DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOVEMBER 30, 2019 and 2018

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

DeVISSER GRAY LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Dajin Lithium Corp. (formerly Dajin Resources Corp.),

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dajin Lithium Corp. (formerly Dajin Resources Corp.) (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at November 30, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated 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 (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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our 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 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has not achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $27,612,030 since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its exploration and evaluation activities, its ability to attain profitable operations to generate funds and/or its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet its current and future obligations. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate 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. The other information comprises the information included in "Management's Discussion and Analysis", but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated 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 Keith Macdonald.

De Visser Gray LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC, Canada
May 12, 2020

DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY – DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND NOVEMBER 30, 2018
(Stated in Canadian dollars)

	Note	November 30, 2019 $	November 30, 2018 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		21,127	-
Marketable securities	5	2,063	100,866
Receivables		-	4,036
Prepaid expenses	9	6,900	8,774
		30,090	113,676
Equipment		-	1,626
Investment in Dajin Resources S.A.	6	584,426	1,432,702
Prepaid capital contribution	6	53,756	-
Resource property costs	7	3,273,138	3,678,679
Reclamation bonds	7	235,603	372,902
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,177,013**	**5,599,585**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank indebtedness		-	2,325
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	140,996	1,228,806
Loans payable	9,10	146,454	149,689
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**287,450**	**1,380,820**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	8	28,182,145	28,182,145
Contributed surplus	8	3,319,448	3,290,298
Accumulated deficit		(27,612,030)	(27,253,678)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		3,889,563	4,218,765
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**4,177,013**	**5,599,585**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Brian Findlay"
Director

"Catherine Hickson"
Director

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

DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY -DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Years Ended November 30, 2019 $	2018 $
EXPENSES			
Accounting and audit fees		52,400	39,572
Administration fees	9	-	84,000
Amortization		1,627	11,230
Bank charges and interest		1,118	1,351
Consulting fees	9	-	139,170
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(26,498)	45,785
Interest	10	23,100	-
Investor relations		29,202	9,911
Legal and professional fees		90,154	69,030
Listing, filing and transfer agent fees		16,253	37,504
Marketing and advertising		56,645	93,063
Office administration and general		19,547	41,996
Rent	9	55,571	53,584
Share-based payments	8	29,150	357,180
Travel, conferences and promotion		13,664	95,634
Wages and benefits		140,975	144,215
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS		(502,908)	(1,223,225)
OTHER INCOME (LOSS):			
Arbitration settlement	7	(46,945)	-
Write-off of accounts payable	9	189,373	-
Write-off of resource property costs	7	-	(50,807)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities		(750)	(180,705)
Realized gain (loss) on marketable securities		2,878	(63,431)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(358,352)	(1,518,168)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE		(0.00)	(0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING		152,295,508	150,656,922

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

DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY – DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Stock				
	Issued Shares	Amount $	Contributed Surplus $	Accumulated Deficit $	Total $
	(Note 8)		(Note 8)		
Balance, November 30, 2017	148,918,508	27,876,890	3,030,553	(25,735,510)	5,171,933
Shares issued for cash:					
On exercise of share purchase options - $0.05	2,750,000	137,500	-	-	137,500
On exercise of share purchase options - $0.06	150,000	9,000	-	-	9,000
On exercise of share purchase options - $0.07	50,000	3,500	-	-	3,500
On exercise of share purchase options - $0.16	77,000	12,320	-	-	12,320
On exercise of share purchase warrants - $0.13	350,000	45,500	-	-	45,500
Allocation of options exercised *	-	97,435	(97,435)	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	357,180	-	357,180
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,518,168)	(1,518,168)
Balance, November 30, 2018	152,295,508	28,182,145	3,290,298	(27,253,678)	4,218,765
Share-based payments	-	-	29,150	-	29,150
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(358,352)	(358,352)
Balance, November 30, 2019	152,295,508	28,182,145	3,319,448	(27,612,030)	3,889,563

** Representative of the fair value of share-based payment amounts originally recorded in contributed surplus.*

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

DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY – DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Years Ended November 30, 2019	2018
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	(358,352)	(1,518,168)
Add items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	1,626	11,230
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(25,199)	39,931
Share-based payments	29,150	357,180
Write-off of accounts payable	(189,373)	-
Write-off of resource property costs	-	50,807
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	750	180,705
Realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	(2,878)	63,431
Net change in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(1,034)	8,341
Prepaid expenses	1,874	28,811
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(519)	204,913
Net cash used in operating activities	(543,955)	(572,819)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment of) proceeds from bank indebtedness	(2,325)	2,325
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	-	207,820
Proceeds from issuance of loans payable	210,424	196,689
Repayment of loans payable	(226,281)	(47,000)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(18,182)	359,834
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Resource property additions, net	(460,521)	(601,954)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	100,931	49,019
Reclamation bonds (purchased) refunded, net	148,334	(347,725)
Proceeds on earn-in termination	794,520	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	583,264	(900,660)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR	21,127	(1,113,645)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVLAENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	-	1,113,645
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	21,127	-

Non-Cash Transactions – Note 13

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DAJIN LITHIUM CORP.
(FORMERLY – DAJIN RESOURCES CORP.)
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS
OR THE YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	USA Nevada $
ACQUISITION COSTS		
Balance November 30, 2017		420,297
Staking and filing fees		165,714
Balance November 30, 2018		586,011
Staking and filing fees		99,900
Balance, November 30, 2019		685,911
DEFERRED EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS		
Balance, November 30, 2017		1,868,683
Drilling		40,462
Geological consulting	9	234,338
Mapping		11,092
Reports		155
Road and drill pad construction	7	1,073,885
Travel and accommodations		1,517
Write-off of resource property costs		(50,807)
Cost recoveries		(86,657)
Balance, November 30, 2018		3,092,668
Geological consulting	7, 9	7,599
Road and drill pad construction	7	6,206
Survey		2,393
Cost recoveries		(5,318)
Road and drill pad construction recovery	7	(516,321)
Balance, November 30, 2019		2,587,227
TOTAL RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS		
As at November 30, 2018		3,678,679
As at November 30, 2019		3,273,138

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

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Dajin Lithium Corp. (the "Company") (formerly known as Dajin Resources Corp.) is an exploration stage company incorporated under the British Columbia Company Act on August 5, 1987 and is publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange and the OTC Market.

The Company's principal business activities include acquiring and developing mineral properties. At November 30, 2019, the Company's principal mineral interests are located in Argentina and the United States and it has not yet been determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for Dajin Resources S.A. and resource property costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the resource properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 450 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1H2.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2020.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company was not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at November 30, 2019, the Company had not advanced its resource properties to commercial production. At November 30, 2019, the Company has not achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $27,612,030 since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its exploration and evaluation activities, its ability to attain profitable operations to generate funds and/or its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet its current and future obligations. Although the Company has been successful in the past in raising funds to continue operations, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION – (cont'd)

Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 further periods if the review affects both current and future periods. See Note 4 for use of estimates and judgments made by management in the application of IFRS.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dajin Resources (US) Corp. (United States). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefit from its activities. All inter-company accounts have been eliminated.

b) Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common stock. The dilutive effect of options and warrants and their equivalent is computed by application of the treasury stock method and the effect of convertible securities by the "if converted" method. Diluted amounts are not presented when the effect of the computations are anti-dilutive due to the losses incurred. Accordingly, there is no difference in the amounts presented for basic and diluted loss per share.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

c) Resource Property Costs

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized in addition to the acquisition costs. Mineral exploration costs are capitalized on an individual prospect basis until such time as an economic ore body is defined or the prospect is abandoned. Costs for a producing prospect are amortized on a unit-of-production method based on the estimated life of the ore reserves, while those costs for the prospects abandoned are written off.

On an annual basis or when impairment indicators arise, the Company evaluates the future recoverability of its mineral property costs. Impairment losses or write-downs are recorded in the event the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated indicated future cash flows attributable to such assets.

The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped mineral property is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to its properties are in good standing.

Management's capitalization of exploration and development costs and assumptions regarding the future recoverability of such costs are subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Management's assessment of recoverability is based on, among other things, the Company's estimate of current mineral reserves and resources which are supported by geological estimates, estimated commodity prices, and the procurement of all necessary regulatory permits and approvals. These assumptions and estimates could change in the future and this could materially affect the carrying value and the ultimate recoverability of the amounts recorded for mineral properties.

Mineral exploration tax credits are recorded in the accounts when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions needed to obtain the credits. These non-repayable mineral tax credits are earned in respect to exploration costs incurred in British Columbia, Canada and are recorded as a reduction of the related deferred exploration expenditures.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

d) Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

e) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

The Company follows the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in a private placement are determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value on the announcement date and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants.

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and escrow shares are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the stock options, share purchase warrants or escrow shares enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.

Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair market value reduced by an estimate of transaction costs normally incurred when issuing shares for cash, as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

e) Share Capital – (cont'd)

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of share capital financing are charged against share capital. Share issue costs incurred in advance of share subscriptions are recorded as non-current deferred charges. Share issue costs related to uncompleted share subscriptions are charged to operations.

f) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the financial statements. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. 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 comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Compensation expense on stock options granted to non-employees is measured at the earlier of the completion of performance and the date the options are vested using the fair value method and is recorded as an expense in the same period as if the Company had paid cash for the goods or services received.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes 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 contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital along with 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 Company 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.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

g) Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is never reversed.

h) Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates is capitalized to the amount of the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as the related asset.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss for the period. As at November 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company is not aware of any reclamation costs and no amounts have been recorded.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

i) Translation of Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiary is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the subsidiary that has operations in the United States is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined and not subsequently restated.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

j) Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively as of December 1, 2018. Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Financial Assets - Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), or through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains or losses are recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents and reclamation bonds as amortized cost. The Company has classified its marketable securities as FVTPL.

Financial Assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, the 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.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

j) Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

Financial Assets – Measurement – (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. These are the measurement categories under which the Company classifies its financial assets:

- 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 in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through OCI ("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.
- Fair value through profit or loss: 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 Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period which it arises.

Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured 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 of the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset 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 income (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.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

j) Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL and amortized cost.

A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The fair value changes to financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as follows: the amount of change in 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 designate any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

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 rate method. The Company classifies its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable as financial liabilities held at amortized cost.

k) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of the investee unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are recognized initially at cost. The financial statements include the Company's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Company from the date that significant influence or joint control commences, until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the Company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Company has obligation, or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (cont'd)

l) Accounting standard issued but not yet applied

The following new standards and interpretations are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 16, *Leases* (effective January 1, 2019) introduces new requirements for leases. Under IFRS 16, all leases are required to be accounted for as finance leases rather than operating leases, where the required lease payments are disclosed as a commitment in the notes to the financial statements. As a result, leased assets ("right-of-use" assets) and the related lease liability will be required to be recognized on the statement of financial position.

The Company anticipates that there will be no material changes to the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

NOTE 4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Information about critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

i) Resource property expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for resource property expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period the new information becomes available.

ii) Impairment

At each reporting period, assets, specifically resource property costs, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. The assessment of the carrying amount often requires estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and future operating performance.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS – (cont'd)

iii) Going concern

The Company uses judgment in determining its ability to continue as a going concern in order to discharge its current liabilities via raising additional financing.

iv) Investment in Dajin Resources S.A.

The accounting for investments in other companies can vary depending on the degree of control and influence over those other companies. Management is required to assess at each reporting date the Company's control and influence over these other companies. Management has used its judgment to determine which companies are controlled and require consolidation and those which are significantly influenced and require equity accounting. The Company has diluted its interest in its previously wholly-owned subsidiary Dajin Resources S.A. ("Dajin S.A.") to 49%, therefore it does not have the current ability to control the key operating activities of the company. Pursuant to the Shareholders and Operating Agreements entered into by the companies, Lithium S Holding Corporation ("Lithium H"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of LSC Lithium Corporation ("LSC"), was appointed operator for the earn-in period and the board of directors of Dajin S.A. is comprised of two directors appointed by Lithium H and one director appointed by the Company. The operator prepares and submits annual budgets and programs to the board for approval and has sole and exclusive right and authority to manage, direct and supervise all operations for and on behalf of Dajin S.A. Management has determined that the Company does not have significant influence over Dajin S.A. Accordingly, the investment in Dajin S.A. is accounted for at cost and not as an investment in associate (Note 6).

NOTE 5 MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consist of equity securities over which the Company does not have control or significant influence. Unrealized gains and losses due to period end revaluations to fair value are included in comprehensive loss for the period. At November 30, 2019, the Company owned nil (2018 – 140,415) shares of LSC Lithium Corporation, 18,750 (2017 – 18,750) shares of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. and nil (2018 – 150,000) shares of Cypress Development Corp., the shares of which are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange.

	2019 $	2018 $
Marketable securities – fair value	2,063	100,866
Marketable securities – cost	2,813	230,040

During 2019, 140,415 (2018 – 86,500) shares of LSC Lithium Corporation. were disposed of for proceeds of $75,676 (2018 – $49,019) and 150,000 (2018 – nil) shares of Cypress Development Corp. were disposed of for proceeds of $25,255 (2018 – nil).

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 6 INVESTMENT IN DAJIN RESOURCES S.A.

On October 25, 2016, the Company completed a share purchase agreement with Lithium H, whereby Lithium H acquired, and can maintain, a 51% interest in Dajin S.A. by making a cash payment of $1,000,000 ($865,000 received by the Company net of applicable Argentine tax of 13.5% on the gross proceeds) and agreeing to expend a total of $2,000,000 on concessions held by Dajin S.A.

On September 30, 2019, the Company, its subsidiary, Lithium H and LSC Lithium entered into an irrevocable offer of amendment to the share purchase and shareholder agreements (the "Agreements") dated October 25, 2016, to amend the Agreements. Pursuant to the amendment agreement, the Agreements were modified as follows:

- The original earn-in provisions were terminated on payment of US$600,000 ($794,520) to the Company. This payment constitutes full, sole and complete compensation for Lithium H failing to incur the funding amount of expenditures. Any and all similar earn-in provisions established and regulated within the shareholders agreement were revoked and terminated;
- The terminated earn-in program was replaced by a new exploration program. The parties will make the necessary contributions to fund the exploration program in accordance with their proportionate interest (being the Company 49% and Lithium H 51%) and following the provisions set forth in the shareholder agreement;
- Lithium H applied the $135,000 in Argentine tax withheld by paying the applicable withholding tax plus interest ($81,244) and agreeing to credit the remaining amount ($53,756) on behalf of the Company as a capital contribution in Dajin S.A. when required by the Operator, under the operating agreement, to fund the relevant costs and investments associated with the new exploration program or any other activity to be made in relation with the project;
- The Dajin S.A. shares being held in escrow were released to Lithium H; and
- Lithium H and LSC Lithium were fully released from any and all past obligations and liabilities regarding any kind of reporting and other related information duties which may exist under the Agreements and the operating agreement.

The established amount and carrying amount of the investment in Dajin S.A. is summarized as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Net assets of Dajin S.A. disposed of	1,344,721	1,344,721
Gain on deconsolidation	17,681	17,681
Resource property costs reclassified	935,300	935,300
Net proceeds received from Lithium S	(865,000)	(865,000)
Established amount	1,432,702	1,432,702
Earn-in termination payment	(794,520)	-
Adjustment to Argentine tax withheld	(53,756)	-
Balance at November 30	584,426	1,432,702

See Note 4.

NOTE 7 RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS

Nevada Properties

At November 30, 2019, the Company held a 100% interest in 10 placer claims in the Alkali Spring valley of Esmeralda County, Nevada.

At November 30, 2019, the Company held a 100% interest in 403 placer claims in the Teels Marsh valley of Mineral County, Nevada.

Alkali Springs

In June 2015, the Company submitted an application for permit to appropriate the public waters of the state of Nevada ("application for water rights") for the purpose of temporary mining and milling use to develop non-potable lithium brine extraction processing alternatives for Alkali Lake playa in the Alkali Springs valley.

On November 6, 2018, the Company entered into a Letter Agreement with Cypress Development Corp. ("Cypress") for the exploration and development of the Company's Alkali Spring valley Lithium property.

On November 5, 2019, the agreement with Cypress on the Alkali Spring valley Lithium property was terminated.

Teels Marsh

On April 25, 2018, pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding dated August 22, 2017, the Company entered into a Definitive Agreement (the "DA") with Geothermal Development Associates ("GDA") for the purpose of working together to develop the geothermal resources that can be used for the production of heat and/or electrical energy for use by a potential lithium plant or sold to third parties. GDA holds two geothermal lease blocks of land in Teels Marsh valley. The Company will pay all fees and costs, including annual geothermal lease rental payments, related to the initial stages of geothermal exploration that it conducts and is responsible for all project management related to exploration and development of the geothermal resource. GDA has input into decisions regarding any major work.

On January 22, 2018, the Company, through its subsidiary, entered into a services agreement with a company to act as general contractor (the "contractor") for a road construction and ancillary facilities project in the Teels Marsh valley. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was charged US$963,555 ($1,243,839) of which US$652,017 ($865,618) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at November 30, 2018. During the year ended November 30, 2019:

- The contractor filed a mechanic's lien in the amount of US$662,666 on January 9, 2019 against certain unpatented mining claims and water rights in the Teels Marsh valley, for uncompensated work under the contract, plus interest and costs;
- The Company made a partial payment of US$100,000 and on April 18, 2019 the contractor filed a partial release of claim, reducing the amount claimed in the lien to $562,666, plus interest and costs;
- The Company and the contractor entered into an arbitration agreement on July 2, 2019;

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 7 RESOURCE PROPERTY COSTS – (cont'd)

Nevada Properties – (cont'd)

Teels Marsh – (cont'd)

- An arbitration hearing was held on October 15, 2019 with the arbitrator finding that US$600,000 was reasonably due under the contract and awarding the contractor damages of US$154,655 (being US$600,000 less amounts previously paid) plus costs, interest and attorney's fees;
- The contractor requested an award of costs, interest and attorney's fees totalling US$34,260 on October 24, 2019, to which the Company objected;
- On November 14, 2019, the arbitrator awarded the amount requested plus a per diem per day until paid; and
- The Company paid the amounts outstanding and on November 21, 2019 the contractor filed a full release of lien.

These transactions are summarized as follows:

	$	US$
Geological consulting	163,749	126,868
Road and drill pad construction	1,080,090	836,687
Costs charged	1,243,839	963,555
Reversal on arbitration	(516,321)	(400,032)
Costs incurred	727,518	563,523
Costs, interest and attorney's fees	46,945	35,326
Net amount payable	774,463	598,849
Foreign exchange adjustment	13,941	-
Payments	(788,404)	(598,849)
Balance at November 30, 2019	-	-

The Company's 100% interest in these placer claims is held in their wholly owned US subsidiary, Dajin Resources (US) Corp.

During the year ended November 30, 2019, the Company was refunded $148,334 (USD$111,622) of reclamation bonds relating to the Teels Marsh project.

During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company was refunded $25,177 (USD$19,507) of reclamation bonds relating to Nevada properties, and has purchased a new reclamation bond for the Teels Marsh project in the amount of $372,902 (USD$288,341).

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 8 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value
Unlimited preferred shares without par value

Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves:

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's Statement of Financial Position include 'Contributed Surplus', and 'Accumulated Deficit'.

'Contributed Surplus' is used to recognize the value of stock option grants and share warrants prior to exercise.

'Accumulated Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from losses from year to year.

Commitments:

Share-Based Compensation Plan

The Company has granted employees and directors common share purchase options. These options are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant.

A summary of the status of the stock option plan as of November 30, 2019 and 2018 and changes during the years then ended is presented below:

	November 30,			
	Shares	2019 Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Shares	2018 Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding, at beginning of year	11,542,000	0.13	8,669,000	0.12
Expired/cancelled	(6,842,000)	0.15	(750,000)	0.14
Granted	1,750,000	0.05	6,650,000	0.11
Exercised	-	-	(3,027,000)	0.05
Outstanding, at end of year	6,450,000	0.09	11,542,000	0.13
Options exercisable at end of the year	6,450,000	0.09	11,542,000	0.13
Weighted-average remaining life, in years		2.84		3.10

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 8 SHARE CAPITAL – (cont'd)

Commitments – (cont'd):

Share-Based Compensation Plan (cont'd)

At November 30, 2019, the Company has 6,450,000 share purchase options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
100,000	$0.06	April 1, 2020
50,000	$0.07	August 25, 2020
1,250,000	$0.10	September 4, 2021
750,000	$0.05	September 2, 2022
1,000,000	$0.05	October 18, 2022
400,000	$0.10	October 4, 2021
2,900,000	$0.10	October 4, 2023
6,450,000		

During the year ended November 30, 2019, the Company cancelled 6,842,000 share purchase options with exercise prices of $0.05 - $0.16. On September 22, 2019, the Company granted 750,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.05 per share and expiring on September 2, 2022. On October 18, 2019, the Company granted 1,000,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.05 per share and expiring on October 18, 2022. These stock options vest at the date of the grant.

On June 26, 2018, the Company granted 500,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.10 per share and expiring on June 25, 2020. These stock options vest at the date of grant.

On September 4, 2018, the Company granted 1,900,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.10 per share and expiring on September 4, 2021. These stock options vest at the date of grant.

On October 4, 2018, the Company granted 3,300,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.10 per share. 400,000 of these share purchase options expire on October 4, 2021, and the remaining 2,900,000 share purchase options expire on October 4, 2023. These stock options vest at the date of grant.

During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company cancelled 750,000 share purchase options exercisable at $0.14 per share.

The Company employed the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions.

	2019	2018
Risk free interest rate	1.50 % - 1.54%	1.67% - 2.43%
Expected life of options in years	3 years	2 – 5 years
Expected volatility	71.37% - 71.48%	64.28% - 78.76%
Dividend per share	-	-
Forfeiture rate	-	-

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 8 SHARE CAPITAL – (cont'd)

Commitments – (cont'd)

Share-Based Compensation Plan – (cont'd)

During the year ended November 30, 2019, compensation expense of $29,150 (2018: $357,180) was recognized for options granted and vested during the year.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, the existing model may not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of its stock options.

Share Purchase Warrants

On December 5, 2017, 350,000 share purchase warrants were exercised for total proceeds of $45,500. These warrants were deemed to have been exercised during the Early Exercise Period, and therefore, the Company issued 175,000 warrants, exercisable at $0.17 per share, and expiring on November 29, 2018.

As at November 30, 2019 and November 30, 2018, the Company has no share purchase warrants outstanding.

A summary of the status of share purchase warrants as of November 30, 2019 and 2018 and changes during the years then ended is presented below:

	November 30,			
		2019		2018
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Outstanding, at beginning of year	-	-	8,330,277	0.19
Issued	-	-	175,000	0.17
Exercised	-	-	(350,000)	0.13
Expired	-	-	(8,155,277)	0.20
Outstanding, at end of year	-	-	-	-

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred the following charges with directors and officers of the Company and companies controlled by the directors:

	2019 $	2018 $
Wages and benefits	57,876	57,876
Share-based payments	-	10,747
	57,876	68,623
Key management compensation		
Administration fees	-	84,000
Consulting fees – resource property costs	-	40,458
Consulting fees – operating expenses	-	116,500
Rent reimbursement	55,571	53,584
Share-based payments	-	134,333
	55,571	428,875
	113,447	497,498

These charges were measured by the exchange amount that is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

Included in November 30, 2019 accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $10,565 (2018: $189,179) of reimbursable expenses (2018: reimbursable expenses, administration fees and consulting fees) owing to companies with common officers and directors. As at November 30, 2019, a company controlled by the chief executive officer of the Company agreed to waive its administration fees for the year and the amount payable to it at year end and a company controlled by the chief operating officer of the Company agreed to waive its consulting fees for the year and the amount payable to it at year end. Accordingly, $84,000 in administration fees and $90,000 in consulting fees were reversed and $134,864 in accounts payable were written off.

Included in November 30, 2019 loans payable is $146,454 (2018: $74,350) owing to certain officers and directors of the Company (Note 10).

Included in November 30, 2019 prepaid expenses are rent and expense reimbursements of $4,900 (2018: $4,571) to companies with common directors.

Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due on demand.

NOTE 10 LOANS PAYABLE

During the year ended November 30, 2019, the Company received multiple loans totaling $210,424. The Company repaid $226,281 of these loans during the year, resulting in a loans payable balance of $146,454 at November 30, 2019. At the time of payment, $23,100 (2018: $nil) in bonus interest was paid to unrelated individuals.

During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company received multiple loans totaling $196,689. The Company repaid $47,000 of these loans during the year, resulting in a loans payable balance of $149,689 at November 30, 2018.

NOTE 10 LOANS PAYABLE – (cont'd)

These loans are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand.

NOTE 11 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development 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 Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage. As such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company 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 Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended November 30, 2019. Neither the Company nor its subsidiary is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash and cash equivalents by placing it with institutions of high credit worthiness. As at November 30, 2019 the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. At November 30, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $21,127 (2018 - $nil) and current liabilities of $287,450 (2018 - $1,380,820). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

NOTE 12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – (cont'd)

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. When excess cash exists, the Company's current policy is to invest the excess cash in short-term deposits with its banking institutions. The Company monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of the financial institutions with which they are held.

(d) Price risk

The ability of the Company to finance the exploration and development of its properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the commodity prices of industrial minerals (Lithium, Boron and Potassium), and precious and base metals. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. Sensitivity to price risk relative to earnings is remote since the Company has not established any reserves or production. The Company is also exposed to the risk of equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company monitors commodity prices of industrial minerals, precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market in general to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

(e) Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following is "reasonably possible" during the upcoming financial year:

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the world market price of precious metals. Precious metal prices have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of industrial minerals and precious metals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of November 30, 2019, the Company was not an industrial mineral or precious metal producer. As a result, commodity price risk largely affects the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

(f) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's operations are carried out in the Canada, United States and Argentina. As at November 30, 2019, the Company had accounts payable of $34,378 (2018: $671,360) denominated in US dollars. These factors expose the Company to foreign currency exchange rate risk, which could have an adverse effect on the profitability of the Company. The Company currently does not plan to enter into foreign currency future contracts to mitigate this risk.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 13 NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The following non-cash investing and financing activities were excluded from the statements of cash flows:

- At November 30, 2019, the Company had $11,632 (2018: $892,976) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to resource property costs.
- $11,504 (2018: $nil) was transferred from accounts payable and accrued liabilities to loans payable.
- $nil (2018: $97,435) was transferred from contributed surplus to share capital on the exercise of stock options.
- The Company received marketable securities valued at $nil (2018: $22,500) pursuant to certain property option agreements. (Notes 5 and 7).

NOTE 14 CORPORATION INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of Canadian income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

	2019	2018
Corporate tax rate	26.99%	26.99%
	$	$
Net loss for the year before income taxes	(358,352)	(1,518,168)
Expected income tax recovery	(96,800)	(409,700)
Net adjustment for deductible and non-deductible amounts	600	191,100
Change in unrecognized benefit of tax pool assets	96,200	218,600
Total income tax recovery	-	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets:		
Capital loss carry-forwards	42,000	50,000
Resource properties	1,494,000	1,494,000
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	2,141,000	1,949,000
Share issue costs and other	6,000	36,000
Equipment	35,000	34,000
	3,718,000	3,563,000
Valuation allowance	(3,718,000)	(3,563,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	-	-

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 14 CORPORATION INCOME TAXES – (cont'd)

The Company has non-capital losses available to reduce taxable income in Canada that expire in stages through 2039 as follows:

	Canada $	USA $
2026	325,000	-
2027	67,000	-
2028	489,000	-
2029	276,000	-
2030	574,000	-
2031	672,000	-
2032	359,000	-
2033	569,000	-
2034	545,000	2,000
2035	914,000	-
2036	772,000	-
2037	829,000	3,000
2038	1,173,000	-
2039	309,000	52,000
	7,873,000	57,000

The Company has capital losses totaling approximately $308,000 which may be carried forward and applied against capital gains in future years. Subject to certain restrictions, the Company also has resource property expenditures of approximately $5,534,000 available to reduce taxable income in future years.

Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and resource deductions have not been recognized in these financial statements and have been offset by a valuation allowance.

The Company has in the past renounced exploration expenditures to investors in flow-through shares.

NOTE 15 SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment, mineral exploration. As at November 30, 2019, its mineral properties and head office are located in three geographic locations: Canada, Argentina and the United States.

The Company's net loss is allocated to the geographic segments as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Net loss:		
Canada	(336,648)	(1,427,667)
United States	(21,704)	(90,501)
	(358,352)	(1,518,168)

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTE 15 SEGMENTED INFORMATION – (cont'd)

The Company's total assets are allocated to the geographic segments as follows:

Total Assets:	2019 $	2018 $
Canada	30,090	115,302
Argentina	638,182	1,432,702
United States	3,508,741	4,051,581
	4,177,013	5,599,585

NOTE 16 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to November 30, 2019, the Company granted 1,600,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.05 per share on December 30, 2019 and expiring on December 30, 2021 and granted 3,200,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.05 per share on February 28, 2020 and expiring on February 28, 2025.