



SEGO RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SEGO RESOURCES INC.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sego Resources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$559,595 during the year ended June 30, 2019 and had a working capital deficiency of \$215,312 (2018 - \$31,822). As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ♦ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ♦ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ♦ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ♦ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ♦ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Hervé Leong-Chung.

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
October 25, 2019

Sego Resources Inc.
 Statements of Financial Position
 June 30, 2019 and 2018
 (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 15,886	\$ 265,377
Receivables		4,065	18,597
BC Mining Exploration tax credit receivable	5	29,329	32,420
Prepaid expenses and deposits	8	5,649	22,878
		54,929	339,272
Non-current assets			
Reclamation deposits	4	10,000	10,000
Rent deposit		2,000	2,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	5, 8	4,683,627	4,149,566
		4,695,627	4,161,566
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 4,750,556	\$ 4,500,838
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 22,781	\$ 162,309
Due to related parties	8	247,460	208,785
TOTAL LIABILITIES		270,241	371,094
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	7	7,683,889	6,978,151
Share subscriptions	7	-	64,000
Reserves		463,115	470,991
Deficit		(3,666,689)	(3,383,398)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		4,480,315	4,129,744
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 4,750,556	\$ 4,500,838

Approved on behalf of the Board on October 25, 2019:

"J. Paul Stevenson"
 Director

"Brent Petterson"
 Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.
 Statements of Comprehensive Loss
 For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
 (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2019	2018
Expenses			
Accounting and audit fees	8	\$ 53,910	\$ 41,340
Consulting fees	8	132,700	61,900
Filing fees		6,979	6,979
Insurance		11,134	800
Investor relations		35,000	28,000
Legal		10,128	8,801
Management fees	8	36,000	36,000
Marketing		-	25,629
Office and miscellaneous		21,729	14,746
Rent		24,732	14,093
Share-based payments	7	210,646	187,379
Telephone	8	7,860	7,800
Transfer agent		8,777	8,057
Net and comprehensive loss		\$ (559,595)	\$ (441,524)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.005)	\$ (0.006)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		104,125,402	76,795,651

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Share capital		Subscriptions received	Reserves	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2017		76,060,327	\$ 6,274,952	\$ -	\$ 377,899	\$ (3,043,469)	\$ 3,609,382
Reclassification on expiry of options and warrants		-	-	-	(101,595)	101,595	-
Exercise of warrants	7	250,000	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Private placements	7	14,290,200	714,510	-	-	-	714,510
Less: share issue costs	7	-	(23,811)	-	7,308	-	(16,503)
Share subscriptions	7	-	-	64,000	-	-	64,000
Share-based payments	7	-	-	-	187,379	-	187,379
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(441,524)	(441,524)
Balance at June 30, 2018		90,600,527	\$ 6,978,151	\$ 64,000	\$ 470,991	\$ (3,383,398)	\$ 4,129,744

	Note	Share capital		Subscriptions received	Reserves	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2018		90,600,527	\$ 6,978,151	\$ 64,000	\$ 470,991	\$ (3,383,398)	\$ 4,129,744
Reclassification on expiry of options and warrants		-	-	-	(276,304)	276,304	-
Private placements	7	15,709,800	735,240	(64,000)	50,250	-	721,490
Less: share issue costs	7	-	(29,502)	-	7,532	-	(21,970)
Share-based payments	7	-	-	-	210,646	-	210,646
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(559,595)	(559,595)
Balance at June 30, 2019		106,310,327	\$ 7,683,889	\$ -	\$ 463,115	\$ (3,666,689)	\$ 4,480,315

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.
 Statements of Cash Flows
 For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
 (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	2019	2018
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (559,595)	\$ (441,524)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Share-based payments	210,646	187,379
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Receivables	14,532	(11,527)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	17,229	(18,482)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(34,481)	(6,040)
Due to related parties	62,697	78,300
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(288,972)	(211,894)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	699,520	705,507
Share subscriptions	-	64,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	699,520	769,507
Investing Activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(693,043)	(322,435)
BC Mining Exploration tax credit received	33,004	1,189
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(660,039)	(321,246)
Change in cash	(249,491)	236,367
Cash, beginning	265,377	29,010
Cash, ending	\$ 15,886	\$ 265,377

Supplemental cash flow information – Note 9

1. Corporate Information

Sego Resources Inc. (the "Company") is an exploration stage company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. Its business is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company is currently in the process of exploring and evaluating its Miner Mountain property located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia. The Company's common shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "SGZ".

The Company's head office and principal business address is #310 - 744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 1A5.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Effective July 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 were adopted retrospectively with no restatement of comparative periods, as permitted by the transition provisions of each standard.

As a result of the application of IFRS 9, the Company changed its accounting policies for financial assets and impairment thereon as described in Note 3.

These financial statements were authorized for issue on October 25, 2019 by the directors of the Company.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such amounts could be material.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of \$559,595 (2018 - \$441,524). At June 30, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$215,312 (2018 - \$31,822) and an accumulated deficit of \$3,666,689 (2018 - \$3,383,398). The Company has not generated revenue from operations and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves and the Company's ability to obtain adequate financing to develop the reserves into profitable operations. These conditions indicate material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company will have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the Company's significant accounting policies set out in Note 3. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. The Company has one operating segment, mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd),

Use of accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

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 as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and 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.

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to those areas noted previously have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgments

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

- The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount the Company carries out an impairment test at the cash-generating unit ("CGU"), or group of CGUs, level in the year the new information becomes available. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment.

- Recoverability of deferred tax assets.

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes judgment related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities.

- The going concern assumption.

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

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Use of accounting judgments, estimate and assumptions (cont'd)

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The key estimates applied in the preparation of these financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value assigned to share-based payments.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions, including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's equity reserves.

- Amount of mining exploration tax credit receivable.

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in British Columbia. Management's judgment and estimates are applied in determining whether the resource expenditures are eligible for claiming such credits.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly and consistently prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

- (a) Exploration and evaluation assets

- (i) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized to exploration and classified as a component of mineral properties. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to a property, and directly attributable general and administrative costs. From time to time the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement.

As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to "mines under construction". No amortization is taken during the exploration and evaluation phase.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

(ii) Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset. The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The Company does not have decommissioning liabilities as at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

(b) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets that are subject to amortization to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs 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 current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Income taxes

Income tax expense, consisting of current and deferred tax expense, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. 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 regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. 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.

(d) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of share options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

Existing share options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The Company grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes or another accepted option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as either an expense or as mineral property interests with a corresponding increase in option reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in option reserves is transferred to share capital. For those options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(f) Flow-through shares

Resource expenditures for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. A liability is recognized for the premium on the flow-through shares and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenses.

In circumstances where the Company has issued flow-through shares by way of a unit offering, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve first based on the fair value. Any remaining residual value is then recognized as a liability for the premium on the flow-through shares.

(g) Share capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the closing market price at the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in share capital and the related residual value is transferred to share capital. For those warrants that expire, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(h) Mining exploration tax credits

The Company is eligible to receive mining exploration tax credits for certain qualifying work done on its exploration properties. The benefits related to such mining exploration tax credits are credited against exploration costs in the period in which the Company can reasonably estimate the amounts to be received and establish their ultimate recovery.

(i) Financial instruments

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") on a modified-retroactive basis in accordance with the transitional provisions. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). The standard promulgates a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not result in any change in the carrying values of any of the Company's financial assets on the transition date therefore, comparative figures have not been restated.

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

Financial Asset/Liabilities	Original Classification IAS 39	New Classification IFRS 9
Cash	Amortized cost	Amortized Cost
Deposits	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the conditions that i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and iii) is not designated as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash is included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance. The Company's deposits are included in financial assets at amortized cost.

De-recognition

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 consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive income. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd)

reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year that are unpaid.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Accounting Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Effective

IFRS 16 Leases

Issued by the IASB in January 2016; effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2019:

This new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

The main features of the new standard are as follows:

- An entity identifies as a lease a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments.
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly.
- A lessor provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

The new standard supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The Company does not expect the adoption of IFRS 16 to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

4. Reclamation Deposits

The Company has pledged \$10,000 in two guaranteed investment certificates as site reclamation deposits. The deposits are refundable if there is no environmental disturbance to the Miner Mountain property. It is management's opinion that there has been minimal disturbance to the property to date.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Miner Mountain Property

On June 13, 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 38 mineral claims (which were subsequently consolidated into 12 mineral claims) situated in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia for cash payments and common share issuances as follows:

- (a) Cash payments to the optionors of \$165,000 as follows:
 - (i) \$30,000 within five business days from the date the agreement is approved by the TSX-V (paid);
 - (ii) \$60,000 on or before June 13, 2008 (paid); and
 - (iii) \$75,000 on or before June 13, 2009 (paid).
- (b) Issuance of 600,000 common shares to the optionors as follows:
 - (i) 50,000 common shares within five business days of approval by the TSX-V (issued);
 - (ii) 100,000 common shares on or before June 13, 2008 (issued);
 - (iii) 150,000 common shares on or before June 13, 2009 (issued); and
 - (iv) 300,000 common shares upon preparation of a positive feasibility study on the property.

As part of the agreement, the optionors retain a 3% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the property. The Company has the right to buy back one-half of the NSR for the sum of \$1,500,000 at any time.

On June 16, 2011, the Company acquired a 100% interest in three additional mineral claims at Miner Mountain for \$5,000 and the issuance of 50,000 common shares. There is no NSR on these claims.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Miner Mountain Property (cont'd)

As at June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are comprised of property acquisition costs and deferred exploration costs on its Miner Mountain property.

Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 3,706,776
Deferred exploration costs	
Assays	6,411
Camp and supplies	46,360
Drilling	219,912
Engineering and geological – Note 8	112,480
Equipment rental	69,491
Mapping	3,475
Travel, food and accommodation	17,081
BC Mining Exploration tax credit	(32,420)
Balance, June 30, 2018	\$ 4,149,566
Balance, June 30, 2018	\$ 4,149,566
Deferred exploration costs	
Assays	21,557
Camp and supplies	68,007
Drilling	284,597
Engineering and geological – Note 8	134,958
Equipment rental – Note 8	34,320
Travel, food and accommodation	20,535
BC Mining Exploration tax credit	(29,913)
Balance, June 30, 2019	\$ 4,683,627

6. Risk Management

There were no changes in the Company's objectives and processes in managing these risks during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

The fair values of the Company's accounts payable and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of the reclamation deposits approximates its fair value. The Company's cash is classified at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company has no financial instruments at Levels 2 or 3.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is held in a Canadian financial institution. The Company has minimal credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The contractual financial liabilities of the Company as of June 30, 2019 are \$270,241 (2018 - \$371,094). All of the contractual financial liabilities are current liabilities due in less than 90 days, and there are insufficient current assets to meet current obligations. Management will be required to raise funds to meet its financial obligations.

(c) Market risk

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

Reclamation deposits are subject to floating interest rates whose fluctuation would not have a material effect on the value of these financial assets.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company is not exposed to any significant market risk.

7. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited Class A common shares without par value.

(b) Issued

At June 30, 2019, there were 106,310,327 (2018 - 90,600,527) common shares issued and outstanding.

(c) Private Placements

Year ended June 30, 2019:

On August 15, 2018, the Company issued 3,050,000 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$152,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2022. \$0.045 of the unit purchase price was allocated to share capital and \$0.005 was allocated to the warrants reserve.

On August 15, 2018, the Company issued 7,000,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$350,000. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2020. \$0.045 of the unit purchase price was allocated to share capital and \$0.005 was allocated to the warrants reserve. There was no premium on the flow-through shares.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had received share subscriptions of \$64,000 with respect to the above private placements.

Finder's fees of \$13,475 and 193,900 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until August 15, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$2,512.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$3,878 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	0.92%
Expected life of options	2 years
Annualized volatility	108%
Dividend rate	0%

7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(c) Private Placements (cont'd)

Year ended June 30, 2019: (cont'd)

On August 31, 2018, the Company issued 4,239,800 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$211,990. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2022. There was no value allocated to the share purchase warrants.

On August 31, 2018, the Company issued 1,420,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$71,000. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2020. There was no premium on the flow-through shares and no value allocated to the share purchase warrants.

Finder's fees of \$4,568 and 91,350 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until August 31, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$1,415.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$3,654 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	1.21%
Expected life of options	2 years
Annualized volatility	107%
Dividend rate	0%

7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(c) Private Placements (cont'd)

Year ended June 30, 2018:

On June 15, 2018, the Company issued 8,440,200 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$422,010. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2022. At June 30, 2018, receivables included a subscription receivable of \$5,000 with respect to this private placement, which was received during the year ended June 30, 2019. There was no value allocated to the share purchase warrants.

On June 15, 2018, the Company issued 5,850,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$292,500. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2020. There was no premium on the flow-through shares and no value allocated to the share purchase warrants.

Finder's fees of \$12,180 and 243,600 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until June 15, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$4,323.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$7,308 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	0.92%
Expected life of options	2 years
Annualized volatility	113%
Dividend rate	0%

7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(d) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan under which it may grant stock options of up to 20% of its issued and outstanding shares. The stock option plan provides for granting stock options to insiders, consultants and employees up to a limit of 5%, 2% and 2%, respectively of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis per year. The stock option plan also restricts the issuance of options to insiders if the grant will result in the total number of options granted to insiders exceeding 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis. The option price and vesting terms will be specified in individual stock option agreements, adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the stock option plan. Options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over a minimum period of twelve months with no more than 25% of the options vesting in any three-month period.

On April 16, 2018, the Company granted 8,335,000 stock options to directors and consultants of the Company. The options entitle the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held at \$0.10 per share until April 16, 2023. The options vest 25% on grant and 25% every six months thereafter.

The fair value of the stock options vested during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$210,646. The fair value of the stock options vested during the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$187,379. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

	2019	2018
Risk-free interest rate	2.11%	2.12%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	137%	137%
Dividend rate	0%	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	\$0.026	\$0.022

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7. **Share Capital** (cont'd)

(d) **Stock Options** (cont'd)

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning	9,876,425	\$ 0.11	2,541,425	\$ 0.15
Options granted	-	-	8,335,000	\$ 0.10
Options expired	(1,541,425)	\$ 0.15	(1,000,000)	\$ 0.15
Options outstanding, ending	8,335,000	\$ 0.10	9,876,425	\$ 0.11
Options exercisable, ending	4,167,500	\$ 0.10	3,625,175	\$ 0.11

At June 30, 2019, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options is 3.79 years.

At June 30, 2019, there were 8,335,000 stock options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
8,335,000	\$0.10	April 16, 2023
8,335,000		

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7. **Share Capital** (cont'd)

(e) Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning	17,295,200	\$ 0.11	8,455,000	\$ 0.12
Warrants expired	(5,930,000)	\$ 0.14	(2,275,000)	\$ 0.09
Warrants exercised	-	-	(250,000)	\$ 0.05
Warrants issued	11,499,800	\$ 0.10	11,365,200	\$ 0.10
Warrants outstanding, ending	22,865,000	\$ 0.10	17,295,200	\$ 0.11

On January 23, 2018, the Company issued 250,000 common shares at \$0.05 per share pursuant to the exercise of 250,000 share purchase warrants for proceeds of \$12,500.

At June 30, 2019, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants is 2.43 years.

At June 30, 2019, there were 22,865,000 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Outstanding		
2,925,000	\$0.10	June 15, 2020
8,440,200	\$0.10	June 15, 2022
3,500,000	\$0.10	August 15, 2020
3,050,000	\$0.10	August 15, 2022
710,000	\$0.10	August 31, 2020
4,239,800	\$0.10	August 31, 2022
22,865,000		

7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(f) Agent Options

Agent options are the right to purchase units with the same terms as the private placement units to which the options relate.

A summary of agent option activity for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of agent options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of agent options	Weighted average exercise price
Agent options outstanding, beginning	1,698,000	\$ 0.09	1,454,400	\$ 0.09
Agent options expired	(1,454,400)	\$ 0.09	-	-
Agent options issued	285,250	0.05	243,600	0.05
Agent options outstanding, ending	528,850	\$ 0.05	1,698,000	\$ 0.09

At June 30, 2019, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding agent options is 1.06 years.

7. **Share Capital** (cont'd)

(f) Agent Options (cont'd)

At June 30, 2019, there were 528,850 agent options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one unit for each option held as follows:

Number of Agent Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
117,600*	\$0.05	June 15, 2020
126,000**	\$0.05	June 15, 2020
74,900***	\$0.05	August 15, 2020
119,000****	\$0.05	August 15, 2020
63,350*****	\$0.05	August 31, 2020
28,000*****	\$0.05	August 31, 2020
<u>528,850</u>		

* Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2022.

** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2020.

*** Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2022.

**** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2020.

***** Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2022.

***** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2020.

8. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following charges by directors of the Company and by companies with directors in common with the Company during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Deferred exploration costs – engineering and geological	\$ 32,550	\$ 54,800
Deferred exploration costs – equipment rental	2,700	-
Accounting fees	33,000	24,000
Consulting fees	83,400	41,400
Management fees	36,000	36,000
Telephone	7,860	7,800
	\$ 195,510	\$ 164,000

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Included in the table below are key management compensation charges during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Deferred exploration costs – engineering and geological	\$ 32,550	\$ 54,800
Accounting fees	33,000	24,000
Consulting fees	83,400	41,400
Management fees	36,000	36,000
	\$ 184,950	\$ 156,200

Related party balances

At June 30, 2019, prepaid expenses include \$Nil (June 30, 2018 - \$15,000) paid to a director of the Company for consulting fees.

At June 30, 2019, due to related parties includes \$247,460 (2018 - \$208,785) for cash advances, fees and expenses due to directors of the Company and to companies with directors in common with the Company. The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. During the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the following non-cash transactions were excluded from the statements of cash flows:

During the year ended June 30, 2019:

- The Company issued 285,250 agent's options with a fair value of \$7,532.
- The Company reclassified \$276,304 from reserves to deficit on the expiry of warrants and options.
- The Company allocated \$50,250 to reserves relating to the August 15, 2018 private placement.
- At June 30, 2019, the Company had \$3,918 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for exploration and evaluation assets.
- At June 30, 2019, the Company had \$37,412 in due to related parties for exploration and evaluation assets.

During the year ended June 30, 2018:

- The Company reclassified \$101,595 from reserves to deficit on the expiry of stock options.
- The Company issued 243,600 agent's options with a fair value of \$7,308.
- At June 30, 2018, the Company had paid exploration advances of \$50,000 which were subsequently applied to exploration and evaluation costs.
- At June 30, 2018, the Company had share subscriptions received of \$64,000 and \$5,000 subscription receivables included in accounts receivable.
- At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$108,965 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for exploration and evaluation assets.
- At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$61,434 in due to related parties for exploration and evaluation assets.

10. Commitments

- (a) The Company entered into a year-to-year renewable agreement with J. Paul Stevenson & Associates, a company controlled by J. Paul Stevenson, the CEO of the Company.

The agreement provides for management fees at \$3,000 per month and telephone services at \$660 per month. The agreement also provides for geological services on an as-needed basis. The agreement can be changed at any time on agreement between the Company and the CEO.

- (b) The Company entered into a lease agreement for office premises that commenced February 1, 2015 and expires February 1, 2020. The Company's remaining lease payments for office premises (including rent operating expenses) are as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2020	\$	14,749
	\$	14,749

11. Segmented Disclosure

The Company has one operating segment, mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's non-current assets are located in Canada.

12. Capital Management

The Company considers its capital to be comprised of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages its capital structure 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.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will continue this method of financing due to the current difficult market conditions.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above objectives are met. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended June 30, 2019. The Company's risk management procedures and policies are detailed in Note 6.

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13. Income Taxes

At June 30, 2019, the Company has accumulated non-capital losses for tax purposes of \$4,631,527 that may be carried forward to apply against future years' income for income tax purposes. The losses expire as follows:

2026	\$ 44,314
2027	184,479
2028	428,058
2029	416,211
2030	441,667
2031	493,049
2032	604,818
2033	438,140
2034	347,932
2035	224,257
2036	189,195
2037	178,494
2038	282,038
2039	358,875
	\$ 4,631,527

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% (2018 - 27%) to income before income taxes.

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	2019	2018
Net loss for the year	\$ (559,595)	\$ (441,524)
Statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory tax rate	(151,091)	(119,211)
Non-deductible expenditures	56,874	50,592
Change in timing differences for renunciation of flow through shares	125,877	99,129
Effect of change in tax rates	-	(39,734)
Overprovision of taxes in prior years	18,477	(7,824)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets	(50,137)	17,048
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

13. Income Taxes (cont'd)

The tax effected items that give rise to significant portions of the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities at June 30, 2019 and 2018 are presented below:

	2019	2018
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 505,473	\$ 361,119
Excess of carrying value of mineral property interests over unused exploration expenditures for Canadian tax purposes	(505,473)	(361,119)
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company recognizes tax benefits on tax losses or other deductible amounts where it is probable the Company will generate future taxable income to utilize those tax assets.

Significant unrecognized tax benefits and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 2,759,404	\$ 2,935,173
Excess of undepreciated capital cost over carrying value of equipment	103,845	103,846
Investment tax credits	847,188	847,188
Share issue costs	31,753	19,709
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	\$ 3,742,190	\$ 3,905,916

Flow-through Expenditures

At June 30, 2017, the Company was required to incur \$119,855 on flow-through eligible expenditures by December 31, 2017 (incurred).

At June 30, 2018, the Company was required to incur \$45,210 on flow-through eligible expenditures by December 31, 2018 (incurred).

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company renounced exploration expenditures of \$713,500 to investors via flow-through private placements. At June 30, 2019, the Company has incurred \$713,500 on eligible exploration expenditures.

14. Subsequent Event

On October 1, 2019, the Company entered into a consulting agreement pursuant to which 1,500,000 stock options will be granted. The options are exercisable at \$0.05 for a period of five years, and are subject to regulatory approval.