Surge Exploration Inc.

Interim Financial Statements

For the Three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

Surge Exploration Inc.
Interim Statements of Financial Position
31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	5	**33,710**	104,489
Asset held for sale	7	**-**	61,250
Marketable securities		**263,500**	-
Amount receivable	6	**29,212**	24,650
Prepaid expenses		**67,623**	67,623
		394,045	258,012
Exploration and evaluation properties	7	**48,457**	273,458
Total assets		**442,502**	531,470
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8,9	**210,683**	187,374
		210,683	187,374
Equity			
Share capital	10	**17,611,974**	17,611,974
Contributed surplus	10	**1,718,331**	1,718,331
Deficit		**(19,098,486)**	(18,986,209)
Total equity		**231,819**	344,096
Total equity and liabilities		**442,502**	531,470

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1), **Commitments and contingencies** (Note 16) and **Subsequent events** (Note 18)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

"Richard Wilson" — Richard Wilson

"Gordon Jung" — Gordon Jung

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

Surge Exploration Inc.
Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
		$	$
Administration expenses			
Consulting	9	**63,000**	106,584
Insurance		**-**	9,000
Legal		**12,541**	7,185
Marketing and communications		**-**	92,445
Office expenses	9	**240**	3,486
Rent	9	**4,500**	7,853
Service charges		**450**	596
Telephone	9	**-**	86
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		**8,796**	26,790
Travel, lodging and food		**-**	967
Loss before other items		**(89,527)**	(254,992)
Other income (expense)			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		**-**	(7,098)
Impairment marketable securities		**(22,750)**	
Write-off of exploration and evaluation properties	7	**-**	(2,431)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(112,277)**	(264,521)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	11	**(0.00)**	(0.00)

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

Surge Exploration Inc.
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		**(112,277)**	(264,521)
Adjustment for:			
Share-based payments	10		
Write down of exploration and evaluation properties	7		2,431
Impairment marketable securities		**22,750**	
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable		**(4,561)**	733
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		**-**	-
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		**23,309**	43,420
Cash used in operating activities		**(70,779)**	(217,937)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures	7	**-**	(22,431)
Cash from in investing activities		**-**	(22,431)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Exercise of warrants	10	**-**	40,000
Cash from financing activities		**-**	40,000
Decrease in cash		**(70,779)**	(203,368)
Cash, beginning of period		**104,489**	282,236
Cash, end of period		**33,710**	81,868

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 12)

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

Surge Exploration Inc.

Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common shares	Common shares	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balances, 31 December 2018	**74,864,260**	**16,582,174**	**1,718,331**	**(17,408,630)**	**891,875**
Shares issued for Warrants	1,000,000	40,000	-	-	40,000
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(264,521)	(264,521)
Balances, 31 March 2019	**75,864,260**	**16,582,174**	**1,718,331**	**(17,673,151)**	**667,354**
Balances, 31 December 2019	**99,344,260**	**17,611,974**	**1,718,331**	**(18,986,209)**	**344,096**
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(112,277)	(112,277)
Balances, 31 March 2020	**99,344,260**	**17,611,974**	**1,718,331**	**19,098,486**	**231,819**

See – Notes 7 and 10

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Surge Exploration Inc. (formerly Copper Creek Gold Corp.), (the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on 19 June 1987 and continued to the jurisdiction of the Canada Business Corporation Act on 13 August 1997. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under symbol SUR. The Company is engaged in acquisition and exploration of resource property interests.

On 1 May 2018, the Company changed its name to Surge Exploration Inc. and split its share capital on a two (2) new common share without par value for every one (1) existing common share without par value. The Company's number of outstanding options and warrants and the accompanying exercise prices were on the same basis. Unless otherwise stated, the number of shares, options, warrants and the exercise prices of options and warrants presented in these consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to include the effect of this share split.

On 20 April 2018, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary called Surge Exploration Chile SpA. The head office and principal address is located at Suite 1220, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2.

1.1 Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. At 31 March 2020, The Company had cash of $33,710 (2019: $104,489) and incurred accumulated losses of $19,098,486 (2019: $18,986,209) since inception and management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether they contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the carrying amounts for exploration and evaluation property interests and related deferred exploration and development costs are entirely dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and achievement of future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any additional adjustments to the recoverability and classification of certain recorded assets amounts, classification of certain liabilities and changes to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss that might be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic known as COVID-19. This is causing significant financial market and social dislocation. This has also resulted in significant economic uncertainty and consequently, it is difficult to reliably measure the potential impact of this uncertainty on the Company's future financial results.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity interest at 31 March 2020	% Equity interest at 31 December 2019
Surge Exploration Chile SpA	Chile	100%	100%
Minera Arroyo Cobra	Mexico	98%*	98%*

*Two former officers of the Company owns 1% each of Minera Arroyo Cobra

As of 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Company's Mexican and Chilean subsidiaries were inactive.

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. 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 benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained to the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value (Note 13).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency, except where otherwise indicated and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.3 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Change in accounting policy

The IASB issued a number of new and revised IASs, IFRSs, amendments and related IFRIC interpretations which are effective for the Company's financial year beginning on 1 January 2019. For the purpose of preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements, the Company has consistently adopted all these new standards for the year ended 31 December 2019.

IFRS 16 Leases

On January 13, 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16, "Leases". This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. This new standard did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements because the Company does not have any leases.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect on that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated.

3.3 Exploration and evaluation properties

Following the acquisition of a legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition of the property are capitalized until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Mineral property acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair market value of common shares issued for mineral property interests based on the trading price of the shares. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Once commercial production has commenced, the net costs of the applicable property, will be charged to operations using the unit-of-production method based on reserves. Proceeds received from the sale of any interest in a property are first credited against the carrying value of the property, with any excess included in the statement of comprehensive loss for the period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates each property based on results to date to determine the nature of exploration work that is warranted in the future. Impairment may occur in the carrying value of mineral interests when one of the following conditions exists:

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Exploration and evaluation properties (continued)

i) The Company's work program on a property has significantly changed, so that previously identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;
ii) Exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or
iii) The remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

Once impairment has been determined, the carrying value will be written-down to net recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the property exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, the asset is written down accordingly. As a result, the direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to impairment of exploration and evaluation properties in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company may occasionally enter into property option agreements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration for the incurring of certain exploration and evaluation expenditures by the optionee which would otherwise have been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the property, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

3.4 Impairment of long-lived assets

The recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed when an event occurs that indicates impairment. Recoverability is based on factors such as future asset utilization and the future discounted cash flows expected to result from the use or sale of the related assets. An impairment loss is recognized in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. At that time, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which equals the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's 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, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, property and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. Any corresponding liabilities are recorded as provisions.

Property and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not amortized.

When major components of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of equipment.

Subsequent costs

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

Major maintenance and repairs

Maintenance and repair costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses

Gains and losses on disposal of property or equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized on a net basis within other income in profit or loss.

Amortization

Property and equipment are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, unless they are trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15, which shall be measured at their transaction price. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification based on both the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets as follows:

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial Assets at FVTOCI

The financial asset is subsequently measured at FVTOCI if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objectives are achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding or if an irrevocable election was made for certain equity instruments at initial recognition. After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized within other comprehensive income. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial Assets at FVTPL

A financial asset shall be measured at FVTPL if it is not measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. If the financial asset that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL is not acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, not part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or a derivative, the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent fair value changes of the equity instrument in OCI. Transaction costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. These assets are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives designed as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

3.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Company shall recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment. If the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance shall be measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, otherwise, it shall be measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

3.8 Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost unless they are financial liabilities at FVTPL (including derivatives that are liabilities). Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of a financial liability are included in the initial carrying value of financial liabilities if they are not measured at FVTPL. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized respectively in interest, other revenues and finance costs. Trade and other payables are included in this category of financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in net income (loss). Where the financial liability is designed as at FVTPL, only the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to the changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in OCI and the remaining amount of changes in fair value presented in profit or loss. Transaction costs on financial liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in profit or loss. Where a transfer does not result in a derecognition due to continuing involvement, the Company shall continue to recognize the transferred asset and recognize a financial liability of the consideration received.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed is recognized in profit or loss.

3.10 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates 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 provision.

3.11 Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Income taxes (continued)

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3.12 Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. 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. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

3.13 Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium reversal is recognized as a reduction in the deferred tax expense and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for qualifying Canadian resource property exploration expenditures, within the prescribed period.

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

3.14 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non- vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any 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.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares, in which case they are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, the shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16 Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's consolidated financial statements is provided below. The Company is evaluating the impact of these standards. Certain other new standards, amendments, and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Conceptual Framework and References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

On 29 March 2018, the IASB issued its revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. The revised Conceptual Framework does not constitute a substantial revision from the previously effective guidance but does provide additional guidance on topics not previously covered such as presentation and disclosure. The IASB also issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards to amend certain IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

As part of the annual improvements 2015-2017 cycle, this is an amendment to clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. A further amendment is made regarding the definition of a business, to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The effective date for the former amendment is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The effective date for the latter amendment is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

This is an amendment to sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The effective date for the amendment of IFRS 10 is for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by IASB. Earlier application is permitted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16 Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

These are amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 to revise the definition of 'material'. The new definition of material and the accompanying explanatory paragraphs are contained in IAS 1. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced with a reference to IAS 1. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining the point at which a property has economically recoverable resources, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop the property are capitalized into development assets. The determination may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the year when new information becomes available.

Determining whether to test for impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration assets requires management's judgment regarding the following factors, among others: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of the exploration assets are unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during the next period.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events occurred during the period that negatively affected the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor, default or the disappearance of an active market for a security. If the Company determines that a financial asset is impaired, judgment is required in assessing the available information in regards to the amount of impairment; however the final outcome may be materially different than the amount recorded as a financial asset.

Decommissioning and restoration costs

Management is not aware of any material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental provisions as at 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value and these estimates are updated annually. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the exploration and evaluation property. Such estimates are subject to change based on laws, regulators and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Share based payments

Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted in accordance with the accounting policy states in note 3.15. The fair value of stock options granted using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Under the residual method, one component is measured first and the residual amount is allocated to the remaining component. The Company measures the value of the common shares first. The balance, if any, is allocated to the warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Deferred income taxes

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that the cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date, if any, could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

5. CASH

The Company's cash is denominated in the following currencies:

As at	**31 March 2020**	31 December 2019
	$	$
Denominated in Canadian dollars	**32,153**	102,914
Denominated in U.S. dollars	**1,557**	1,575
Total cash	**33,710**	104,489

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has $109,521 (31 December 2019 $109,521) remaining to be spent on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures under the terms of the flow-through share agreements (Note 17).

6. AMOUNT RECEIVABLE

The Company qualifies for the Goods and Sales Tax (GST) input tax credits in the amount of $29,212 (31 December 2019: $24,650), which may change pursuant to an audit by the taxation authorities.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the period ended 31 March 2020:

	Hedge Hog Property	Mineral Mountain	Glencore Bucke	Teledyne Cobalt	Copper Porphyry	Trapper Lake	Quatse Lake	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ACQUISITION COSTS								
Balance, 1 January 2020	-	-	106,991	106,992	-	-	48,457	262,440
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposition	-	-	106,991	106,992	-	-	-	262,440
Balance, 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,457**	**48,457**
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS								
Balance, 1 January 2020	-	-	3,555	7,463	-	-	-	11,018
Field expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposition	-	-	3,555	7,463	-	-	-	11,018
Balance, 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total costs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,457**	**48,457**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	Hedge Hog Property	Mineral Mountain	Glencore Bucke	Teledyne Cobalt	Copper Porphyry	Trapper Lake	Quatse Lake	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ACQUISITION COSTS								
Balance, 1 January 2019	35,000	120,000	231,000	231,000	-	-	-	**617,000**
Additions	20,000	-	-	-	106,000	97,661	48,457	**272,118**
Write-down	(55,000)	(120,000)	(124,009)	(124,008)	(106,000)	(38,885)	-	**(567,902)**
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	(58,776)	-	**(58,776)**
Balance, 31 December 2019	-	-	**106,991**	**106,992**	-	-	**48,457**	**262,440**
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS								
Balance, 1 January 2019	70,075	-	3,555	7,463	-	-	-	**81,093**
Field expenses	48,885	3,855	-	-	-	2,474	-	**55,214**
Write-down	(118,960)	(3,855)	-	-	-	-	-	**(122,815)**
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	(2,474)	-	**(2,474)**
Balance, 31 December 2019	-	-	3,555	7,463	-	-	-	**11,018**
Total costs	-	-	**110,546**	**114,455**	-	-	**48,457**	**273,458**

Hedge Hog Property, Eastfield, Quesnel BC:

On 14 November 2017, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") to acquire the right to earn an undivided sixty percent (60%) interest in certain mineral claims located approximately 80 km northeast of the town of Quesnel, BC and 20 km north of the historic gold mining towns of Wells and Barkerville. Finder's fees of 200,000 common shares valued at $15,000 were paid in connection with this agreement.

On 10 October 2018, the Company and Eastfield amended the property option agreement as follows:

The first year anniversary date (14 November 2018) cited to satisfy the first year work commitment and to make further $20,000 option payment to continue with the agreement will be deferred until the later of 14 November 2018 or seven days after results of the soils and rocks currently in the laboratory have been received and copied to Surge. If at that time Surge wishes to continue with the agreement it must make the first anniversary option payment of $20,000 (paid) within five days. Any shortfall in the first year exploration expenditure requirement determined at this time will be added to the second year's work requirement provided that the amount is a firm commitment.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company paid $11,500 in cash as a reclamation security deposit with respect to the application to the government of British Columbia for a mining

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Hedge Hog Property, Eastfield, Quesnel BC (continued):

permit. The reclamation security deposit was written off in during the year ended 31 December 2019 as the property option agreement was terminated.

During the year ended 31 December 2019 the Company terminated the property option agreement and recognized a write off of $173,960.

Mineral Mountain Copper Gold Property

On 27 November 2018, the Company acquired a group of mineral claim blocks comprising of 19,665 hectares (197 sq km) in the Omineca region of north-central British Columbia for cash of $40,000 (paid) and 1,000,000 common shares of the Company valued at $80,000 (Note 10). The claims are 100% owned by the Company, subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval and are not subject to any royalty terms, back-in rights, payments or any other agreements and encumbrances. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the transaction on 4 December 2018 (Note 10).

During the year ended 31 December 2019 the Company decided not to continue with the property and recognized a write off of $123,855.

Glencore Bucke & Teledyne Cobalt Project:

On 7 May 2018, the Company entered into a property option agreement with LiCo Energy Metals Inc. ("Lico") to acquire, the right to earn an undivided and up to 60% interest in to the Glencore Bucke Property and Teledyne Cobalt Properties located in Bucke and Lorrain Townships, 6 km east-northeast of Cobalt, Ontario. The option agreement is "non-arms length" and is a related party transaction due to an officer in common between LiCo Energy Metals Inc. and the Company. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the transaction on 12 June 2018. Finder's fee of $42,000 in cash were paid during the year ended 31 December 2018.

In order to earn the 60% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

(a) Make cash payment of $240,000 upon Exchange Approval (paid);
(b) Issue 1,000,000 shares upon Exchange Approval (issued with a fair value of $180,000) (Note 10); and
(c) Incur $1,536,000 in exploration expenditures by 7 May 2020.

The agreement was terminated subsequent to year end (Note 18) and as a result, the Company recorded an impairment of $248,017 to write down these properties to their estimated fair value. On 25 February 2020, the property option agreement entered with LiCo on 7 May 2018 was terminated early. By doing so, LiCo will retain 100% interest in the Glencore Bucke and Teledyne Claims upon LiCo issuing the Company 2,500,000 common shares of LiCo at deemed price of $0.09 per share

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Atacama Cobalto Project, Chile

On 24 July 2018, the Company entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Compañía Minera del Pacífico S.A. (“CAP Minería”) for an option to acquire up to 100% of the Atacama Cobalto Project (“Atacama Project”) in the Atacama Region in Northern Chile. The MOU detailed the structure of the joint venture agreement whereas the Company can initially acquire 51% and up to 70% of the mining rights to the Atacama Project in three distinct phases, and thereafter can earn up to 100% of the mining rights by contribution in excess to the joint venture between the Company and Cap Minera (the “Newco”). The transaction will be subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval.

On 7 December 2018, the Company entered into a Definitive Option Agreement (“Atacama Agreement”) with CAP Minería.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company recorded an impairment write-down of $55,492 with respect to the Atacama Project with respect to the termination of the Atacama Agreement.

Incahuasi Lithium Project, Chile

On 31 October 2018, the Company entered into a non-binding MOU through its wholly owned subsidiary, Surge Exploration Chile SpA, with Mr. Miguel Angel Pérez Vargas for an option to acquire up to 100% of the Incahuasi Lithium Project in the Antofagasta mining region in Northern Chile, consisting of 10 exploration concessions.

The MOU details a definitive option agreement, which when signed, will require the Company to make certain cash and common share payments totaling USD$2.22 million and making certain work and development commitments during the term of the option agreement.

Finder’s fees will be paid in connection with the transaction and finder’s fees are subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company paid $13,042 of mineral property expenses in relation to the MOU.

The Company wrote off the property in the year ended 31 December 2018 as subsequent to the year end, the Company terminated its MOU related to the Incahuasi Lithium Project.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Copper Porphry

On 2 May, 2019, the Company purchased all legal and beneficial ownership in four mineral claims comprising 6,805 hectares located in the North Central British Columbia. The Company paid $16,000 and issued 2,000,000 (with fair value of $90,000) (Note 10). During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company decided not to continue with the property and recorded an impairment of $106,000.

Trapper Lake

On 15 July, 2019, the Company purchased all legal and beneficial ownership in the Golden Triangle Property and paid $37,306. The Company incurred $3,000 in staking cost. On 5 September, 2019 the Company acquired a 100-per-cent interest in additional gold-copper mineral claims adjoining its Trapper Lake property for the new mineral claims. The Company made a cash payment to the vendor in the amount of $17,355 (paid) and issuing 500,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares in the capital of the company (issued with a fair value of $40,000) (Note 10).

Subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company sold its Trapper Lake property to Brixton Metals Corp. (Brixton) for 350,000 shares (with a fair value of $61,250) of Brixton (Note 18). Since the transaction met all the criteria of IFRS 5 – Asset Held for Sale, the Company wrote down the Trapper Lake property by $41,359 to its estimated fair value of $61,250 and reclassified the property from exploration and evaluation properties to asset held for sale. On 6 January 2020, the Company pursuant to a purchase and sales agreement with Brixton, sold its Trapper Lake mineral claims for 350,000 shares of Brixton (with fair value of $61,250).

Quatse Lake

On 17 October 2019 the Company entered into a property option agreement to acquire a 100-per-cent interest in three mineral claims known as the Caledonia, Cascade and Bluebell, subject to a 2-per-cent net smelter return (NSR). The claims are located in the Nanaimo mining district of northern Vancouver Island. Finder's fee of 80,000 shares (with a fair value of $2,800) (Note 10) were issued.

The terms of the option agreement are:

(a) By making cash payments to the Optionor as follows:

- (i) $10,000 upon TSX Venture Exchange approval (paid);
- (ii) $10,000 on the first anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval;
- (iii) $15,000 on the second anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval;
- (iv) $20,000 on the third anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval; and
- (v) $45,000 cash on the fourth anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval.

(b) Completing the issuance to the Optionor of 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares in the capital of the Optionee (the **"**Consideration Shares**"**) as follows:

- (i) 200,000 Consideration Shares upon receipt of TSX Venture Exchange approval (issued with a fair value of $7,000) (Note 10);

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Quatse Lake (Continued)

(ii) 200,000 Consideration Shares on or before the one (1) year anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval; and
(iii) 200,000 Consideration Shares on or before the two (2) year anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval.
(i) 200,000 Consideration Shares on or before the three (3) year anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval; and
(ii) 200,000 Consideration Shares on or before the four (4) year anniversary of TSX Venture Exchange approval.

(c) incurring cumulative minimum expenditures of $200,000 in exploration expenditures on the property on or before the (4) year anniversary of Exchange Approval.

On 1 November 2019, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with John Malcolm Bell (Vendor) to acquire four mineral claims comprising 1,786 hectares located near Quatse Lake, in the Nanaimo Mining Division of British Columbia. The Company made cash payment of $3,657 upon signing the agreement and issued the Vendor 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares with a fair value of $25,000 (Note 10) upon acceptance of the agreement by TSX Venture Exchange.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are principally comprised of amounts for administrative activities. These are broken down as follows:

As at	**31. March 2020**	31 December 2019
	$	$
Trade payables	**152,627**	129,318
Accrued liabilities	**58,056**	58,056
Total trade and other payables	**210,683**	187,374

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company issued 1,965,262 shares and 2,413,914 units, valued at $525,501 to settle outstanding debts of $198,670 to certain creditors, resulting in a loss on the extinguishment of debt of $326,831. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional share at a price of $0.04 per share until 13 February 2020 (Notes 9).

Included in trade payables is $79,826 (2019: $86,126) due to related parties (Note 9).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the period ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Company had transactions with the following companies related by way of directors, officers or shareholders in common:

- TCF Ventures Corp., a company controlled by a director of the Company;
- Mumbo Management Inc., a company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company;
- Agadez Investments Inc., a company controlled by a director of the Company;
- Bill Bennett Consulting Inc., a company controlled by a director of the Company;
- LiCo Energy Metals Inc., a company with certain directors and former officers in common with the Company; and
- Nevada Energy Metals Inc., a company with certain directors, officers, and former officers in common with the Company.

9.1 Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 as follows:

Period ended 31 March	**2020**	2019
	$	$
Short-term benefits – consulting and management fees	**48,000**	52,500
Total related party expenses	**48,000**	52,500

9.2 Related party transactions are summarized as follows:

Related party transactions for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 summarized as follows:

31 March	**2020**	2019
	$	$
Consulting fees to Company controlled by CEO	**18,000**	18,000
Consulting fees to Company controlled by CFO	**12,000**	6,000
Consulting fees to former Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")	**-**	10,500
Consulting fees to the Corporate Secretary	**18,000**	18,000
Total related party expenses	**48,000**	52,500

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

9.3 Due from/to related parties:

The liabilities of the Company include the following amounts due to related parties (Note 8):

As at	**31 March 2020**	31 December 2019
	$	$
Company controlled by former CFO	**19,250**	19,250
TCF Ventures Corp.	**-**	6,300
Former director and Vice President	**60,576**	60,576
Total amount due to related parties	**79,826**	86,126

These amounts are unsecured, interest-free and payable on demand.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

10.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had 99,344,260 common shares issued and outstanding (31 December 2019: 99,344,260).

10. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

10.2 Share issuance

a) Private Placements

- On 10 September 2019, the Company issued 6,000,000 units at $0.05 per unit for cash proceeds of $300,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant which entitles the holder to purchase to purchase one additional common share at $0.05 per share during the two years following the date of closing.
- On 10 September 2019, the Company issued 2,000,000 flow-through units ("FT Unit") at a price of $0.05 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $100,000 (Note 5). Each FT Unit consists of one FT share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional share at a price of $0.05 per share during the two years following the date of closing. The Company issued 1,000,000 shares with a fair value of $50,000 as share finders fees to qualified arm's length finders.

b) Exploration and Evaluation Property Acquisition

- On 16 December 2019, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares valued at $25,000 in relation to the Quatse Lake Mineral Property (Notes 7 and 12).
- On 17 October 2019, the Company issued 280,000 common shares valued at $9,800 in relation to the Mineral Quatse Lake Mineral Property (Notes 7 and 12).
- On 5 September 2019, the Company issued 500,000 common shares valued at $40,000 in relation to the Mineral Trapper Lake Property (Notes 7 and 12).
- On 2 May 2019, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares valued at $90,000 in relation to the Mineral Copper Porphyry Property (Notes 7 and 12).

c) Exercise of Options

- During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company issued 600,000 common shares related to the exercise of 600,000 options at exercise price of $0.035

d) Exercise of Warrants

- During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company issued 11,100,000 common shares related to the exercise of 11,100,000 warrants at exercise price of $0.04 per share.

e) Shares issued in settlement of debts

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

10.3 Stock Option

The Company's incentive stock option plan allows for the grant of options to employees, consultants, officers and directors providing the number of shares that may be purchased under the option plan and all previously granted options, does not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital at the date of grant. The exercise price of the options granted will be no less than the discounted market price of the Company's shares (subject to a minimum of $0.05) and the maximum term of the options is ten years.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31 March 2020		31 December 2019	
	Number of options	**Number of options exercisable**	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
				$
Outstanding, beginning	**3,830,000**	**3,830,000**	5,430,000	0.04
Exercised	**-**	**-**	(600,000)	0.04
Expired / Cancelled	**-**	**-**	(1,000,000)	0.07
Outstanding, ending	**3,830,000**	**3,830,000**	3,830,000	0.06

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as 31 March 2020:

Exercise price	**Number of options outstanding**	**Number of options exercisable**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
Options				
$0.04	330,000	330,000	2.75	0.04
$0.07	3,500,000	3,500,000	2.52	0.06
Total	**3,830,000**	**3,830,000**	**2.77**	**0.06**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

10.4 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31 March 2020		31 December 2019	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted-average exercise price**	**Number of warrants**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning	**15,913,914**	**0.08**	53,382,414	0.05
Granted	**-**	**-**	8,000,000	0.05
Exercised	**-**	**-**	(11,100,000)	0.04
Cancelled/Expired	**2,413,914**	**0.02**	(34,368,500)	0.04
Outstanding, ending	**13,500,000**	**0.08**	15,913,914	0.08

The following table summarizes information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 31 March 2020:

Exercise price	**Number of warrants outstanding**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
Share purchase warrants			
$0.05	8,000,000	0.61	$0.05
$0.15	5,500,000	0.25	$0.15
Total	**13,500,000**	**0.46**	**$0.09**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net loss for the period	**$ (112,277)**	$ (264,521)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	**99,344,260**	75,459,766
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.00)

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options and share purchase warrants were anti-dilutive for the period ended 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the period ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, the Company did not have any non-cash investing and financing activities.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

13.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
FVTPL, at fair value		
Cash	**33,710**	104,489
Total financial assets	**33,710**	104,489
Other liabilities, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	**72,801**	129,318
Total financial liabilities	**72,801**	129,318

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these consolidated financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, polices and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

13.2 General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives monthly reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board of Directors is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

13.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of two types of risk: interest rate risk and equity price risk.

13.4 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash and cash equivalents held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. This risk is considered minimal.

13.5 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions.

13.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and restricted cash balances. The Company continuously monitors both actual and forecasted cash flows and matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had a cash balance of $33,710 (2019: $104,489) and gross receivables of $29,212 (2019: $24,650) to settle current liabilities due in twelve months or less of $210,683 (2019: $187,374) and carry out its planned exploration program in the coming year. Management seeks additional financing through the issuance of equity instruments and liquidation of its marketable securities, either partial or in full, to continue its operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

13.7 Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations.

13.8 Determination of Fair Value

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The carrying amounts for cash, amount receivable, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

14. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an appropriate capital base in order to:

1. Advance the Company's corporate strategies to create long-term value for its stakeholders;
2. Sustain the Company's operations and growth throughout metals and materials cycles; and
3. Ensure compliance with the covenants of any applicable credit facility and other financing facilities used from time to time.

The Company monitors its capital and capital structure on an ongoing basis to ensure it is sufficient to achieve the Company's short-term and long-term strategic objectives. Management primarily funds the Company's exploration by issuing share capital, rather than using other capital sources that require fixed repayments of principal and interest. Management closely monitors its cash balance. The balance of cash as at 31 March 2020 was $33,710 (2019: $104,489). The Company does not currently have significant debt outstanding and there are presently no formal capital requirements with which the Company has not complied.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended 31 March 2020.

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties carried out in Canada.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) As at 31 March 2020, the Company has $109,521 (2019: $109,521) remaining to be spent on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures under the terms of the flow-through share agreements (Notes 5 and 10).

b) As at 31 March 2020, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 7). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

c) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares of the Company issued in prior years against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.

d) The Company's exploration activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

e) The Company has certain commitments to make payments or issue common shares related to various exploration and evaluation property agreements (Note 7).

f) The Company commenced legal action against the former CFO and his company (the "Creditor") for the former CFO's breach of common law and statutory fiduciary duties owed to the Company during the year ended 2018.

The Creditor filed a counterclaim against the Company in relation to the settlement of his prior year debts owed to him by the Company. Initially during year ended 31 December 2018, the Company and the Creditor entered into an agreement to settle an aggregate balance of $56,395 (the "Debts") by the issuance of the Company's shares subject to certain terms of the agreement. The Company issued 928,628 common shares to settle a portion of the Debts as a result of regulatory restriction (Note 8). The Creditor did not accept the settlement and both parties failed to reach a new debt settlement agreement.

It is the Company's position that the Creditor is entitled to no more than the Debts of $56,395 but there is no assurance that the Creditor will not take further legal action. As at 31 March 2020, the balance outstanding related to the Debts is $19,250 included in due to related parties. Any settlements or awards which may arise will be reflected in the financial statements in the year that such settlement amount has been determined.

The assessment of contingencies is a highly subjective process that requires judgement regarding future events. Insurance contingencies are reviewed at least annually to determine the adequacy of the accruals and whether related financial statement disclosure is required. The ultimate settlement of insurance contingencies may differ materially from amounts accrued in the financial statements.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has the following events:

On 7 May 2020, the board of directors has approved and authorized a consolidation of the company's issued and outstanding shares on a 10-old-for-one-new basis, consolidating its 99,344,260 currently outstanding shares to 9,934,426 shares.

19. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2020 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 May 2020.