

Aldebaran Resources Inc.

(the “Company”)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Interim Condensed Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 1	\$ 1
Prepaid expenses	8,500	-
	<u>8,501</u>	<u>1</u>
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	<u>36,163</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 44,664</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	\$ 530,200	\$ -
Due to related party (Note 7)	148,539	-
	<u>678,739</u>	<u>-</u>
Shareholder's Equity		
Share capital (Note 6)	1	1
Deficit	(634,076)	-
	<u>(634,075)</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	<u>\$ 44,664</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Aldebaran Resources Inc. on November 28, 2018.

Approved by the Board of Directors

"John Black"

"Mark Wayne"

Director & Chief Executive Officer

Director

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Three months ended September 30, 2018
EXPENSES	
Accounting and audit	\$ 92,100
Investor relations and shareholder reporting	17,376
Legal	499,600
Transfer agent and filing fees	25,000
	<hr/>
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (634,076)
	<hr/>
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (634,076)
	<hr/>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	1
	<hr/>

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Interim Condensed Statements of Equity
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the three months ended September 30, 2018 and the period from inception on June 7, 2018 to June 30, 2018

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total
Balance, June 7, 2018 (Inception)	-	\$ -	\$ -	-
Incorporation	1	1	-	1
Balance, June 30, 2018	1	\$ 1	-	1
Loss for the period	-	-	(634,076)	(634,076)
Balance, September 30, 2018	1	\$ 1	\$ (634,076)	\$ (634,075)

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the three months ended September 30, 2018

	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net loss for the period	\$ (634,076)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:	
Prepaid expenses	(8,500)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	494,037
Due to related party	148,539
	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	-
Change in cash for the period	-
Cash, beginning of period	<hr/> 1
Cash, end of period	\$ 1

Supplemental disclosures with respect to cash flows:

During the period ended September 30, 2018, accounts payable of \$36,163 were included in exploration and evaluation assets.

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Aldebaran Resources Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated on June 7, 2018 under the laws of Canada Business Corporations Act as part of a plan of arrangement (the “Arrangement”) to reorganize Regulus Resources Inc. (“Regulus”). The Company’s business activity is the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation properties (Note 4). The Company’s head office is located at Suite 2300 – 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 2K3, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

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

The preparation of these interim condensed financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the interim condensed financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the interim condensed financial statements:

Functional currencies

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency for the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations. Determining whether to test for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets requires management’s judgment, and consideration of whether the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a 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.

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
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For the three months ended September 30, 2018

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Estimates

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

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or disposition of the mineral properties. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could affect management's assessment of the overall viability of its properties or to the likelihood of generating future cash flows necessary to recover the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change there could be a significant effect on the Company's future financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development or commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

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Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes amounts due to related parties and accounts payables and accrued liabilities which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profit and loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables. The Company's long-term investments are classified as available-for-sale. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs related to pre-exploration are expensed as incurred while costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. Each of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is considered to be a cash generating unit. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, the property is abandoned or management deems there to be an impairment in value the property is written down to its net realizable value.

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

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Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the three months ended September 30, 2018

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash

Cash is comprised of cash on deposit.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to an amount that would exceed the original carrying amount in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Loss per share

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 does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable loss as well as differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit such as unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments, and foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) and components of other comprehensive income are presented in the statements of comprehensive income (loss) and the statements of changes in equity.

New Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases, in January 2016, which replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a "right-of-use asset" for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted, but only in conjunction with IFRS 15. The Company has not yet completed the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 16 will have on its condensed interim financial statements, or whether to early adopt this new requirement.

New Accounting Standards Adopted During The Period

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The Company adopted IFRS 9 on July 1, 2018 retrospectively and no differences of any significance have been noted in relation to the adoption of the standard.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15")

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 to replace IAS 18 – Revenue, which establishes a new single five-step control-based revenue recognition model for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The amended standard was adopted on July 1, 2018 and did not have an impact on the condensed interim financial statements.

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Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the three months ended September 30, 2018

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

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

	Altar Project, Argentina	Total
Balance, inception and June 30, 2018	\$ -	\$ -
Additions:		
Mapping and reports	36,163	36,163
	<u>36,163</u>	<u>36,163</u>
Balance, September 30, 2018	\$ 36,163	\$ 36,163

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company completed the spin-out from Regulus by way of a statutory plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the "Arrangement") and entered into a joint venture and option agreement (the "JV Agreement") with Stillwater Canada LLC, an indirect subsidiary of Sibanye Gold Limited, trading as Sibanye-Stillwater ("Sibanye-Stillwater"), to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Altar Copper-Gold project in San Juan Province, Argentina ("Altar" or the "Altar Project"). The Altar Project is a copper-gold porphyry deposit located in San Juan Province, Argentina. The Altar Project consists of eight mining concessions, two exploration permits and nine mining rights of way (servidumbres). It also includes an option on five adjacent Rio Cenicero concessions.

The consideration to acquire an initial 60% interest comprises:

- an upfront cash payment of US\$15 million to Stillwater Canada LLC, which was paid upon closing of the Arrangement;
- the issuance of 19.9% of the Aldebaran Shares to Stillwater Canada LLC upon closing of the Arrangement;
- Aldebaran's commitment to fund the next US\$30 million of expenditures on the Altar Project over five (5) years, inclusive of 2018 drilling that was conducted between February and May of 2018, with a minimum of US\$3 million each year.

Aldebaran has the right to earn an additional 20% interest in the Altar Project by spending an additional US\$25 million over a three-year period following Aldebaran's acquisition of the initial 60% interest.

During the period ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded \$36,163 of exploration and evaluation costs related to the project.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities for the Company are as follows:

	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
Trade payables	\$ 8,500	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	521,700	-
	<u>\$ 530,200</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

All accounts payables and accrued liabilities for the Company fall due within the next 12 months.

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Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
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6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value, 1 issued and outstanding.

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the option price of any common share in respect of which an option may be granted under the stock option plan shall be fixed by the Board of Directors but shall be not less than the minimum price permitted by the Exchange.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at September 30, 2018, the Company owed Regulus, a company related by common directors and officers, \$148,539 for expense reimbursements (June 30, 2018 - \$Nil).

Amounts due to related parties have no specific terms of repayment, are unsecured, and have no interest rate.

Key Management Personnel:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

8. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate carrying value, which is the amount recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position. The Company's other financial instruments, cash, and long-term investments, under the fair value hierarchy, are based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at large Canadian financial institutions in interest-bearing accounts. The Company has no investment in asset backed commercial paper.

The Company's receivables consist mainly of tax credits due from the governments of Canada. As such, the Company does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

8. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of \$1 to settle current liabilities of \$678,739. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company completed a financing for 31,250,000 Aldebaran Shares at a price of US\$0.96 per share for total proceeds of US\$30 million (Note 9). Management believes that it has sufficient funds to meet its current liabilities as they become due.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The interest earned on the cash balances approximates fair value rates, and the Company is not at a significant risk to fluctuating interest rates.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to accounts payable that are denominated in US\$. A 10% fluctuation in the US\$ does not have a significant affect on accumulated other comprehensive loss for the period.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company currently maintains investments in certain publicly listed companies. There can be no assurance that the Company can exit these positions if required resulting in proceeds, which approximate the carrying amount of these investments. A 10% fluctuation in market prices would not have a significant affect comprehensive income (loss).

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
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9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company:

- a) Completed the spin-out from Regulus by way of a statutory plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the "Arrangement") wherein Regulus transferred its Argentine subsidiaries to Aldebaran in exchange for 30,331,534 common shares ("Aldebaran Shares") of Aldebaran, which have been distributed to Regulus shareholders on the basis of one Aldebaran Share for each three Regulus common shares.
- b) Entered into a joint venture and option agreement (the "JV Agreement") with Stillwater Canada LLC, an indirect subsidiary of Sibanye Gold Limited, trading as Sibanye-Stillwater ("Sibanye-Stillwater"), to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Altar Copper-Gold project in San Juan Province, Argentina ("Altar" or the "Altar Project").

The consideration to acquire an initial 60% interest comprises:

- an upfront cash payment of US\$15 million to Stillwater Canada LLC, which was paid upon closing of the Arrangement;
- the issuance of 19.9% of the Aldebaran Shares to Stillwater Canada LLC upon closing of the Arrangement;
- Aldebaran's commitment to fund the next US\$30 million of expenditures on the Altar Project over five (5) years, inclusive of 2018 drilling that was conducted between February and May of 2018, with a minimum of US\$3 million each year.

Aldebaran has the right to earn an additional 20% interest in the Altar Project by spending an additional US\$25 million over a three-year period following Aldebaran's acquisition of the initial 60% interest.

Completed a financing ("Financing") with certain investment funds managed by Route One Investment Company L.P. (such funds, collectively, "Route One"), whereby Route One subscribed in the aggregate for 31,250,000 Aldebaran Shares at a price of US\$0.96 per share for total proceeds of US\$30 million.

Issued an aggregate of 15,449,555 Aldebaran Shares to Sibanye-Stillwater, representing 19.9% of the issued and outstanding Aldebaran Shares, and made an upfront cash payment of US\$15 million to Sibanye-Stillwater, all in accordance with the JV Agreement.