

XANDER RESOURCES INC.
INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim 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 Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton Labonte LLP has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim condensed financial statements by an entity's auditor.

November 21, 2019

XANDER RESOURCES INC.Interim Condensed Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 7,172	\$ 31,448
Prepaid expenses		2,600	5,200
Goods and services tax receivable		1,226	760
Total current assets		10,998	37,408
Non-current assets			
Property Interest	4	452,236	452,236
Total assets		\$ 463,234	\$ 489,644
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	43,541	24,622
Due to related parties	6	50,850	42,688
Total current liabilities		94,391	67,310
Total liabilities		94,391	67,310
EQUITY			
Share capital	7	1,091,531	1,091,531
Reserves	8	235,748	231,961
Deficit		(958,436)	(901,158)
Total equity		368,843	422,334
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 463,234	\$ 489,644

See Accompanying Notes

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent Events (Note 13)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on, November 21, 2019:

"Dwayne Yaretz"

Dwayne Yaretz, Director

"Marsha Panar"

Marsha Panar, Director

XANDER RESOURCES INC.Interim Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Six months ended		Three months ended	
	Note	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Expenses					
Consulting fees		-	10,000	-	-
Insurance		2,600	-	1,300	-
Management fees	6	21,000	30,000	10,500	15,000
Office and miscellaneous		160	719	93	591
Accounting fees		6,417	8,332	4,840	4,960
Legal fees	6	19,866	13,470	9,335	9,747
Share-based payments	6	3,787	6,204	3,787	6,204
Transfer agent and filing fees		3,448	9,981	2,664	6,453
Loss before other expenses		(57,278)	(78,706)	(32,519)	(42,955)
Other expenses:					
Interest expenses		-	(501)	-	(378)
Net and comprehensive loss		\$ (57,278)	\$ (79,207)	\$ (32,519)	\$ (43,333)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted		\$ (0.005)	\$ (0.008)	\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.004)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		11,292,541	10,229,233	11,292,541	10,616,237

See Accompanying Notes

XANDER RESOURCES INC.Interim Condensed Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital		Reserves			
	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payment	Warrants	Deficit	Total
Balance, March 31, 2018	9,817,996	\$ 934,896	\$ 223,991	\$ 125	\$ (755,702)	\$ 403,310
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(79,207)	(79,207)
Shares issued for Private Placement	1,020,000	102,000	-	-	-	102,000
Share issuance costs	-	(9,001)	-	1,641	-	(7,360)
Fair value of options vested for the options granted on September 1, 2017	-	-	6,204	-	-	6,204
Shares issued for debt settlement	454,545	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Balance September 30, 2018	11,292,541	\$ 1,077,895	\$ 230,195	\$ 1,766	\$ (834,909)	\$ 474,947
Balance, March 31, 2019	11,292,541	1,091,531	230,195	1,766	(901,158)	422,334
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(57,278)	(57,278)
Fair value of options vested for the options granted on September 1, 2017	7	-	3,787	-	-	3,787
Balance, September 30, 2019	11,292,541	\$ 1,091,531	\$ 233,982	\$ 1,766	\$ (958,436)	\$ 368,843

See Accompanying Notes

XANDER RESOURCES INC.Interim Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Six months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,
	2019	2018
<hr/>		
Cash Provided By (Used In)		
Operating Activities		
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (57,278)	\$ (79,207)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payments	3,787	6,204
Interest expense	-	501
Changes in working capital:		
Goods and services tax receivable	(466)	(1,083)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	2,600	(2,600)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,919	4,344
Due to related parties	8,162	1,425
Net cash used in operating activities	(24,276)	(70,416)
Financing Activities		
Loan payable	-	30,000
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issuance costs	-	94,640
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	124,640
Increase (decrease) in cash	(24,276)	54,224
Cash, beginning	31,448	28,526
Cash, end	\$ 7,172	\$ 82,750

See Accompanying Notes

Additional cash flow information (Note 10)

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Xander Resources Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia, Canada on December 9, 2010. The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”). The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at Suite 200 – 905 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1L6. The principal business of the Company is the identification, evaluation and acquisition of mineral properties, as well as exploration of mineral properties once acquired.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The Company has no source of revenues and incurred losses since its inception and had an accumulated deficit of \$958,436 at September 30, 2019, which has been funded primarily by issuance of shares and loans from related parties. This indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements were authorized for issue on November 21, 2019 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation relate to the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax asset, and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations. Actual results may differ from current estimates.

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments

Information about critical judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statement are discussed below:

1) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalized requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company; and

2) Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding availability for its exploration projects and working capital requirements.

Cash

Cash consist of cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Option payments are considered acquisition costs provided that the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Property option agreements are exercisable entirely at the option of the optionee. Therefore, option payments (or recoveries) are recorded when payment is made (or received) and are not accrued.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. The Company capitalizes costs to specific blocks of claims or areas of geological interest. Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- 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 entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- 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.

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

After technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the Company stops capitalizing expenditures for the applicable block of claims or geological area of interest and tests the asset for impairment. The capitalized balance, net of any impairment recognized, is then reclassified to either tangible or intangible mine development assets according to the nature of the asset.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which includes exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

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

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.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

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 arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

The increase in the restoration provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss in the period incurred.

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Restoration and environmental obligations (continued)

The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

Flow-through shares

On the issuance of flow-through shares, any premium received in excess of the market price of the Company's common shares is initially recorded as a liability ("flow-through tax liability"). Provided that the Company has renounced the related expenditures, or that there is a reasonable expectation that it will do so, the flow-through tax liability is reduced on a pro-rata basis as the expenditures are incurred. If such expenditures are capitalized, a deferred tax liability is recognized. To the extent that the Company has suitable unrecognized deductible temporary differences, an offsetting recovery of deferred income taxes would be recorded.

Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the income (loss) attributable to common shareholders equals the reported income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted income (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. As the Company has reported losses for the years presented, the effect of stock options and warrants is anti-dilutive; therefore, basic loss per share equals diluted loss per share.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

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.

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive loss or equity is recognized in other comprehensive loss or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates 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 tax:

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 asset 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) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Financial instruments

The following is the Company's new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9.

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019. The following table shows the original classification under International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original Classification IAS 39	New Classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Classification (continued)

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on March 31, 2019.

ii) Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the statements of net income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of net income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of net income (loss), as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of net income (loss). However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of net income (loss).

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is Canadian Dollar, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at period end rates. Gains and losses are included in profit and loss.

Valuation of Equity Units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most reliably measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less reliably measurable component.

Income Taxes

IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. This Interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12, *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in IAS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined applying this Interpretation. This new Interpretation is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this interpretation on its Financial Statements.

New Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC are mandatory for accounting periods noted below. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”) were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the new and amended standards will have a significant impact on its Financial Statements.

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

On February 14, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in mineral tenures situated in the province of British Columbia (the "Hot Property").

	Six months ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Acquisition costs		
Balance, beginning	\$ 147,000	\$ 147,000
No addition	-	-
Balance, ending	147,000	147,000
Exploration costs		
Balance, beginning	305,236	304,736
Filing fees	-	500
	-	500
Balance, ending	305,236	305,236
Total	\$ 452,236	\$ 452,236

On June 3, 2011, the agreement was amended to add three mineral tenures.

In order to keep the option granted to the Company related to the Hot Property in good standing, the Company must do the following:

- pay to the Optionors \$15,000 (paid), upon signing the agreement;
- issue to the Optionors 150,000 common shares (issued on September 25, 2014 and valued at \$22,500) of the Company;
- on the first anniversary date of the Company having been listed and called for trading on the Exchange (September 25, 2015), issue to the Optionors 150,000 common shares (issued on July 31, 2015 and valued at \$36,000); and
- on the second anniversary date of the Company having been listed and called for trading on the Exchange (September 25, 2016), issue to the Optionors 150,000 common shares (issued on October 12, 2016 and valued at \$73,500).

By issuing the last tranche of shares to the Optionors, the Company has exercised its option and gained ownership of the Hot property. As of report date, 100% ownership in the property has been transferred to the Company.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Accounts payable	\$ 42,041	\$ 17,622
Accrued liabilities	1,500	7,000
	\$ 43,541	\$ 24,622

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The amounts due to related parties are due to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company. The balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms for repayment.

Related party balances

As at September 30, 2019, \$50,850 (March 31, 2019 - \$42,688) was due to related parties as follows:

	September 30, 2019		March 31, 2019	
Company controlled by the CFO	\$	12,350	\$	12,350
Company controlled by the former CFO		-		12,838
CEO		38,500		17,500
	\$	50,850	\$	42,688

Related party transactions and key management compensation

During the six months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred the following amounts through transactions with the directors and officers of the Company:

	September 30, 2019		September 30, 2018	
Management fees	\$	21,000	\$	30,000
Accounting fees		-		7,173
	\$	21,000	\$	37,173

On June 26, 2018, the Company issued 272,727 common shares at a fair value of \$38,182 to the former CEO of the Company to settle \$30,000 of accrued management fees. The Company recorded a loss of \$8,182 on the settlement of this debt (Note 8).

On June 26, 2018, the Company issued 181,818 common shares at a fair value of \$25,454 to the former CFO of the Company to settle \$20,000 of accrued management fees. The Company recorded a loss of \$5,454 on the settlement of this debt (Note 8).

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of unlimited common shares without par value.

Issued:

At September 30, 2019, there were 11,292,541 issued and fully paid common shares (March 31, 2019 – 11,292,541).

During the year ended March 31, 2019:

On June 26, 2018, the Company issued 454,545 common shares at a fair value of \$63,636 to an officer and a former officer of the Company to settle \$50,000 of accrued management fees (Note 7). The Company recorded loss of \$13,636 on the settlement of these debts (Note 7).

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

On August 30, 2018, the Company closed a private placement and issued 1,020,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$102,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable common share purchase warrants. Each whole common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.20 per share for a two-year period, expiring August 30, 2020. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a cash commission totaling \$7,360 and issued 73,600 share purchase warrants to brokers ("Finder's Warrants"). Each Finder's Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.20 per common share for a period of two years, expiring August 30, 2020. The Finder's Warrants have an estimated fair value of \$1,641, which was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected life 2 years, volatility 83.56%, risk-free rate 2.11%, dividend yield 0%.

Share Options

The Company adopted a share option plan (the "Share Option Plan") under which it may grant options to employees, officers, directors, or consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any one optionee in a twelve-month period is limited to 5% of the issued shares of the Company.

Under the plan, the exercise price of an option may not be less than the discounted market price. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest at the discretion of the board of directors. For share options granted to employees, directors, and consultants, the Company recognizes as an expense, the estimated fair value of the share options granted. The fair value of each share option granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

On September 1, 2017, the Company granted its consultants the right to acquire 100,000 shares at a price of \$0.28 per share for a period of five years. The fair value of stock options granted was recorded as stock-based payments at the vesting date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The stock options vest as follows: (i) 20,000 options on September 1, 2017, (ii) 20,000 options on September 1, 2018, (iii) 20,000 options on September 1, 2019, (iv) 20,000 options on September 1, 2020 and (v) 20,000 options on September 1, 2021. The Black-Scholes option-pricing is based on the expected volatility of 131%, risk-free interest rate of 1.59%, expected dividend rate of 0% and expected life of 5 years. With these assumptions, the fair value of options was determined to be \$24,172, and as of March 31, 2018, \$11,038 of the fair value has been expensed. During the year ended March 31, 2019, \$6,204 of the total fair value of options has been expensed with a corresponding credit a share-based payment reserve. During the six months ended September 30, 2019, \$3,787 of the total fair value of options has been expensed with a corresponding credit a share-based payment reserve. The remaining value of \$3,142 will be expensed at the corresponding vesting dates.

On April 1, 2019, 200,000 options were cancelled.

On September 22, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company extended the exercise period of the existing options (issued on September 25, 2014 expiring on September 25, 2019) to current Directors for a one-year period (until September 25, 2020).

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

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7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**Share Options (continued)**

A summary of share options outstanding is as follows:

	Options outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Years to Expiry
Balance at March 31, 2018	875,000	\$0.17	1.82
No activities	-		
Balance at March 31, 2019	875,000	\$0.17	0.82
Options cancelled	200,000		
Balance at September 30, 2019	675,000	\$0.17	1.28

As at September 30, 2019, the following incentive share options are outstanding and exercisable:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	675,000	\$0.28	September 1, 2022
Outstanding	675,000		
Exercisable	662,000		

Warrants

A summary of changes in outstanding warrants is as follows:

	Warrants outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Years to Expiry
Balance at March 31, 2018	-	-	-
Granted	583,600	\$0.20	1.42
Balance at March 31, 2019	583,600	0.20	1.42
No activity	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2019	583,600	\$0.20	0.92

Details of warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Outstanding and Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Remaining contractual life (in years)
583,600	\$0.20	August 30, 2020	0.92

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

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8. RESERVES

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as share-based payments expense until such time that the share options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire or are forfeited, the corresponding amount previously recorded is transferred from share-based payments reserve to deficit. The balance in the share-based payment reserve as on September 30, 2019 was \$233,982 (March 31, 2019 - \$230,195)

Warrants reserve

The warrant reserve records items recognized as warrants until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the amount previously recorded remains in warrant reserves. The balance in the warrant reserve as on September 30, 2019 was \$1,766 (March 31, 2019 - \$1,766)

9. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

The Company considers its capital structure to include cash and shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (i) maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations and continue as a going concern; (ii) maintain a capital structure that allows the Company to finance its operations using internally-generated cash flow and debt capacity; and (iii) optimize the use of its capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders commensurate with risk.

The Company's financial strategy is formulated and adapted according to market conditions in order to maintain a flexible capital structure that is consistent with its objectives and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, acquire or dispose of assets, or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

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

10. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the six months ended September 30 and March 31, 2019, the Company incurred non-cash financing activities as follows:

	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-cash financing activities:		
Fair value of options vested for the options granted on September 1, 2017	\$ 3,787	\$ 6,204
Share issuance costs	-	1,641
Shares issued for debt settlement	-	63,636

XANDER RESOURCES INC.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

As at September 30, 2019, the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

	(Level 1) \$	(Level 2) \$	(Level 3) \$	Total \$
Monday, September 30, 2019				
Assets:				
Cash	7,172	–	–	7,172
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	43,541	–	–	43,541
March 31, 2019				
Assets:				
Cash	31,448	–	–	31,448
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	24,622	–	–	24,622

Financial Instruments Risks

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

a) 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 is exposed to credit risk by holding cash. This risk is minimized by holding cash in large Canadian financial institutions. This risk is assessed as low.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages this risk by management of its working capital to ensure its expenditures will not exceed available resources. This risk is assessed as high.

d) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not have foreign currency denominated financial instruments and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

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For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2019

e) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the risk of a decline in the value of the Company's financial instruments. Although price risk can be mitigated by hedging, the Company currently doesn't apply any hedging techniques as the Company doesn't have securities that are subject to price fluctuation.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in a single reportable operating segment, the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. All of the Company's assets and expenditures are located in Canada.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 22, 2019, 50,000 options granted on September 25, 2014 were exercised by a director of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per unit for total cash proceeds of \$7,500.