

EDISON COBALT CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

(In Canadian dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements for Edison Cobalt Corp. (the “Company”) have been prepared by management in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 – Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements, which are the responsibility of management, have not been reviewed by the Company’s auditors.

Management believes these unaudited condensed interim financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In Canadian dollars)	Note	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash		\$ 725,836	\$ 978,156
Prepaid expenses		5,000	-
GST/HST recoverable		20,184	23,217
		751,020	1,001,373
Non-Current Assets:			
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,5	5,447,961	5,305,460
		\$ 6,198,981	\$ 6,306,833
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	\$ 9,455	\$ 11,675
Flow-through share liability	4	-	35,599
		9,455	42,274
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	4	8,812,350	8,812,350
Reserve	4	1,702,989	1,702,989
Deficit		(4,325,813)	(4,255,780)
		6,189,526	6,259,559
		\$ 6,198,981	\$ 6,306,833

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

"Jeffrey Cocks"

Director

"Chris Hobbs"

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

EDISON COBALT CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

<i>(in Canadian dollars)</i>	<i>Note</i>	For the three months ended June 30,		For the nine months ended June 30,	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
General and administrative expenses:					
Advertising and promotion		\$ -	\$ 2,650	\$ 1,838	\$ 31,549
Accounting, audit and legal	5	36,158	1,499	70,559	28,258
Consulting	5	-	46,666	-	171,667
Management services	5	-	35,000	3,000	95,000
Office and sundry	5	(289)	5,572	3,473	14,444
Transfer agent and filing fees		5,676	9,222	26,762	21,511
Travel expense		-	456	-	8,833
		41,545	101,065	105,632	371,262
Other (income) expense					
Settlement of flow-through share premium		-	-	(35,599)	(47,726)
Net and Comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (41,545)	\$ (101,065)	\$ (70,033)	\$ (323,536)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		70,803,998	70,803,998	70,803,998	70,803,998

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

EDISON COBALT CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(In Canadian dollars)</i>	<i>Note</i>	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Reserve Share-based payments	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at September 30, 2018		70,803,998	\$ 8,812,350	\$ 1,702,989	\$ (3,843,789)	\$ 6,671,550
Net loss for the period ended June 30, 2019		–	–	–	(323,536)	(323,536)
Balance at June 30, 2019		70,803,998	8,812,350	1,702,989	(4,167,325)	6,348,014
Net loss for the period ended September 30, 2019		–	–	–	(88,455)	(88,455)
Balance at September 30, 2019		70,803,998	8,812,350	1,702,989	(4,255,780)	6,259,559
Net loss for the period ended June 30, 2020		–	–	–	(70,033)	(70,033)
Balance at June 30, 2020		70,803,998	\$ 8,812,350	\$ 1,702,989	\$ (4,325,813)	\$ 6,189,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

EDISON COBALT CORP.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(In Canadian dollars)</i>	Nine months ended June 30, 2020	Nine months ended June 30, 2019
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (70,033)	\$ (323,536)
Non-cash items:		
Settlement of flow-through share premium	(35,599)	(47,726)
Changes in working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	3,033	229,070
Prepaid expenses	(5,000)	122,250
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,220)	(182,768)
	(109,819)	(202,710)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		
Property exploration and evaluation	(142,501)	(44,460)
	(142,501)	(44,460)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-
	-	-
Increase (decrease) in cash	(252,320)	(247,170)
Cash, beginning of period	978,156	1,281,273
Cash, end of period	\$ 725,836	\$ 1,034,103

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Edison Cobalt Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated on November 8, 2009 under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia. The Company’s primary business activity is mineral property exploration and development. On August 3, 2011, the Company’s common shares were listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V” or the “Exchange”) (trading symbol EDDY). On October 11, 2011, the Company’s common shares were listed for trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (“FSE”) (trading symbol VV0) and on the U.S. Over the Counter Market (“OTC”) under the symbol PWMRF. The Company’s head office is located at Vancouver, BC, Canada.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, leading to an economic downturn. The impact on the Company is not currently determinable, but management continues to monitor the situation.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will have sufficient capital to fund the costs of its operations and realize the carrying value of assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations. Different base of measurements may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at June 30, 2020, the Company has not advanced its mining property to commercial production or identified mineral reserves. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds from and/or raising sufficient equity financing, issuing debt or securing related party advances to complete the acquisition and development of mineral property interests. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management anticipates that the Company will need to seek out additional equity financing to continue with planned exploration programs and general operations for the ensuing year.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue on August 25, 2020 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance with International Reporting Standards

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Accordingly, certain information and note disclosure normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) have been omitted or condensed.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements, including the notes thereof, for the year ended September 30, 2019, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Basis of consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Power Americas Minerals Corp. and 10451754 Canada Inc. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

Subsidiaries are those entities which the Company controls by having the power to govern the financial and operating policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Significant accounting judgements

The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgements, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's condensed interim financial statements include:

- the classification of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses; and
- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, the fair value of share based payments and financial instruments and the recoverability measurement of deferred tax assets.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

Exploration costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss as investigation costs.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to exploring a property has acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditures including the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets required in a business combination are capitalized by property.

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether any following indications of impairment are present.

- The period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive.

For both years presented, outstanding stock options and warrants have anti-dilutive effect on loss per share. Accordingly, diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments. When the Company issues units as part of a private placement, consisting of both common shares and common share purchase warrants, the fair value of the shares is determined using the market price, and the residual value is assigned to the warrants. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the flow through share proceeds.

Financial instruments

On October 1, 2018, the Company retrospectively adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which replaced IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The standard also introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities, amends the impairment model by introducing a new 'expected credit loss' model for calculating impairment and introduces a new general hedge accounting standard which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management.

The adoption of IFRS 9, retrospectively without restatement, did not have a significant impact on the measurement of the Company's financial instruments in the financial statements. The following are the Company's new accounting policies under IFRS 9:

The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial asset/ liability	Original classification IAS 39	New classification IFRS 9
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortized cost
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

Non-derivative financial assets

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. Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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. Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income following the derecognition of the investment.

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 assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

For financial liabilities, the new standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change relating to the Company's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit and loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives in executory contracts or financial liability contracts, are classified as at FVTPL and, accordingly, are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Expected credit losses

IFRS 9 introduces a new three-stage expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets. IFRS 9 no longer requires a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. The Company is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure requirements about expected credit losses and credit risk.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Income taxes

Current income taxes

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

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

Deferred income taxes

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

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

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off 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.

Share-based compensation

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the stock options issued and recognized over the vesting period. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods and services received by the Company or the fair value of the stock options granted, if the fair value of the goods and services cannot be reliably estimated. The fair value of the stock options is determined using Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options are granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the 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 restoration cost estimates associating with the obligations is capitalized to the related mining assets along with the corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as the related mining assets.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. The estimates are reviewed annually for any changes.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss in the period which they occurred.

The Company has not presently recognized any restoration or environmental obligations.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied by the Company

A number of new accounting standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations have been issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements. The following standard is relevant to the Company's financial statements: IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16, Leases, new standard contains a single lessee accounting model, eliminating the distinction between operating and financing leases from the perspective of the lessee. The accounting requirements from the perspective of the lessor remains largely in line with previous IAS 17 requirements, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company does not have any material lease agreements and does not expect the adoption of this standard to materially impact its financial statements.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Kittson Property, Northeastern Ontario		
Acquisition cost:		
Balance, beginning	\$ 3,910,722	\$ 3,910,722
Cash	–	–
Shares issued	–	–
Balance, ending	<u>3,910,722</u>	<u>3,910,722</u>
Deferred exploration and evaluation:		
Balance, beginning	1,394,738	1,350,278
Geological consulting	30,000	9,000
Drilling	72,501	35,460
Assay	40,000	–
Tax recovery	–	–
Balance, ending	<u>1,537,239</u>	<u>1,394,738</u>
Total exploration and evaluation assets	<u>\$ 5,447,961</u>	<u>\$ 5,305,460</u>

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

Kittson Property, Northeastern Ontario

On January 23, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Lake Kittson Cobalt Property ("Kittson Property"), located in the Kittson and Coleman Townships of Larder Lake Mining Division in Northeastern Ontario. The optionor is a director and an officer of the Company. Under the terms of the agreement, the aggregate purchase price consisted of 6,250,000 shares (issued), with a fair value of \$1,250,000, and \$30,000 will be payable in cash (due January 23, 2017 – paid). During the option period, which lasts until December 7, 2020, the Company must carryout, pay for, file and have approved the minimum yearly work requirements necessary to keep the property in good standing. The property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") payable to the underlying optionor. The Company may purchase 1.5% of the 2% NSR from the underlying optionor for a total sum of \$1,000,000 at any time within the option period prior to commencement of commercial production.

On February 8, 2018, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of 10451754 Canada Inc. which holds an additional 100% interest in 10 unpatented mining claims. The Company's 100% owned Kittson project now consists of 15 unpatented mining claims. The Company acquired the shares of 10451754 Canada Inc. by the issuance of 13,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$2,600,000.

On May 30, 2018 the Company executed an agreement to purchase the Thomas Edison mine located in the area of Kittson-Cobalt Property (the "Edison Purchase"). The Edison Purchase closed on June 11, 2018. The purchase price of the mine is \$30,722 in cash and expenses.

Alberta Lithium, Fox Creek-Swan Hills, AB

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company determined that it would not pursue the Alberta Lithium, Fox Creek-Swan Hills properties and allowed its rights to these properties to expire or lapse. Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment of \$23,850.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Share issuances:

The Company had no share issuances during the nine months ended June 30, 2020.

The Company had no share issuances during the year ended September 30, 2019.

During the year ended September 30, 2018:

On May 8, 2018 the Company completed a brokered private placement of flow-through common shares (the "Flow-Through Shares") and non-flow-through units (the "Units"). The brokered private placement consisted of 6,666,666 Flow-Through Shares at a price of \$0.15 per Flow-Through Share and 11,216,666 Units at a price of \$0.15 per Unit, for total gross proceeds of \$2,682,500 (the "Private Placement"). Each Unit consists of one common share (a "Common Share") of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant") exercisable into one Common Share of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per Warrant for a period of 36 months from the date hereof. The Private Placement was brokered by Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Gravitas Securities Inc. (together "the Agents"). The Agents were paid a commission comprised of a cash fee in the amount of \$214,600 and issued an aggregate of 1,430,666 Agents' warrants. Each Agents' warrant is exercisable into one Unit at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for a period of 36 months from the closing date. In addition, the Company also issued the Agents 894,166 Units as a corporate finance fee in connection with the Private Placement. The fair value of the Agent's warrants and warrants attached to the corporate finance fee Units was estimated to be \$604,579 using a black-scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions, volatility 227%, risk free interest rate 1.90%, dividend yield 0%, and 3 year life.

The flow-through shares were issued at a premium in recognition of the tax benefits accruing to subscribers. The flow-through premium was calculated to be \$250,000. As of September 30, 2019, the Company has a flow-through premium of \$35,599 (2018 - \$83,325) and recorded settlement of flow-through share premium of \$47,726 (2018 - \$166,675)

On February 8, 2018, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of 10451754 Canada Inc. which holds an additional 100% interest in 10 unpatented mining claims. The Company's 100% owned Kittson project now consists of 15 unpatented mining claims. The Company acquired the shares of 10451754 Canada Inc. by the issuance of 13,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$2,600,000.

On November 6, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") of 15,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$750,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"), with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of two years from the closing at an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share. The Company paid cash finders' fees of \$51,555 on the Private Placement.

The Company received of \$12,000 and issued 60,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 60,000 options, and received of \$22,500 and issued 162,500 common shares to the exercise of 162,500 warrants.

EDISON COBALT CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL (CONT'D)

Stock options:

Under the Company's stock option plan, the Company may grant options to employees, consultants and directors up to 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 and the maximum term of the options will be ten years.

Stock options have been granted under the plan as follows:

On December 7, 2017, the Company granted stock options to directors, officers and advisors to purchase an aggregate of up to 2,500,000 common shares at \$0.20 per share for a five year period. The options are recorded at a fair value of \$488,173, using Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

Volatility	201%
Risk free rate	1.61%
Annual dividends	0%
Remaining life	5 years

On November 13, 2017, the Company granted stock options to advisors to purchase an aggregate of up to 300,000 common shares at \$0.12 per share for a two year period. The options are recorded at a fair value of \$28,335, using Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

Volatility	175%
Risk free rate	1.40%
Annual dividends	0%
Remaining life	2 years

A continuity of the Company's stock options is as follows:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average # years to expiry
Balance, September 30, 2018 and 2019	3,300,000	0.19	2.79
Expired	(300,000)	0.12	
Balance, June 30, 2020	3,000,000	0.20	2.54

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL (CONT'D)

A summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
	\$	
500,000	0.20	February 10, 2022
2,500,000	0.20	December 7, 2022
3,000,000		

Share purchase warrants:

A summary of changes in share purchase warrants outstanding is as follows:

	Warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average number of years to expiry
	\$	\$	
Balance, September 30, 2018	30,504,664	0.17	
Expired	(632,500)	0.20	
Balance, September 30, 2019	29,872,164	0.17	
Expired	(14,900,000)	0.10	
Balance, June 30, 2020	14,972,164	0.23	1.21

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had share purchase warrants outstanding as follows:

Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	\$	
13,541,498	0.25	May 8, 2021
1,430,666	0.15	May 8, 2021
14,972,164		

Reserves:

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or agents' warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties during the nine months ended are as follows:

- (i) The Company incurred a total of \$nil (2019: \$35,000) for management services to a company controlled by a director.
- (ii) The Company incurred a total of \$nil (2019 - \$25,000) in consulting fees to a company controlled by a director.
- (iii) The Company incurred a total of \$142,501 (2019: \$44,460), for geologist and assay services, from a company related to a director.

Monetary transactions with related parties have been recorded at their exchange amount, being the value of consideration as agreed to between the parties.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management:

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Company's Board of Directors monitors and approves its risk management practices. The Company's most significant areas of financial risk and risk management are as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is attributable to cash. To limit its exposure to credit risk, the Company held its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in Canada.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's current exposure to interest rate arises from the interest rate impact on its cash. The fair value of cash are not significantly affected by changes in short term interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to satisfy current and planned expenditures. The Company may from time to time have to issue additional shares to ensure there is sufficient capital to meet long term objectives.

Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

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6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as cash, term deposits and other working capital. The Company currently manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on cash resources expected to be available to support its operations including the exploration and development of its mineral property interests. Management has not established a quantitative capital structure, but will review on a regular basis the stage of development of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.