

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended October 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Copper Fox Metals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Copper Fox Metals Inc.** and its subsidiaries [the "Company"], which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of 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 consolidated financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRSs"].

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 other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$2,626,031 during the year ended October 31, 2019 and, as of that date, the working capital held is insufficient to fund the Company's expenditures over the next 12 months. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, 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:

Management's discussion and analysis

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.

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



Responsibility 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 IFRSs, 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 consolidated 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 Brenna Daloise.

Vancouver, Canada January 27, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants

Ernst & young LLP

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at October 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018	
Assets			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 374,507	\$ 938,311	
Amounts receivable	47,909	18,430	
Total Current Assets	422,416	956,741	
Non-Current Assets			
Deposits	11,820	223,809	
Investments (Note 4)	112,649	112,233	
Investment in associate (Note 5)	933,788	-	
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	74,626,871	80,733,218	
Property and equipment (Note 7)	56,698	84,893	
Total Assets	\$ 76,164,242	\$ 82,110,893	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 129,240	\$ 233,661	
Flow-through premium liabilities	-	43,484	
Total Current Liabilities	129,240	277,145	
Non-Current Liabilities			
Decommissioning liability (Note 8)	177,968	419,665	
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 12)	1,558,258	1,659,415	
Total Liabilities	1,865,466	2,356,225	
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital (Note 9)	78,835,530	77,613,179	
Share purchase warrants (Note 9)	1,541,073	1,238,412	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,044,912	2,113,893	
Contributed surplus	15,823,771	15,823,771	
Deficit	(23,946,510)	(21,183,754)	
Total Shareholders' Equity of Parent	74,298,776	75,605,501	
Non-controlling interest (Note 10)	-	4,149,167	
Total Shareholders' Equity	74,298,776	79,754,668	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 76,164,242	\$ 82,110,893	

Reporting entity and nature of operations (Note 1)

Commitments (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on January 27, 2020

"J. Michael Smith"

"Elmer B. Stewart"

J. Michael Smith, Director

Elmer B. Stewart, Director

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Year Ended October 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	October 31, 2019		October 31	., 2018
<u>Expenses</u>				
Administration	\$	795,820	\$	1,574,910
Depreciation, amortization and accretion		22,298		22,886
Loss on loss of control of subsidiary (Note 5)		1,704,779		-
Professional fees		176,053		217,582
Interest and other income		(36,472)		(182,350)
Share of loss of an associate (Note 5)		64,710		-
Loss Before Taxes	\$	2,727,188	\$	1,633,028
Deferred income tax recovery (Note 12)		(101 157)		(264,000)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u> </u>	(101,157)	A	(264,900)
Net Loss	\$	2,626,031	\$	1,368,128
Other comprehensive income and less to be replaceified				
Other comprehensive income and loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)				
Fair value adjustment of investment		(416)		_
-		•		(200.052)
Foreign currency translation loss (gain)		69,397		(209,952)
Comprehensive Loss	\$	2,695,012	\$	1,158,176
Net Loss Attributable to				
Common shareholders	\$	2,582,294	\$	963,114
Non-controlling interest (Note 10)		43,737		405,014
Attributable Net Loss	\$	2,626,031	\$	1,368,128
<u>Total Comprehensive Loss Attributable to</u>				
Common shareholders	\$	2,651,275	\$	753,162
Non-controlling interest (Note 10)		43,737		405,014
Attributable Comprehensive Loss	\$	2,695,012	\$	1,158,176
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$	0.00	\$	0.00
Weighted average number of shares	4	155,232,078	4	41,418,516

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended October 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	AOCI	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity of Parent	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at	,			•				
October 31, 2018	\$ 77,613,179	\$ 1,238,412	\$ 2,113,893	\$ 15,823,771	\$ (21,183,754)	\$ 75,605,501	\$ 4,149,167	\$ 79,754,668
Shares issued for cash	1,339,140	-	-	-	-	1,339,140	-	1,339,140
Share issuance costs	(8,990)	-	-	-	-	(8,990)	-	(8,990)
Warrants granted	(122,199)	122,199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants extended	-	180,462	-	-	(180,462)	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	14,400	-	-	-	-	14,400	-	14,400
Currency translation								
adjustment	-	-	(69,397)	-	-	(69,397)	-	(69,397)
Fair value adjustments								
of investment	-	-	416	-	-	416	-	416
Deconsolidation of								
subsidiary (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,105,430)	(4,105,430)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,582,294)	(2,582,294)	(43,737)	(2,626,031)
Balance as at								
October 31, 2019	\$ 78,835,530	\$ 1,541,073	\$ 2,044,912	\$ 15,823,771	\$ (23,946,510)	\$ 74,298,776	\$ -	\$ 74,298,776

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended October 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	AOCI	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity of Parent	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at	¢ 76 502 200	ć 4.00F.242	¢ 1 00F 02F	ć 45 022 774	ć (20.0CF 42.4)	ć 75 242 404	¢ 2.052.075	
October 31, 2017	\$ 76,583,300	\$ 1,095,212	\$ 1,905,035	\$ 15,823,771	\$ (20,065,134)	\$ 75,342,184	\$ 2,053,875	\$ 77,396,059
Shares issued for cash	1,173,079	-	-	-	-	1,173,079	-	1,173,079
Warrants granted	(143,200)	143,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment	_	_	208,858	_	_	208,858	_	208,858
Dilution of District	_	-	-	-	(155,506)	(155,506)	2,500,306	2,344,800
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	1	(963,114)	(963,114)	(405,014)	(1,368,128)
Balance as at								
October 31, 2018	\$ 77,613,179	\$ 1,238,412	\$ 2,113,893	\$ 15,823,771	\$ (21,183,754)	\$ 75,605,501	\$4,149,167	\$ 79,754,668

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended October 31

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year I	Ended
	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Operations		
Net loss	\$ (2,626,031)	\$ (1,368,128)
Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents		
Deferred income tax recovery	(101,157)	(264,900)
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	22,298	22,886
Flow-through premium income	(32,679)	(118,275)
Loss on loss of control of subsidiary	1,704,779	-
Share of loss of an associate	64,710	-
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts payable	112,495	(10,892)
Amounts receivable	2,169	195,804
Prepaid expenses	-	58,750
Cash and Cash Equivalents Used in Operating Activities	(853,416)	(1,484,755)
Investing		
Loss of cash on loss of control of subsidiary	(373,434)	-
Net proceeds from sale of investments	-	30,558
Mineral property expenditures	(665,526)	(905,885)
Reclamation deposit	-	(32,000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Used in Investing Activities	(1,038,960)	(907,327)
Financing		
Net proceeds from issuance of units – Copper Fox	1,330,150	1,173,079
Net proceeds from exercising of warrants – Copper Fox	14,400	-
Net proceeds from issuance of units – District Copper	-	1,882,559
Cash and Cash Equivalents Provided by Financing Activities	1,344,550	3,055,638
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(547,826)	663,556
Translation effect of foreign currency	(15,978)	(11,440)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	938,311	286,195
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 374,507	\$ 938,311

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Reporting Entity and Nature of Operations

Copper Fox Metals Inc. ("Copper Fox" or the "Company") was incorporated on February 27, 2004 under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta. On July 14, 2010 the Company transferred its registration from Alberta and became incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company is engaged in the exploration for and development of copper mineral properties in Canada and the United States. Copper Fox's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX.V") under the trading symbol ("CUU"). To date, the Company has not earned any revenue from these operations and is in the exploration and evaluation stage.

The Company maintains its head office at 340 - 12 Avenue SW, Suite 650, Calgary, Alberta. These annual audited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of its subsidiaries. Copper Fox's subsidiaries include:

- 100% ownership of Desert Fox Copper Inc.
 - 100% ownership of Desert Fox Minerals Co.
 - o 100% ownership of Desert Fox Sombrero Butte Co.
 - o 100% ownership of Desert Fox Van Dyke Co.
- 100% ownership of Northern Fox Copper Inc.
 - 24.43% ownership of District Copper Corp. ("District" or "District Copper"), which is accounted for as an investment in associate (Note 5). For the prior year ended October 31, 2018, District Copper was consolidated on Copper Fox's consolidated financial statements with a 39.51% ownership of District Copper.

Going Concern

The recoverability of amounts shown for resource properties and related exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Company is currently exploring its US properties and managing its investment in the joint venture interest in the Schaft Creek project. During the year ended October 31, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of \$2,626,031 (October 31, 2018 - \$1,368,128), the Company's cash position at October 31, 2019 was \$374,507 (October 31, 2018 - \$938,311) and its working capital was \$293,179 (October 31, 2018 - \$679,596). The Company has concluded that the working capital as held at October 31, 2019 is insufficient to fund the Company's expenditures over the next twelve months and as such has implemented a strict capital management program to monitor the cash outflows. As of January 27, 2020, the Company had a cash position of \$109,303, which indicates that the Company will need to raise additional funds in February 2020. Management plans to raise funds through a private placement in February 2020 and is in discussions with potential investors in this regard. If Management were to be unsuccessful in raising additional funds, they plan to sell one or more of the US properties. Management has been successful in the past in raising required equity financing and believes they will be able to do so again.

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

To date, none of the Company's projects have achieved profitability and they have experienced operating losses and significant negative cash flows. Unless additional funds are raised, the Company will have insufficient funds to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The conditions described above indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital. These financial statements do not contain any adjustments to the amounts that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on January 27, 2020.

Basis of Measurement

These audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared using historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash. The functional and reporting currency of Copper Fox is the Canadian Dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Profits and losses arising on exchange are included in earnings.

Financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements where the functional currency is other than the Canadian dollar are translated from their functional currency which is the respective local currency to the Canadian presentation currency. For balance sheet items, the translation is performed using rates of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date. For income statement items, the translation is performed using the annual average rates of exchange during the fiscal year. Net exchange gains or losses resulting from the translation of foreign financial statements are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss.

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, along with reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and as such, estimates and underlying assumptions and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis by management. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods so affected.

(i) Significant Assumptions and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Critical judgements required in applying the Company's accounting policies that would have the most significant impact on the Company's financial statements include: determination of control and significant influence, capitalization of exploration and evaluation costs and going concern.

a) Determination of Control and Significant Influence

Per IFRS 10.5, an investor (Copper Fox) controls an investee (District Copper) if they have the following:

- Power over the investee;
- o Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Copper Fox's ownership of District Copper was diluted from 39.51% to 24.43%. In addition, Copper Fox no longer directly influences the long-term business plans for District Copper, as District Copper has pivoted away from being a copper exploration company and towards being a gold exploration company. In doing so, District Copper has placed the Eaglehead project on care and maintenance. As such, Copper Fox no longer controls District Copper and District Copper has been deconsolidated from Copper Fox's financial statements. Copper Fox still retains significant influence over District Copper with the investment in associate being accounted for using the equity method.

In accounting for the loss on control of District Copper, Copper Fox recognized the full loss on deconsolidation, applying IFRS 10.

b) Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Costs

The measurement and impairment of mineral properties are based on various judgments, including, but not limited to, the technical and commercial feasibility of these properties, which incorporates various assumptions for mineral reserves and/or resources, future mineral prices and operating and capital expenditures. The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which is based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. For example, if, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

amount capitalized is written off in the period when the new information became available.

c) Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(ii) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts included, but are not limited to, deferred tax liabilities and valuation assumption.

a) Deferred Tax Liabilities

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with an investment in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

b) Valuation Assumptions

Copper Fox used the closing trading price of District Copper as on February 8, 2019, the day the Company lost voting control of District Copper, multiplied by the number of shares they owned of District Copper, in order to determine the fair value of District Copper upon initial recognition of the investment in associate.

Basis of Consolidation

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control exists when an entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and could affect these returns through its control over the entity. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

been eliminated. Non-controlling interests, up until February 8, 2019, prior to the deconsolidation, in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. Non-controlling interest consists of the non-controlling interest at the date of the original acquisition plus the non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity since the date of acquisition. All the Company's material subsidiaries are wholly owned except for District Copper, which is an investment in associate, with the Company owning 24.43% of the common outstanding shares. Accounting policies are applied consistently throughout all consolidated entities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with banks or highly liquid short-term interest-bearing securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, GIC's and those that have maturities of three months or less or fully redeemable without penalty when acquired.

Financial Instruments

On November 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which sets out the accounting standards for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 became effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard provides a model for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a single forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a reformed approach for hedge accounting. As most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financials liabilities were carried forward into IFRS 9, the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities remains unchanged. There was no impact from adoption of this new standard.

(i) Classification and Measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument by-instrument basis) on the day of acquisition to designate them as at FVTOCI.

a) Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that are carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets held at FVTPL are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as FVTPL unless they are designated as hedges.

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

b) Financial Assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

c) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current or non-current assets, based on their maturity date. Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as amortized cost are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

New classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9 are:

Financial Instrument	Classification Under IAS 39	Classification Under IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Deposits	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Investments	Available for sale	FV through OCI
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

(ii) <u>Impairment</u>

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if 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 loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. The Company had no material loss allowance at adoption of IFRS 9 or as at October 31, 2019.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. Copper Fox's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability has been discharged or cancelled or expired.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are recognized at amortized cost.

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Investment in Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over these policies.

Copper Fox lost control of District Copper, which is a junior exploration mining company listed on the TSX:V, on February 8, 2019. Applying IFRS 10, the Company deconsolidated District Copper from its financial statements. The Company's interest in District Copper is accounted for using the equity method on its consolidated financial statements at its fair value, which was calculated as the share price of District Copper on February 8, 2019 multiplied by the number of shares that Copper Fox owned of District Copper on that date.

The aggregate of Copper Fox's share of profit or loss of an associate for the year, the equity pick-up, is shown on the Company's consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company assesses on a period basis the carrying amount of the investment in associate for impairment.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets and recorded as mineral properties. Exploration expenditure relates to the initial search for deposits with economic potential.

The recovery of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the future commercial success of the mineral properties or from proceeds of disposition. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred to date and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

Mining tax credits are recorded in the financial statements 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 mining tax credits are earned in respect to exploration costs incurred in British Columbia, Canada and are recorded as a reduction of the related exploration and evaluation assets.

Each quarter, the Company assesses for impairment indicators in according with IFRS 6, and if any are found to exist, then the Company takes the appropriate action to determine if an impairment must be recorded.

When the Company issues flow-trough shares, it provides the share subscribers with a flow-through component for tax incentives available on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures. The increase to share capital when flow-through shares are issued is measured based on the current market price of common shares. Any premium, being the excess of the proceeds over the market value of the common shares, is recorded as a liability. At the later of the renouncing and the incurrence of the expenditure, the Company derecognizes the liability, and the premium amount is recognized as income in the statement of loss. The Company may be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds, renounced under the Look-Back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial liability until the flow-through money is fully renounced.

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With reference to Copper Fox's Schaft Creek Joint Venture agreement with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck"), the Company does not record any expenditure made by Teck on its account. Any cash consideration received directly from Teck is credited against costs previously capitalised in relation to the whole interest with any excess accounted for by the Company as a gain on disposal. It also does not recognise any gain or loss on its exploration and evaluation farm-out arrangements on its other assets, but re-designates any costs previously capitalised in relation to the whole interest as relating to the partial interest retained.

Decommissioning Liabilities and Reclamation Costs

The Company recognizes and records the fair value of the liability for a future retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred and records a corresponding increase in the carrying value of the related asset using the present value of the estimated future cash outflows. The liability is subsequently adjusted for the passage of time. When in production, the asset will be amortized accordingly. The liability is also adjusted for the changes to the current market-based discount rate, or the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The operations of the Company may be affected from time to time by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future rehabilitation and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company may vary from region to region and are not entirely predictable. The Company's policy is to meet standards set by relevant legislation and by the application of technically proven and economically feasible measures. Expenditures relating to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are recorded to earnings as incurred or capitalized and amortized, depending upon their future economic benefits. These estimates are reviewed regularly to consider any material changes to the assumptions.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, which includes the acquisition price and any direct costs to bring the asset into productive use at its intended location.

Amortization of property and equipment is calculated using the declining balance method with the following rates:

Building	10 %
Computer equipment	30 %
Furniture and equipment	20 %
Heavy equipment	20 %

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell or value in use, which is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. If the recoverable amount of an

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

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asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in earnings for that period. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in earnings.

Fair value less cost to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Value in use is determined as the net present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and can only consider approved future development costs. Estimates of future cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of assets are made using management's forecasts of commodity prices and expected production volumes. The latter considers assessments of mineral resources and includes expectations about proved and unproved volumes, which are risk-weighted utilizing geological, production, recovery and economic projections.

Contingent Liabilities

The Company has the potential to be involved in various claims, assessments, investigations and legal proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business, including matters involving tax and other issues. Some of these potential liabilities may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. To the extent that the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, an estimated liability would be accrued. The Company would accrue a liability when it believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and that it can reasonably estimate the amount of the loss. The Company reviews these accruals quarterly and adjusts them to reflect ongoing negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other relevant information. Currently the Company does not have any accrued contingent liabilities.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in earnings, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income or loss.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Additionally, deferred tax is not recognized for

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taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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

Share-Based Payments

The Company applies the fair value method to share-based payments for all options granted. The fair value is measured at the grant date and each vesting tranche is recognized as a separate award. Compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. When the options are exercised, the exercise price proceeds, together with the related contributed surplus amounts which are credited to share capital through contributed surplus.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net earnings or losses available to the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated to reflect the dilutive effect of exercising outstanding stock options and warrants by application of the treasury stock method. Outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants that would potentially dilute basic earnings per share have not been included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would be anti-dilutive.

Determination of Fair Values

Several the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and or disclosure purposes based on the following methods below. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents, Amounts Receivables, Deposits, Accounts Payables and Accrued</u> Liabilities and Investments

Management assesses that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these investments.

Investments are carried at their fair value, determined by the closing price of the investment at the reporting date and by the most recent transaction price.

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3. Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

The IASB issued a new accounting standard that is not yet effective.

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees: leases of 'low-value' assets (i.e., personal computers); and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (i.e., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. IFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies IFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The Company plans to continue to assess the potential effect of IFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements and adopt it effective November 1, 2019.

4. Investments

As at October 31, 2019, Copper Fox had 83,200 Bell shares remaining, which were trading at \$0.07 per share.

Copper Fox directly owns 29,342 shares of Liard Copper Mines Ltd. ("**Liard**"), a private company incorporated in British Columbia, which represents approximately 1.55% of the issued and outstanding shares of Liard. These shares were originally recorded at a cost value of \$759,305 upon acquisition in two separate 2011 transactions.

During the year ended October 31, 2016, pursuant to a purchase of Liard shares by the Schaft Creek Joint Venture ("SCJV"), the Company determined that the value of the Liard shares purchased in 2011 were impaired by \$652,480 and were subsequently written down to the Fair Market Value ("FMV") carrying cost of \$106,825, which was referenced to a private sale of Liard shares in 2016 (Level 3). There were no similar

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

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transactions in 2017 - 2019, so the Company determined that the 2016 private sale is the best reference of the FMV of the Liard shares as of October 31, 2019. As such, there was no effect on other comprehensive income for the year ended October 31, 2019.

Copper Fox indirectly owns an additional 21.35% of the Liard shares through its SCJV with Teck Resources Limited ("**Teck**"). As these Liard shares are held within a trust account that the Company does not control, the 21.35% ownership of Liard is not reflected in the table below.

Liard holds a 30% Net Proceeds Interest in the Schaft Creek project, subject to certain terms and conditions.

The FMV of all the investments are as follows:

Investments	Fair Market Value October 31, 2018				Market Value ober 31, 2019
Bell Copper Corp.	\$	5,408	\$ 5,824		
Liard Copper Mines Ltd.		106,825	106,825		
Total	\$	112,233	\$ 112,649		

5. Investment in Associate

On February 8, 2019, District Copper issued 52,000,000 shares for the purchase of the Stony Lake property and a private placement, both of which Copper Fox did not participate in. Copper Fox's ownership percentage of District Copper was diluted from 39.51% to 24.43%, which lead to a loss of control and deconsolidation of District Copper from Copper Fox's financial statements. Copper Fox still retains significant influence over District, resulting in District Copper being recorded on Copper Fox's financial statements as an investment in associate.

District Copper is publicly traded on the TSX:V and its principle place of business is British Columbia, Canada. The initial recognition of the investment in associate was accounted for at fair value using the closing share price of District Copper on February 8, 2019, multiplied by the number of shares that the Company held of District Copper at that time. The loss on deconsolidation was calculated as a result of derecognizing the net assets of District Copper, derecognizing the non-controlling interest and recognizing the fair value of the investment in associate. The investment in associate was assessed for impairment indicators relating to the underling assets of District Copper in accordance with IAS 36 and IFRS 6.

The calculation for the investment in associate is as follows:

	Amount
Trading price of District Copper as at February 8, 2019	\$ 0.03
Number of District Copper Shares owned by Copper Fox as at February 8, 2019	33,283,264
Initial Recognition of the Investment in Associate on February 8, 2019	\$ 998,498

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Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Amount
District Copper's net loss from February 9 – October 31, 2019	\$ 264,879
Copper Fox's ownership percentage from February 9 - October 31, 2019	24.43%
Share of Loss from an Associate from February 9 - October 31, 2019	\$ 64,710

	Amount
Investment in associate as at February 8, 2019	\$ 998,498
Share of loss of an associate equity pick-up from February 9 - October 31, 2019	(64,710)
Investment in Associate as at October 31, 2019	\$ 933,788

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Company's investment in District Copper, including the share of loss from an associate from February 9 – October 31, 2019:

District Copper Corp. Statement of Financial Position at 100%	October 31, 2019
ASSETS	
<u>Current Assets</u>	
Cash	\$ 50,184
GST receivable	25,196
Total Current Assets	75,380
Non-Current Assets	
Reclamation Deposits	212,000
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	2,782,725
Total Assets	\$ 3,070,105
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 156,619
Flow-through premium liability	15,542
Total Current Liabilities	172,161
Decommissioning Provision	237,218
Total Liabilities	409,379
Shareholders' Equity	
Share capital	20,250,701
Share-based payment reserve	38,798
Deficit	(17,628,773)
Total Shareholders' Equity	2,660,726
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 3,070,105

District Copper Corp. Statement of	Fe	February 9 -			
Operations and Comprehensive Loss at 100%	Octo	ber 31, 2019			
<u>Expenses</u>					
Administration	\$	325,675			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion		1,418			
Professional fees		51,921			
Interest and other income		(114,135)			
Loss Before Taxes	\$	264,879			
Deferred income tax recovery		-			
Net Loss	\$	264,879			

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

					De	ductions		
	1	Balance				Due to	Balance	
	Octo	ber 31, 2018	Ad	ditions	Deco	nsolidation	October 31, 2019	
Van Dyke Project								
Acquisition of property rights	\$	2,585,093	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,585,093
Technical analysis		5,820,955		368,696		-		6,189,651
Licenses and permits		56,029		-		-		56,029
Foreign exchange		1,534,765		(72,925)		-		1,461,840
Total Van Dyke Project		9,996,842		295,771		-		10,292,613
Sombrero Butte Project								
Acquisition of property rights	\$	899,279	\$	53,144	\$	-	\$	952,423
Technical analysis		802,238		74,313		-		876,551
Licenses and permits		64,466		-		-		64,466
Foreign exchange		300,022		616		-		300,638
Total Sombrero Butte Project		2,066,005		128,073		-		2,194,078
Mineral Mountain Project								
Technical analysis	\$	480,091	\$	150,938	\$	-	\$	631,029
Foreign exchange		863		(1,218)		-		(355)
Total Mineral Mountain Project		480,954		149,720		-		630,674
Total Arizona Properties	\$	12,543,801	\$	573,564	\$	-	\$	13,117,365
Schaft Creek Project								
Acquisition of property rights	\$	3,053,755	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,053,755
Technical analysis		61,906,198		18,435		-		61,924,633
Licenses and permits		106,623		-		-		106,623
BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		(3,575,505)		-		-		(3,575,505)
Total Schaft Creek Project		61,491,071		18,435		-		61,509,506
<u>Eaglehead</u>					_			
Property acquisition	\$	639,000	\$	-	\$	(639,000)	\$	-

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Technical analysis	6,153,327	-	(6,153,327)	-
BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credit	(93,981)	-	93,981	-
Total Eaglehead	6,698,346	-	(6,698,346)	-
Total British Columbia Properties	68,189,417	18,435	(6,698,346)	61,509,506
Total Mineral Properties	\$ 80,733,218	\$ 591,999	\$ (6,698,346)	\$ 74,626,871

	Balance O	ctober 31, 2017	Α	dditions	Balance (October 31, 2018
Van Dyke Project						
Acquisition of property rights	\$	2,585,093	\$	-	\$	2,585,093
Technical analysis		5,787,832		33,123		5,820,955
Licenses and permits		56,029		-		56,029
Foreign exchange		1,364,649		170,116		1,534,765
Total Van Dyke Project		9,793,603		203,239		9,996,842
Sombrero Butte Project						
Acquisition of property rights	\$	847,819	\$	51,460	\$	899,279
Technical analysis		716,988		32,898		749,886
Licenses and permits		116,818		-		116,818
Foreign exchange		263,323		36,699		300,022
Total Sombrero Butte Project		1,944,948		121,057		2,066,005
Mineral Mountain Project						
Technical analysis	\$	355,384	\$	124,706	\$	480,091
Foreign exchange		(7,901)		8,764		863
Total Mineral Mountain Project		347,483		133,470		480,954
Total Arizona Properties	\$	12,086,034	\$	457,766	\$	12,543,801
Schaft Creek						
Acquisition of property rights	\$	3,053,755	\$	-	\$	3,053,755
Technical analysis		61,884,978		21,220		61,906,198
Licenses and permits		106,623		-		106,623
Sub-Total Schaft Creek		65,045,356		21,220		65,066,576
BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		(3,575,505)		-		(3,575,505)
Total Schaft Creek		61,469,851		21,220		61,491,071
Eaglehead						
Property acquisition		-		639,000		639,000
Technical analysis		5,304,123		849,204		6,153,327
BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		(93,981)		-		(93,981)
Total Eaglehead		5,210,142		1,488,204		6,698,346
Total British Columbia Properties		66,679,993	_	1,509,424		68,189,417
Total Mineral Properties	\$	78,766,027	\$	1,967,190	\$	80,733,218

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Schaft Creek Joint Venture

Copper Fox's primary asset is a 25% direct and indirect working interest in the Schaft Creek Joint Venture ("SCJV"). The SCJV holds two main assets: i) the Schaft Creek copper-gold-molybdenum-silver project located in northwestern British Columbia and ii) an 85.41% equity interest in the Liard Copper Mines Ltd. Liard holds a 30% Net Proceeds Interest in the Schaft Creek project subject to certain terms and conditions. Royal Gold holds a 3.5% Net Profits Interest in certain mineral claims.

Teck is the operator of the SCJV and is responsible for, in addition to other obligations, funding the first \$60 million in pre-production expenditures at Schaft Creek. After the first \$60 million has been funded by Teck, the costs will be split based on the ownership percentage. As of October 31, 2019, Teck has funded approximately \$22 million towards the Schaft Creek project since mid-2013 (Note 13).

Van Dyke Project

In 2012, Copper Fox acquired 100% of Bell's interest in the Van Dyke copper project located in Miami, Arizona. Acquisition costs were \$500,000 in cash to Bell, \$1,499,400 (US \$1,500,000) to the Vendors (owners of the Van Dyke project) and assumption of obligations in respect of the Van Dyke project, subject to certain amended terms and conditions. The Vendors retained a 2.5% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") production royalty from the Van Dyke deposit. As of October 31, 2019, Copper Fox has incurred \$10,292,613 (US \$7,903,519) in expenditures, which includes the acquisition and exploration costs as well as completion of the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA").

Sombrero Butte Project

In 2012, Copper Fox acquired the rights, provided all option payments are made when due, to 100% of Bell's Sombrero Butte property located in the Bunker Hill Mining District, 44 miles northeast of Tucson, Arizona.

Acquisition costs were \$500,000 in cash and an assumption of Bell's remaining option obligation on the property of \$599,760 (US \$600,000). In 2016, Copper Fox re-negotiated the continuing obligation on the property to a US \$40,000 annual payment. As at October 31, 2019 the option obligation outstanding is US \$80,000. Upon completion of these annual payments, Copper Fox will hold an undivided 100% interest in the Sombrero Butte property. As of October 31, 2019, Copper Fox has incurred \$2,194,078 (US \$1,670,151) in expenditures, which includes the acquisition and exploration costs.

Mineral Mountain Project

Mineral Mountain is in the same structural trend that hosts the Globe-Miami, Resolution, Florence and Casa Grande copper deposits in Arizona and is 100% wholly owned by Copper Fox. The property is located between the Florence copper deposit and the Resolution copper deposit and is underlain by Precambrian age Pinal Schist, diabase and granite that has been intruded by Laramide age quartz monzonite and granodiorite.

As of October 31, 2019, the Company has incurred \$630,674 (US \$480,074) in expenditures over the life of the project, by completing a regional geochemical assessment, locating claims, annual filing fees, acquiring an Arizona exploration permit and funding exploration activities.

7. Property and Equipment

		Accumulated		Accumulated Net Book Value		Net Bo	ok Value
	Cost	Amortization		Octobe	r 31, 2018	Octobe	r 31, 2019
Asset retirement	\$ 133,993	\$	124,032	\$	30,306	\$	9,961
Buildings	137,250		100,796		40,505		36,454
Computer equipment	82,544		79,110		4,906		3,434
Furniture & equipment	46,887		43,484		4,254		3,403
Heavy equipment	173,332		169,886		4,922		3,446
Total	\$ 574,006	\$	517,308	\$	84,893	\$	56,698

	Cost		Accumulated Amortization				 ok Value r 31, 2018
Asset retirement	\$	143,550	\$	113,244	\$	47,239	\$ 30,306
Buildings		137,250		96,745		45,005	40,505
Computer equipment		82,544		77,638		7,008	4,906
Furniture & equipment		46,887		42,633		5,318	4,254
Heavy equipment		173,332		168,409		7,033	4,922
Total	\$	583,563	\$	498,669	\$	111,603	\$ 84,893

Property and equipment are stated at cost which includes the acquisition price and any direct costs to bring the asset into productive use at its intended location.

8. Decommissioning Liability

The Company's decommissioning liability relates to its share of reclamation and closure costs for the Schaft Creek property. The total decommissioning liability is based on the Company's proportion of estimated future costs necessary to reclaim the property and facilities.

The Company estimated the net present value of its share of the decommissioning liability of Schaft Creek to be \$177,968 as at October 31, 2019 (October 31, 2018 - \$419,665) based on an undiscounted and inflated future liability of \$184,796 (October 31, 2018 - \$193,198).

The Company's estimated risk-free rate of 1.32% (October 31, 2018 - 2.41%) and inflation rate of 1.90% (October 31, 2018 - 1.60%) were used to calculate the present value of the decommissioning liabilities.

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Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Co	opper Fox	Dist	rict Copper	Α	mount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2018	\$	184,338	\$	235,327	\$	419,665
<u>Additions</u>						
Accretion		2,342		-		2,342
Revisions		(8,712)		-		(8,712)
<u>Deductions</u>						
Deconsolidation		-		(235,327)		(235,327)
Balance, October 31, 2019	\$	177,968	\$	-	\$	177,968

	Copper Fox		District Copper		А	mount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2017	\$	188,252	\$	36,123	\$	224,375
<u>Additions</u>						
Accretion – Copper Fox		2,633		-		2,633
Accretion – District Copper		-		92		92
Revisions – Copper Fox		(6,547)		-		(6,547)
Revisions – District Copper		-		199,112		199,112
Balance, October 31, 2018	\$	184,338	\$	235,327	\$	419,665

9. Share Capital

Authorized

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of first and second preferred shares, without par value, of which no preferred shares have been issued.

As of October 31, 2019, the issued and outstanding shares are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2018	448,980,160	\$ 77,613,179
Additions		
February 25, 2019 warrants exercised	120,000	14,400
April 29, 2019 private placement	12,174,000	1,339,140
April 29, 2019 warrants granted	-	(122,199)
Shares issuance costs – Legal fees	-	(8,990)
Balance, October 31, 2019	461,274,160	\$ 78,835,530

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Amount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2017	436,980,160	\$ 76,583,300
<u>Additions</u>		
June 18, 2018 private placement, net	12,000,000	1,173,079
June 18, 2018 warrants granted	-	(143,200)
Balance, October 31, 2018	448,980,160	\$ 77,613,179

During the year ended October 31, 2019, the Company incurred the following shares issuances:

On April 29, 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, raising aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,339,140 through the sale of 12,174,000 units at a price of \$0.11 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for an exercise price of \$0.13 during the first 12 month period after the closing of the offering and \$0.15 during the second 12 month period after the closing of the offering. In the event that the 20-day volume weighted average price of the common shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange is above \$0.20, the expiry date of the warrants will be accelerated to a date that is 30 days after the first date such threshold is met. Shares issuance costs, in the form of legal fees, of \$8,990 were paid in connection with this private placement.

During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred the following shares issuances:

On June 18, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, raising aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,200,000 through the sale of 12,000,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for an exercise price of \$0.12 during the first 12 month period after the closing of the offering and \$0.15 during the second 12 month period after the closing of the offering. In the event that the 20-day volume weighted average price of the common shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange is above \$0.20, the expiry date of the warrants will be accelerated to a date that is 30 days after the first date such threshold is met.

Warrants

As of October 31, 2019, the warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Amount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2018	25,919,665	\$ 1,238,412
<u>Additions</u>		
February 25, 2019 warrants exercised	(120,000)	-
April 29, 2019 warrants granted	6,087,000	122,199
June 9, 2019 warrants expired	(1,250,000)	-
June 30 and July 27, 2019 warrants extended	-	180,462
Balance, October 31, 2019	30,636,665	\$ 1,541,073

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The value of the April 29, 2019 warrants granted were calculated using Black Sholes with an exercise price of \$0.13 in the first year and \$0.15 in the second year, an expected life of two years, a volatility rate of 67.04% and a risk-free rate of 1.56%.

Management decided to extend the June 30, 2019 warrants by one year. The value of the June 30, 2019 warrant extensions were calculated using Black Sholes with an exercise price of \$0.17, an expected life of one year, a volatility rate of 73.11% and a risk-free rate of 1.52%. The fair value incremental change of \$75,945 was recognized on the share purchase warrants line of the balance sheet.

Management decided to extend the July 27, 2019 warrants by one year. The value of the July 27, 2019 warrant extensions were calculated using Black Sholes with an exercise price of \$0.17, an expected life of one year, a volatility rate of 73.86% and a risk-free rate of 1.54%. The fair value incremental change of \$104,517 was recognized on the share purchase warrants line of the balance sheet.

	Number of Warrants	Amount
Opening Balance, November 1, 2017	19,919,665	\$ 1,095,212
<u>Additions</u>		
June 18, 2018 warrants granted	6,000,000	143,200
Balance, October 31, 2018	25,919,665	\$ 1,238,412

The value of the June 18, 2018 warrants were calculated using Black Sholes with an exercise price of \$0.12 in the first year and \$0.15 in the second year, an expected life of two years, a volatility rate of 64.42% and a risk-free rate of 1.87%.

The breakdown of the warrants outstanding is as follows:

Number of	Warrant	Warrants	Warrant
Warrants	Exercise	Exercisable as of	Expiry
Outstanding	Price	October 31, 2019	Date
5,880,000	\$ 0.15	5,880,000	June 18, 2020
9,503,000	0.17	9,503,000	June 30, 2020
9,166,665	0.17	9,166,665	July 27, 2020
6,087,000	0.13 - 0.15	6,087,000	April 29, 2021
30,636,665		30,636,665	

Stock Option Plan

The number of shares reserved for issuance under the Company's stock option plan is limited to 10% of the number of shares which are issued and outstanding on the date of a grant of options.

Under the plan, the Board of Directors determines the term of a stock option, the vesting period of the options and the option exercise price, which shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's share on the TSX:V immediately preceding the date of grant. The Compensation Committee determines and makes recommendations to the Board as to the recipients, nature and size of the share-based compensation awards

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

in compliance with applicable securities law, stock exchange and other regulatory requirements.

As of October 31, 2019, the Company had no options outstanding.

10. Non-Controlling Interest

As of October 31, 2019, Copper Fox beneficially owned and controlled 33,283,264 of the 136,241,618 issued and outstanding common shares of District Copper, representing a 24.43% ownership of District Copper. Due to the further dilution of ownership in District Copper that occurred on February 8, 2019, Copper Fox no longer controls District Copper. Therefore, District Copper is no longer consolidated into Copper Fox's financial statements. Applying IFRS 10, the Company derecognized the assets and liabilities of District Copper from its consolidated statement of financial position. As of October 31, 2019, the non-controlling interest is no longer recorded on Copper Fox's consolidated financial statements.

The non-controlling interest prior to the deconsolidation is as follows:

	NCI Percentage
District Copper's Ownership Percentage as at February 8, 2019	60.49%

	District Copper Statement of Operations and Loss From November 1, 2018 February 8, 2019		
Net Loss		72,305	
Total Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	43,737	
Comprehensive Loss		72,305	
Total Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	43,737	
		pper Statement ncial Position	
	as at Oct	ober 31, 2018	
Current assets		385,920	
Non-current assets		6,910,346	
Current liabilities		(201,678)	
Non-current liabilities		(235,327)	
Net Assets		6,859,261	
Net Assets Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	4,149,167	
Total Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest for the Period of November 1, 2018 – February 8, 2019		(43,737)	
Deconsolidation on Non-Controlling Interest Due to Loss of Control of Subsidiary		(4,105,430)	
Net Assets Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest		-	

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

District Copper's prior year summarized financial information is as follows:

	NCI Percentage
District Copper's Ownership Percentage as at October 31, 2018	60.49%

	District Copper Finance		
	As at	t October 31, 2018	
Net Loss		669,555	
Total Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	405,014	
Comprehensive Loss		669,555	
Total Comprehensive Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	405,014	
Current assets		385,920	
Non-current assets	6,910,34		
Current liabilities		(201,678)	
Non-current liabilities		(235,327)	
Net Assets		6,859,261	
Net Assets Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	\$	4,149,167	
Cash flows used in operating activities		(779,685)	
Cash flows used in investing activities		(674,478)	
Cash flows from financing activities		1,755,549	
Net Increase in Cash	\$	301,386	

11. Related Party Transactions

Copper Fox

During the year ended October 31, 2019, legal fees of \$52,405 (October 31, 2018 - \$74,940) were paid to Farris, Vaughan, Wills & Murphy LLP ("**Farris**"). As at October 31, 2019, included in accounts payable to Farris was \$Nil (October 31, 2018 - \$2,087). One of the partners at Farris' is a member of Copper Fox's Board.

Key Management Compensation

The remuneration of the CEO, CFO, directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company are as follows:

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	October 31, 2019		October 31, 2018	
Directors fees	\$	5,500	\$	33,500
Salaries and consulting fees		329,500		478,917
Total	\$	335,000	\$	512,417

12. Income Taxes

Reconciliation of the Effective Tax Rate

	October	tober 31, 2019 October 31,		er 31, 2018
Net loss before taxes	\$	(2,727,188)	\$	(1,633,028)
Tax rate		27.00%		27.00%
Expected Tax Recovery		(736,341)		(440,918)
Permanent differences		1,017		(30,046)
Flow-through share renunciation		-		108,589
Rate and other		138,780		56,035
Loss on loss of control of subsidiary		460,290		-
Share of loss of an associate		28,258		-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets				
and liabilities		6,839		41,440
Deferred Income Tax Recovery	\$	(101,157)	\$	(264,900)

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

a) Unrecognized temporary differences have not been recognized with respect of the following items:

	October 31, 2019		October	31, 2018
Deductible temporary differences	\$	2,217,933	\$	1,454,902
Non-capital losses		1,242,295		5,166,336
Total	\$	3,460,228	\$	6,621,238

- b) The Company has income tax loss carry-forwards of approximately \$36.9 million (October 31, 2018 \$42.1 million). The Company has income tax loss carry-forwards in Canada of \$35.7 million (October 31, 2018 \$40.9 million) and in the US of unrecognized \$1.2 million (October 31, 2018 \$1.2 million). The non-capital losses expire in the years 2027-2039 in Canada. The non-capital losses in US expire as follows: losses incurred prior to fiscal 2019 expire between 2033-2038 and losses for fiscal year 2019 can be carried forward indefinitely but utilization is limited to 80% of taxable income in any given year.
- c) The Company has taxable temporary differences of \$2.3 million (October 31, 2018 \$2.3 million) for re-valuation of loans that are not recognized, as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

d) The significant component of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	October 31, 2019		Octok	oer 31, 2018
<u>Deferred Tax Assets:</u>				
Non-capital losses	\$	10,352,901	\$	10,690,309
Other		63,317		73,515
Sub-Total		10,416,218		10,763,824
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities:</u>				
Property and equipment and exploration		(11,251,435)		(11,694,696)
Other		(723,041)		(728,543)
Sub-Total		(11,974,476)		(12,423,239)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	\$	(1,558,258)	\$	(1,659,415)

e) Movements in the temporary differences during the year are as follows:

	Property and		Non-Capital	
	Exploration	Other	Loss	Total
Balance, November 1, 2018:	\$(11,694,696)	\$ (655,028)	\$10,690,309	\$ (1,659,415)
Recognized in statement of comprehensive loss	443,261	(4,696)	(337,408)	101,157
Balance, October 31, 2019	\$(11,251,435)	\$ (659,724)	\$10,352,901	\$ (1,558,258)

	Property and		Non-Capital	
	Exploration	Other	Loss	Total
Balance, November 1, 2017:	\$(11,640,736)	\$ (555,632)	\$10,272,053	\$ (1,924,315)
Recognized in statement of comprehensive loss	(53,960)	(99,396)	418,256	264,900
Balance, October 31, 2018	\$(11,694,696)	\$ (655,028)	\$10,690,309	\$ (1,659,415)

13. Commitments

The Company has a commitment with respect to its office lease in Calgary as follows:

Year Ended	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Amount	\$60,930	\$60,930	\$60,930	\$62,953	\$62,953

Sombrero Butte

The Company is also committed to pay the balance outstanding of two yearly option payments totalling \$105,096 (US \$80,000) under the Sombrero Butte acquisition agreement. The next payment of \$52,548 (US \$40,000) is due on October 15, 2020 (Note 6), with the final payment due on October 15, 2021.

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Schaft Creek Joint Venture

Teck holds a 75% interest and the Company holds a 25% interest in the SCJV, and Teck is the operator of the SCJV. Management of the SCJV is made up of two representatives from Teck and the Company with voting proportional to their equity interests.

Under the SCJV agreement, Teck is required to make three cash milestone payments to the Company: (i) \$20 million upon entering into the agreement (received), (ii) \$20 million upon a Production Decision approving mine construction, and (iii) \$20 million upon completion of construction of mine facilities.

The SCJV agreement provides that Teck and the Company are each responsible for their pro-rata share of project costs in accordance with their interests, except that Teck is solely responsible for the first \$60 million in pre-production costs. If pre-production costs exceed \$60 million, the Company's pro rata share of such costs will be set off against the two remaining cash milestone payments (totaling \$40 million) payable by Teck to the Company. If pre-production costs exhaust the two cash milestone payments, Teck will further assist the Company by providing loans, as necessary, without dilution to the Company's 25% joint venture interest.

Once a production decision has been made, Teck will make an irrevocable offer to the Company:

- to use all reasonable commercial efforts to arrange project equity and debt financing for at least 60% of project capital costs or such portion as Teck determines is commercially available on reasonable terms at the relevant time, and
- (ii) to fund by way of loans to the Company, the Company's pro rata share of project capital costs not covered by project debt financing, if requested by the Company, without dilution to the Company's 25% joint venture interest.

The Company must notify Teck within 60 days after Teck's offer as to whether it accepts Teck's offer or whether it will arrange for its own financing (Note 6).

14. Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivables, deposits, investments and accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are categorized as follows:

	As at October 31, 2019									
	I	Financial			F	inancial				
	Assets at				Liabilities at		Total			Total
	Amortized				Amortized		Carrying		Fair	
		Cost		FVTOCI		Cost		Amount		Value
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	374,507	\$	-	\$	-	\$	374,507	\$	374,507
Amounts receivables		47,909		-		-		47,909		47,909
Deposits		11,820		-		-		11,820		11,820
Investments		-		112,649		-		112,649		112,649
Total Financial Assets	\$	434,236	\$	112,649	\$	-	\$	546,885	\$	546,885
Financial Liabilities										
Accounts payable and										
accrued liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	129,240	\$	129,240	\$	129,240
Total Financial Liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	129,240	\$	129,240	\$	129,240

	As at October 31, 2018										
	Loans		Available		Other		Total		Total		
	and		For		Financial		Carrying		Fair		
	R	Receivables		Sale		Liabilities		Amount		Value	
Financial Assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	938,311	\$	-	\$	-	\$	938,311	\$	938,311	
Amounts receivables		18,430		-		-		18,430		18,430	
Deposits		223,809		-		-		223,809		223,809	
Investments		-		112,233		-		112,233		112,233	
Total Financial Assets	\$	1,180,550	\$	112,233	\$	-	\$	1,292,783	\$	1,292,783	
Financial Liabilities											
Accounts payable and											
accrued liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	233,661	\$	233,661	\$	233,661	
Total Financial Liabilities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	233,661	\$	233,661	\$	233,661	

Determination of Fair Value

The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy, based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level 1 observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets. The Company's common share ownership in Bell Resources is a Level 1 instrument (Note 4),
- Level 2 inputs, other than the quoted market prices in active markets, which are observable, either directly and or indirectly, and
- Level 3 unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The Company's direct investment in Liard is carried every year at fair value and is a Level 3 instrument (Note 4).

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

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The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, which arise as a result of its exploration, development, production and financing activities. These include:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

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 and arises principally from the Company's receivables from partners and tax authorities. The maximum exposure to credit risk at October 31, 2019 is \$47,909 (October 31, 2018 - \$18,430).

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximizing the Company's return.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. During the year ended October 31, 2019 the Company was involved with preliminary exploration activities in the United States. As such, the Company is exposed to fluctuations in the United States dollar exchange rates compared to Canadian dollar exchange rates. A 5% strengthening or weakening of the US dollar would have significant impact on the total assets and the net losses of the Company.

Due to its US activities, the Company has an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. The carrying values of US dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities are subject to foreign exchange risk.

As at October 31, 2019, the Company had \$12,108 in US denominated cash balances.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

As of October 31, 2019, the Company is exposed only on its cash balances.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices.

Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by the relationship between the Canadian dollar and United

Notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended October 31, 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

States dollar as well as the global economic events that dictate levels of supply and demand.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accruals. Accounts payable consists of invoices payable to trade suppliers for office, field operating activities and capital expenditures. The Company processes invoices within a normal payment period of approximately 30 days.

Accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than one year. The Company maintains and monitors a certain level of cash flow which is used to finance all operating and capital expenditures.

Capital Management

The Company's capital structure includes working capital and shareholders' equity. The Company is largely reliant on junior resource venture capital markets for additional financing requirements.

15. Geographic Segments

	Year Ended							
	Octob	per 31, 2019	October 31, 2018					
<u>Net Loss</u>								
Canada	\$	2,600,182	\$	1,347,853				
United States		25,849		20,275				
Total	\$	2,626,031	\$	1,368,128				

	Octol	per 31, 2019	October 31, 2018			
<u>Current Assets</u>						
Canada	\$	406,510	\$	922,096		
United States		15,906		34,645		
Non-Current Assets						
Canada	\$	62,067,431	\$	68,210,336		
United States		13,674,395		12,943,816		
Total Assets	\$	76,164,242	\$	82,110,893		