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Champ Property (the "Property") located in the Greenwood Mining District of British Columbia.

In accordance with the Agreement, the Company acquired a 100% undivided interest in the Property by issuing a total of 300,000 common shares of the Company and making a payment of \$10,000.

The optionor retains a 2% Net Smelter Returns royalty on the Property. The Company has the right to purchase the first 1% of the royalty for \$1,000,000 and the remaining 1% for \$1,000,000 at any time during the five year period starting from the date of commencement of commercial production.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Escrow Shares:

During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company entered into an escrow agreement, whereby 2,100,000 common shares will be held in escrow and are scheduled for release in accordance with the terms of the escrow agreement. As at November 30, 2019, the Company held 900,000 (2018 – 1,350,000) common shares in escrow.

c) Issued and Outstanding

As at November 30, 2019: 14,969,855 (2018 – 8,032,398) common shares were issued and outstanding.

For the year ended November 30, 2019, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- (i) On May 31, 2019, the Company issued 6,900,497 units at \$0.075 per unit for gross proceeds of \$517,537. Each unit comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.075 per share over a two year period. The Company also incurred share issue costs of \$12,666 in finder fees and issued 167,550 finder warrants, exercisable at a price of \$0.075 per share for a period of two years. The fair value of the finder warrants was estimated to be \$11,974. These warrants are not subject to any hold period.

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Issued and Outstanding (continued)

- (ii) On August 28, 2019, the Company issued 3,850 common shares related to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$577.
- (iii) On September 16, 2019, the Company issued 33,110 common shares related to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$4,967.

For the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- (i) On February 28, 2018, the Company issued 148,398 common shares at a price of \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$22,260.
- (ii) On April 30, 2018, 600,000 shares were cancelled and returned to treasury for proceeds of \$nil.
- (iii) On June 13, 2018, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$450,000. The Company also incurred share issue costs of \$80,068. In conjunction with the private placement, 240,000 warrants were issued as finders fees, exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of two years. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be \$26,480. These warrants are not subject to any hold period.
- (iv) On June 13, 2018, the Company issued 300,000 common shares with a fair value of \$45,000 as part of the option agreement for the Champ Property (Note 5).

On October 31, 2018, the Company issued 250,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$12,500.

d) Warrants

A continuity of the warrants outstanding as at November 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Number	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, November 30, 2017	1,650,000	0.04
Issued	240,000	0.15
Expired	(1,650,000)	0.04
Balance, November 30, 2018	240,000	0.15
Issued	7,068,047	0.08
Exercised	(36,960)	(0.15)
Balance, November 30, 2019	7,271,087	0.08

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7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

d) Warrants (continued)

A listing of warrants outstanding as at November 30, 2019 is as follows:

Expiry Date	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average years outstanding
June 15, 2020	203,040	\$0.004	0.02
May 31, 2021	7,068,047	\$0.07	1.46
Total	7,271,087		1.47

The inputs used in the Black-Scholes calculation for the 2019 warrants are as follows:

	2019	2018
Share price	\$0.075	\$0.15
Risk-free dividend rate	1.44%	1.88%
Expected life of warrants	2	2
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%
Annualized volatility	136%	156%

d) Stock options

During the period ended November 30, 2018, the Company adopted a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, the Company can issue up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares as incentive stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company. The Plan limits the number of stock options which may be granted to any one individual to not more than 5% of the total issued common shares of the Company in any 12 month period. The Plan also limits the stock options which may be granted to any one individual if the exercise would result in the issuance of common shares more than 2% in any 12 month period. The number of options granted to any one consultant or a person employed to provide investor relations activities in any 12 month period must not exceed 2% of the total issued common shares of the Company. As well, stock options granted under the Plan may be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the Board of Directors.

On December 29, 2017, the Company granted 700,000 stock options to certain directors and officers of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.20 for a period of ten years from the date of grant. On February 22, 2018 the number of stock options was reduced to 665,000 and on April 19, 2018 the exercise price was reduced to \$0.15. The fair value of these options was calculated to be \$98,348. The remaining expected life as at November 30, 2019 is 8.08 years.

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7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

e) Stock options (continued)

A continuity of the options outstanding and exercisable as at November 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Number	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, November 30, 2017	-	-
Issued	665,000	0.15
Balance, November 30, 2018	665,000	0.15
Issued	-	-
Balance, November 30, 2019	665,000	0.15

The inputs used in the Black-Scholes calculation for the stock options are as follows:

	2019	2018
Share price	-	\$0.15
Risk-free dividend rate	-	1.88%
Expected life of options	-	2
Dividend rate	-	0.00%
Annualized volatility	-	156%

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND 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. 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.

The Company had incurred the following key management personnel cost from related parties:

	Year ended November 30, 2019	Year ended November 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Management fees	42,000	36,000
Share-based payments	-	98,348
Total	42,000	134,348

Management fees and share-based payments were incurred from a director and a company owned by a director of the Company. Key management includes directors and key officers of the Company, including the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

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9. INCOME TAXES

The Company has losses carried forward of approximately \$414,000 (2018 - \$241,000) available to reduce income taxes in future years which expire starting in 2037.

The Company has not recognized any deferred income tax assets. The Company recognizes deferred income tax assets based on the extent to which it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be realized during the carry forward years to utilize all deferred tax assets.

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

	Year ended November 30, 2019	Year ended November 30, 2018
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
	\$	\$
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(46,000)	(80,000)
Effect of income taxes of:		
Permanent differences and other	(7,000)	27,000
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	53,000	53,000
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

The temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets not recognized are presented below:

	November 30, 2019	November 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry forwards	112,000	64,000
Shares issuance cost	5,000	-
Deferred tax assets not recognized	(117,000)	(64,000)
	-	-

10. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and exploration of its resource property. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

The Company considers the aggregate of its share capital, contributed surplus and deficit as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

International Financial Reporting Standards 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) 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. derived from prices); and

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial assets include cash, which is classified as Level 1. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair values due to the relatively short years of maturity of these instruments.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as at November 30, 2019 are as follows:

As at November 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash	478,345	-	-	478,345

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments approximates their carrying value as at November 30, 2019 because of the demand nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments include cash and accounts payable. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

(i) *Currency risk*

The Company's expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's corporate office is based in Canada and current exposure to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval and acceptance by regulatory authorities.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the variable rate of interest earned on bank deposits. The fair value interest rate risk on bank deposits is insignificant as the deposits are short - term.

The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations.

(iii) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high quality financial institution.

(iv) *Liquidity risk*

In the management of liquidity risk of the Company, the Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and the flexibility through the use of borrowings. Management closely monitors the liquidity position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations.