



NICOLA MINING INC.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Nicola Mining Inc. ("the Company") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 563,005	\$ 500,797
Amounts receivable	4	102,526	241,014
Prepaid expenses and other assets		82,826	25,955
		748,357	767,766
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	9,122,361	9,058,532
Right-of-use-Assets	8	14,087	28,424
Mineral interests	6	3	3
Restricted cash	9	1,210,100	1,210,100
Total assets		\$ 11,094,908	\$ 11,064,825
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 492,483	\$ 644,071
Current portion of lease liabilities	8	15,662	22,500
Current portion of equipment loan	10	42,939	-
Secured convertible debenture	11	-	256,426
		551,084	922,997
Non-current liabilities			
Asset retirement obligation	7	3,545,740	3,674,785
Lease liabilities	8	-	7,712
Equipment loan	10	78,994	-
Secured convertible debenture		-	160,000
Received in advance		-	160,000
Secured convertible debenture	11	6,727,770	5,354,118
Total liabilities		10,903,588	10,119,612
Equity			
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	13	77,423,875	76,640,941
Warrants	13	1,692,331	1,692,331
Equity component of convertible debentures		2,167,952	2,063,082
Contributed surplus		7,591,331	7,518,860
Accumulated deficit		(88,684,169)	(86,970,001)
Total shareholders' deficiency		191,320	945,213
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		\$ 11,094,908	\$ 11,064,825

Peter Espig (signed) Director

Frank Hogel (signed) Director

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 18)

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

NICOLA MINING INC.**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)****(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

		Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
Operating Expenses					
Exploration costs	6	\$ 99,778	\$ 240,604	\$ 283,645	\$ 990,320
Mill costs		181,915	141,169	565,698	425,023
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	7	19,016	18,582	57,048	55,746
Salaries and benefits	15	33,493	36,195	104,923	104,659
Share-based compensation	14	-	-	72,470	-
Professional fees		31,853	28,021	127,943	120,300
Consulting fees	15	74,811	76,125	213,485	124,422
Office and general		18,363	14,193	49,603	39,977
Travel and investor relations		5,372	11,100	22,987	37,856
Rent		6,946	4,095	20,727	11,700
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		14,087	12,346	28,408	29,055
Vehicle expenses		1,109	416	5,373	1,068
Depreciation	5	461	354	1,283	1,062
Operating Loss		(487,204)	(583,200)	(1,553,593)	(1,941,188)
Gain (loss) on property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	6,628
Gravel and other income		115,319	159,097	723,466	385,737
Flow-through obligation recovery	17	-	-	-	4,106,780
Finance Costs	12	(339,636)	(367,829)	(954,782)	(1,078,711)
Part X11.6 tax, recovery, tax penalties and indemnification	17	-	120,506	(8,439)	313,696
Flow-through share premium	13	-	67,644	-	267,310
Write-off of accounts payables		-	-	39,055	-
Income (Loss) before income taxes		(711,521)	(603,782)	(1,754,293)	2,060,252
Deferred income tax recovery		-	-	40,125	-
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive income (Loss) for the period		\$ (711,521)	\$ (603,782)	\$ (1,714,168)	\$ 2,060,252
Net Income (Loss) Per Share – Basic and Diluted		\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding					
Basic			248,853,401		247,542,371
Diluted			248,853,401		247,542,371

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Nine Months Ended September	
	30,	
	2020	2019
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (1,714,168)	\$ 2,060,252
Adjustments for:		
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	57,048	55,746
Depreciation	97,658	90,896
Non-cash interest and finance expense	957,655	1,080,332
Gain and Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	-	(6,628)
Flow-through premium	-	(267,310)
Share-based compensation	72,471	18,513
Flow-through obligation recovery	-	(4,106,780)
Deferred income tax recovery	(40,125)	-
Write-off of accounts payables	(39,055)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Amounts receivable	138,488	95,048
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(56,871)	6,925
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(112,533)	(72,487)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Used in) Operating Activities	(639,432)	(1,045,493)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(11,500)	-
Reclamation expenditures incurred	(186,093)	(125,077)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Used in) Investing Activities	(197,593)	(125,077)
Financing Activities		
Issuance of common shares, net of cash paid issuance costs	750,000	525,000
Exercise of stock options	-	9,000
Convertible debentures issued	440,000	-
Repayment of convertible debenture	(250,000)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(14,550)	(12,783)
Repayment of equipment loan	(13,717)	-
Interest payment	(12,500)	(12,500)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	899,233	508,717
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	(62,208)	(661,853)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	500,797	1,362,775
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 563,005	\$ 700,922
Non-cash transactions:		
Flow-through premium (Note 13)	\$ -	\$ 267,310
Share-based compensation (Note 14 (b))	72,471	18,513
Flow-through obligation recovery (Note 17)	-	4,106,780
Deferred income tax recovery	40,125	-
Write-off of accounts payables	39,055	-

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Equity Component of Convertible Debentures	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity (Deficiency)
Balance, January 1, 2019	230,477,549	\$ 75,102,831	\$ 1,692,331	\$ 808,230	\$ 7,505,581	\$ (88,490,719)	\$ (3,381,746)
Share issuance financing	5,250,000	525,000	-	-	-	-	525,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	18,513	-	18,513
Issuance of shares for interest on convertible debentures	125,000	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
Stock options exercised	150,000	14,234	-	-	(5,234)	-	9,000
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	2,060,252	2,060,252
Balance, September 30, 2019	236,002,549	\$ 75,654,565	\$ 1,692,331	\$ 808,230	\$ 7,518,860	\$ (86,430,467)	\$ (756,481)
Balance, January 1, 2020	246,844,530	\$ 76,640,941	\$ 1,692,331	\$ 2,063,082	\$ 7,518,860	\$ (86,970,001)	\$ 945,213
Share issuance financing	5,769,230	750,000	-	-	-	-	750,000
Convertible debenture conversion	200,000	20,434	-	(3,616)	-	-	16,818
Issuance of convertible debenture	-	-	-	63,284	-	-	63,284
Issuance of Second Tranche Debentures	-	-	-	45,202	-	-	45,202
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	72,471	-	72,471
Issuance of shares for interest on convertible debentures	138,888	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,714,168)	(1,714,168)
Balance, September 30, 2020	252,952,648	\$ 77,423,875	\$ 1,692,331	\$ 2,167,952	\$ 7,591,331	\$ (88,684,169)	\$ 191,320

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nicola Mining Inc. (the “**Company**” or “**Nicola**”), is a junior exploration company that is engaged in the business of identification, acquisition, and exploration of mineral property interests together with custom milling operations at its mill located in Merritt, B.C. (the “**Merritt Mill**”). The Company’s head office is located at 3329 Aberdeen Road, Lower Nicola, B.C. Nicola is a publicly listed company incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). The Company’s common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSX-V**”) under the symbol “NIM.V.”

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$88,684,169 (December 31, 2019 - \$86,970,001) and a working capital of \$197,273 (December 31, 2019 – deficiency of \$155,231). In order to continue operations, the Company will be required to raise funds through the issuance of equity or debt, or be successful recommencing operations at the Treasure Mountain project (“**Treasure Mountain Property**”) and/or Merritt Mill, together with ongoing exploration programs at its New Craigmont property (“**New Craigmont Property**”). These factors represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and the Company’s consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2020 were prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”). These unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the going concern concept, 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.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely effected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

NICOLA MINING INC.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

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

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been authorized for release by the Company’s Board of Directors on November 27, 2020.

b) Basis of Consolidation

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Huldra Properties Inc.

c) Basis of Measurement

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s and its subsidiary’s functional currency and have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are carried at fair value.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company’s consolidated financial statements are as follows:

i) Impairment of non-current assets

Non-current assets are tested for impairment when indicators of impairment are present. Calculating the estimated fair values of cash generating units for non-current asset impairment tests requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to metal selling prices, future capital expenditures, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, production cost estimates, discount rates and exchange rates. Reduction in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future non-expansionary capital expenditures, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources, and exploration potential, and/or adverse current economics can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company’s non-current assets.

ii) Completion of commissioning

The determination of the date on which a mine or plant enters the production stage is a significant judgement since capitalization of certain costs ceases and depletion and amortization of capitalized costs commence upon entering production. As a mine or plant is constructed and commissioned, costs incurred are capitalized and proceeds from mineral sales are offset against the capitalized costs. This continues until the mine or plant is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which requires significant judgement in its determination.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

e) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty as at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

Convertible debentures

The Company's convertible debentures represent management's best estimates and judgement in accounting for separate components of financial liability and an equity instrument. The identification of such components embedded within a convertible debenture requires significant judgement given that it is based on the interpretation of the substance of the contractual arrangement. Where the conversion option has a fixed conversion rate, the financial liability, which represents the obligation to pay coupon interest on the convertible debentures in the future, is initially measured at its fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The residual is accounted for as an equity instrument at issuance.

Rehabilitation provisions

The Company's rehabilitation provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows required to settle the liability. Management assesses these provisions on an annual basis or when new information becomes available. This assessment includes the estimation of the future rehabilitation costs, the timing of these expenditures, inflation, and the impact of changes in discount rates, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided if the estimates made are significantly different than actual results or if there are significant changes in environmental and/or regulatory requirements in the future.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit with banks, and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash of \$563,005 at September 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - \$500,797).

b) Restricted Cash

Cash is considered to be restricted as it is subject to rights of a government agency.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

PPE is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with exception of land which is not depreciated.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of PPE to its significant parts and depreciates separately each part. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of PPE are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized within operating expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. During the period, no depreciation was recognized on the mill or related assets.

PPE are depreciated using the following methods:

Mill	20 years straight-line
Furniture and office equipment	20% declining balance
Computers	20% declining balance
Camp and other site infrastructure	5 years straight-line
Heavy machinery and equipment	5 years straight-line

d) Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Company has applied IFRS 16, *Leases* since its inception. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease inception of a contract. The Company recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the usage of the economic benefits from the leased asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at a present value of the future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrow rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, payments made on or before the lease commencement and any direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

During the period ended September 30, 2020, the Company incurred \$30,929 for short-term leases not included in lease liabilities.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

e) Commercial and Pre-commercial Production

Commercial production is deemed to have commenced when management determines that the operational commissioning of major mine plant components is complete, operating results are being achieved consistently for a period of time, and that there are indicators that these operating results will continue. The following factors may indicate that commercial production has commenced:

- substantially all major capital expenditures have been completed to bring the plant or mine to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management,
- a significant portion of plant throughput capacity is achieved, and
- all facilities are operating at a steady state of production.

f) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the date of each statement of financial position, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the period.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

g) Mineral Interests

The Company follows the method of accounting for its mineral interests whereby all costs related to acquisition and site restoration are capitalized by project, net of recoveries received. The amounts shown as mineral interests represent costs incurred to date less amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. These costs will be amortized against revenue from future production or written off if the interest is abandoned or sold. The ultimate recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral interests is dependent upon the delineation of economically recoverable ore reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and realize profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

h) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”) excluding mineral interest acquisition and site restoration costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as incurred. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and a decision has been made to formulate a mining plan (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), the costs subsequently incurred to develop the mine on the property prior to the start of the mining operations are capitalized. Any recoveries received that relate to exploration costs are recorded as a recovery of such costs.

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of gold and silver is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received and when all significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser including delivery of the product, there is a fixed or determinable selling price and collectability is reasonably assured.

Gold and silver revenue is recorded at the time of physical delivery and transfer of title. Sales prices are fixed at the delivery date based on the terms of the contract or at spot prices.

j) Financial Instruments

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. This new standard replaces International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9 and, therefore, the accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged.

The following is the new accounting policy for financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9:

Financial assets

The Company will now classify its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”), or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) 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.

The Company’s accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of (loss) income. Realized and unrealized

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gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at FVTPL are included in the statement of (loss) income in the period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in they arise.

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost: The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets under IFRS 9:

Financial asset	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit or loss
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, secured convertible debentures and flow-through obligation, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive losses immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

k) Share Capital

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Common shares are classified as shareholders' equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

l) Share-based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan (the "**Stock Option Plan**") that is described in Note 14(a). The Stock Option Plan allows directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of stock options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee), or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

Options issued to Employees and others providing similar services

The fair value of employee stock options are measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the stock options vest. The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the stock option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the stock option.

Options issued to Non-Employees

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be estimated reliably, the stock options are measured by determining the fair value of the stock options granted, using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as finance costs in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

n) Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the site in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and the tailings dam, dismantling facilities, closure of plant and waste sites and restoration, reclamation, and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation for mine closure activities are estimated by the Company using mine closure plans or other similar studies which outline the requirements that will be carried out to meet the obligations. Since the obligations are dependent on the laws and regulations of the countries in which the mines operate, the requirements could change as a result of amendments in the laws

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and regulations relating to environmental protection and other legislation affecting resource companies.

As the estimate of the obligations is based on future expectations, a number of assumptions, and judgments are made by management in the determination of closure provisions. The closure provisions are more uncertain the further into the future the mine closure activities are to be carried out.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The present value of decommissioning and site restoration costs are recorded as a non-current liability. The provision is discounted using a real, risk free pre-tax discount rate. Charges for accretion and restoration expenditures are recorded as operating activities. In subsequent periods, the carrying amount of the liability is accreted by a charge to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss to reflect the passage of time and the liability is adjusted to reflect any changes in the timing of the underlying future cash flows.

Changes to the obligation resulting from any revisions to the timing or amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or decrease in the decommissioning provision, and a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, or provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each statement of financial position date the cost is charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as extraction progresses.

o) Flow-Through Shares

Current Canadian tax legislation permits mining entities to issue flow-through shares to investors. Flow-through shares are securities issued to investors whereby the deductions for tax purposes related to exploration and evaluation expenditures may be claimed by investors instead of the entity. The issue of flow-through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. At the time the Company issues flow-through shares, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position to recognize the obligation to incur and renounce eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures. The tax deduction is measured as the difference, if any, between the current market price of the Company's common shares and the issue price of the flow-through shares. Upon incurring eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures, the Company recognizes the sale of tax deductions as a flow-through share premium on the statement of operations and comprehensive loss and reduces the liability.

p) Convertible secured debentures

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Convertible debentures are financial instruments which are accounted for separately dependent on the nature of their components: a financial liability and an equity instrument. The identification of such components embedded within a convertible debenture requires significant judgement given that it is based on the interpretation of the substance of the contractual arrangement. Where the conversion option has a fixed conversion rate, the financial liability, which represents the obligation to pay coupon interest on the convertible debentures in the future, is initially measured at its fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The residual is accounted for as an equity instrument at issuance.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

q) Flow-Through Obligation

Flow-through obligations are comprised of the Company's various tax penalties and indemnification liabilities relating to the deficiencies in incurring on a timely basis the appropriate amount of qualifying exploration expenditures required related to past flow-through share issuances. The Company may also be required to indemnify the holders of such shares for any tax and other costs payable by them in the event the Company has not made required exploration expenditures.

Flow-through obligations have been created based on the Company's internal estimates of the maximum tax penalties and indemnification liabilities the Company could be subject to. Assumptions, based on the current tax regulations, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability.

r) Loss per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, the loss available to common shareholders equals the reported loss. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders when the effect is anti-dilutive.

As the Company incurred net losses for the periods presented, the stock options and share purchase warrants, as disclosed in Notes 14 and 13(b) respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

s) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related, if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction, when there is a transfer of resources, services or obligations.

t) Operating Segments

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The Company operates in one segment being the exploration and development of its mineral exploration properties. All the Company's assets are located in Canada.

4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Gravel and other receivables	\$94,654	\$ 217,872
GST receivable (net)	7,872	23,142
	\$102,526	\$ 241,014

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land \$	Mill \$	Camp and Site Infrastructure \$	Heavy Machinery and Equipment \$	Computers and Office Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2019	7,756,507	1,605,299	52,585	286,535	30,220	9,731,146
Additions	-	-	-	1,284	-	1,284
Disposals	-	-	-	(5,350)	-	(5,350)
Balance at December 31, 2019	7,756,507	1,605,299	52,585	282,469	30,220	9,727,080
Additions (1)	-	-	-	145,150	2,000	147,150
Balance at September 30, 2020	7,756,507	1,605,299	52,585	427,619	32,220	9,874,230
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2019	-	279,022	14,288	254,983	21,804	570,097
Depreciation for the year	-	80,265	10,400	9,312	1,952	101,929
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,478)	-	(3,478)
Balance at December 31, 2019	-	359,287	24,688	260,817	23,756	668,548
Depreciation for the period	-	60,198	7,607	14,233	1,283	83,321
Balance at September 30, 2020	-	419,485	32,295	275,050	25,039	751,869
Carrying Amounts						
At January 1, 2019	7,756,507	1,326,277	38,297	31,552	8,416	9,161,049
At December 31, 2019	7,756,507	1,246,012	27,897	21,652	6,464	9,058,532

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At September 30, 2020	7,756,507	1,185,814	20,290	152,569	7,181	9,122,361
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- (1) Included in heavy equipment is a Dozer which cost \$135,650 and was secured with equipment loan from John Deer Financial Inc. (Note 10).

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6. MINERAL INTERESTS

The Company holds a 100% interest in 30 mineral claims and 1 mineral lease at the Treasure Mountain Property, located near Hope, B.C.

The Company holds a 100% interest in New Craigmont Property comprising 21 mineral claims and 10 mineral leases. The properties are subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

Upon repayment by the Company of all amounts owed to Waterton on November 24, 2018, the holders of the First Tranche Debentures were granted an aggregate 2% net smelter returns royalty with respect to the Treasure Mountain Property, provided that each holder of the First Tranche Debentures shall only be entitled to their pro rata share of such royalty based on their individual investment pursuant to the First Tranche.

The Company took an impairment write-down in relation to its Treasure Mountain Property in 2014. The property remains in good standing, and further carrying charges and evaluation costs are being charged to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss as an operating expense.

The Company's group of claims consists of the following:

	September 30, 2020 \$	December 31, 2019 \$
a) The Treasure Mountain group of claims located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia	1	1
b) A Crown Grant mineral claim (Lot 1210) in the Yale Mining Division contiguous to the Treasure Mountain Claims known as the "Eureka"	1	1
c) The surface rights to Lot 1209 located in the Yale Mining Division of British Columbia known as the "Whynot Fraction"	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

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6. MINERAL INTERESTS (cont'd)

Exploration costs (including care and maintenance costs) incurred is as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPLORATION COSTS				
Costs incurred during the period				
Assaying	-	7,979	26,279	29,051
Drilling and related costs	-	5,132	651	342,723
Field supplies and rentals	(229)	38,217	30,114	119,664
Geological consulting (Note 15)	3,567	108,937	74,396	350,795
Mapping & surveying	-	15,223	7,550	47,634
Soil survey	-	53,943	-	7,032
Tenure lease	-	4,712	1,637	53,943
Share-based compensation (Note 14)	-	-	-	18,513
	<u>3,338</u>	<u>234,143</u>	<u>140,627</u>	<u>969,355</u>
Treasure Mountain Property				
Property taxes	1,853	2,239	5,557	6,737
Water sampling and reports	31,562	7,703	39,176	11,009
Environmental and permitting	325	-	21,169	-
Tenure lease	-	-	6,700	6,700
Mapping and soil surveying	62,700	12,538	70,416	12,538
	<u>96,440</u>	<u>22,480</u>	<u>143,018</u>	<u>36,984</u>
Recovery of Exploration Costs	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,019)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,019)</u>
Total costs incurred during period	<u>99,778</u>	<u>240,604</u>	<u>283,645</u>	<u>990,320</u>

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7. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Opening balance	3,674,785	3,832,001
Reclamation expenditures incurred	(186,093)	(231,544)
Accretion expense	57,048	74,328
Closing balance	<u>3,545,740</u>	<u>3,674,785</u>

The Company discounted the estimated costs relating to the reclamation of the Treasure Mountain Property using a real discount rate of 0% since the short-term inflation and risk-free rates are similar. The Merritt Mill reclamation costs were adjusted using a long-term inflation rate of 1.4% (2019 – 1.4%) and then discounted using a risk-free rate of 2.34% (2019 – 2.34%).

Merritt Mill

The Company estimates the reclamation costs associated with the Merritt Mill to be \$ 3,359,530 (December 31, 2019 - \$3,545,623). The Company anticipates it will settle these obligations over 15 years (2019 – 15 years).

In order to obtain it's milling permits, the Company posted security bonds and deposits of \$700,000.

Treasure Mountain

The Company's estimated reclamation costs associated with the Treasure Mountain Property is \$505,100 (December 31, 2019 - \$505,100). In order to obtain it's final permits, the Company posted security bonds and deposits of \$505,100 with the government of British Columbia. The Company anticipates it will settle these obligations over the next 3 to 5 years.

Ash Disposal Contract

On March 15, 2020, the Company amended the August 15, 2017 thirty-year ash management contract with Merritt Operations Services Limited Partnership. The Company accepts ash which are blended with fill soils and plant seeds to assist with the remediation of the Merritt Mill site. The net proceeds from the receipt of ash are recorded in Gravel and Other Income in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

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8. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITY

Right of Use Assets

Cost:	
At December 31, 2018	\$ -
Adjustment on initial adoption of IFRS 16	47,540
At September 30, 2020	<u>\$ 47,540</u>
Depreciation:	
At December 31, 2018	\$ -
Charge for the year	19,116
At December 31, 2019	<u>19,116</u>
Charge for the period	14,337
At September 30, 2020	<u>\$ 33,453</u>
Net book value:	
At December 31, 2019	\$ 28,424
At September 30, 2020	<u>\$ 14,087</u>

Lease liability

Lease liabilities recognized January 1, 2019	\$ 47,540
Lease payments made	(22,500)
Interest expense on lease payments	5,172
Balance, at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 30,212</u>
Lease payments made	(16,875)
Interest expense on lease payments (Note 12)	2,325
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>15,662</u>
Current portion	\$ 15,662
Non-Current portion	<u>\$ -</u>

The lease liabilities were discounted at a discount rate of 13% as at January 1, 2019.

9. RESTRICTED CASH

The Company has in place deposits amounting to \$1,210,100 as at September 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - \$1,210,100) registered in the name of the British Columbia Ministry of Finance as security for its mining permits and for reclamation clean up at the Treasure Mountain Property, the Merritt Mill and decommissioned tailings, and the New Craigmont Property.

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10. EQUIPMENT LOAN

On June 1, 2020, the Company financed the purchase of one used John Deere dozer (Note 5) with John Deere Financial Inc. The cost of the dozer was \$135,650. The loan will incur interest at a rate of 7.4% per annum and will be repaid over a three-year term.

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Principal amount	\$ 135,650	\$ -
Less payment of principal	(13,717)	-
Subtotal	<u>\$ 121,933</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Current portion	\$ 42,939	\$ -
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 78,994</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

11. SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

The outstanding principal and interest of the Debentures are secured against the assets of Nicola.

On May 20, 2019, the Company issued 125,000 common shares at a value of \$0.10 per share in settlement of interest of \$12,500.

On November 21, 2019, the Company agreed to pay all interest owing on the First Tranche Debentures by issuance of 7,321,981 common shares at a value of \$0.095 in settlement of interest of \$695,588.

On November 21, 2019, the Company closed a first tranche of the Debentures totaling \$7,000,882, of which \$45,000 was by issuance of a new Debenture and \$6,955,882 was debt extinguishment and refinanced with the previous \$6,955,882 First Tranche Debenture holders. The Debentures bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, which is payable annually, in cash or in common shares at market price at the option of the Company and mature on November 21, 2022. The principal amount of the Debentures may be converted into common shares prior to the maturity date, at the option of the holder at a price of \$0.10 per share. Repayment of the outstanding principal and interest of the Debentures will be secured against the assets of the Company.

For accounting purposes the proceeds received of \$7,000,882 have been allocated based on the relative fair values of the debt. The fair value of the debentures was determined to be \$5,266,867 using a discount rate of 20%. Residual value of \$1,734,015 has been allocated as \$1,254,852 to the equity component net of \$468,184 deferred income tax recovery and \$10,980 relating to the equity component of transaction costs. Transaction costs of \$44,331 have been allocated to the Debentures.

On January 9, 2020, the Company closed the second and final tranche of the Debentures of \$350,000 raising total proceeds of \$7,350,882 from the closing of the first and second tranches.

For accounting purposes the proceeds of \$350,000 have been allocated based on the relative fair values of debt. The fair value of the debentures was determined to be \$263,310 using a discount rate of 20%. Residual value of \$86,690 has been allocated as \$63,284 to the equity component net of \$23,406 deferred income tax recovery.

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11. SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE (cont'd)

On May 20, 2020, the Company closed \$250,000 secured convertible debentures. The Debentures bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, which is payable annually, in cash or in common shares at market price at the option of the Company and mature May 20, 2023. The principal amount may be converted into common shares prior to maturity date, at the option of the holder, at a price of \$0.10 per share. Repayment of the outstanding principal and interest of the Debentures will be secured against the assets of the Company.

For accounting purposes the proceeds of \$250,000 have been allocated based on the relative fair values of debt. The fair value of the debentures was determined to be \$188,079 using a discount rate of 20%. Residual value of \$61,921 has been allocated as \$45,202 to the equity component net of \$16,719 deferred income tax recovery.

On May 20, 2020, the Company issued 138,888 common shares at a value of \$0.09 per share in settlement of interest of \$12,500.

On August 4, and August 13, 2020 a Debenture holder elected to convert a total of \$20,000 at a conversion price of \$0.10 and issued 200,000 common shares in accordance with terms of the Debenture. For accounting purposes, the fair value of the Debenture on conversion dates of \$16,818 and the residual equity component of \$3,616 were transferred to share capital.

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Principal amount	\$ 5,610,544	\$ 6,671,179
Conversion of Convertible Debenture (Note 13)	(16,818)	-
Less payment of interest	(12,500)	(12,500)
Less payment of interest in shares	(12,500)	(708,088)
Retirement of First Tranche Debentures	-	(6,955,664)
Retirement of Second Tranche Debentures	(250,000)	-
Issuance of Debentures	263,310	5,266,649
Issuance of Second Tranche Debentures	188,079	-
Less transaction costs	-	(31,628)
Accrued interest	949,318	1,359,276
Accretion	8,337	21,320
Subtotal	<u>\$ 6,727,770</u>	<u>\$ 5,610,544</u>
Current portion	\$ -	\$ 256,426
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 6,727,770</u>	<u>\$ 5,354,118</u>

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12. FINANCE COSTS

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	\$	\$
Equipment loan (Note 10)	3,052	-
Secured convertible debentures (Note 11)	957,655	1,041,949
Flow-through share obligation (Note 17)	-	38,383
Lease liability (Note 8)	2,325	4,092
Other	(8,250)	(5,713)
	<u>954,782</u>	<u>1,078,711</u>

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13. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) Common Shares

Authorized

The authorized capital stock of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

Common shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2020 were 252,952,648 (December 31, 2019 – 246,844,530).

On December 21, 2018, the Company issued 10,040,000 flow-through units at \$0.125 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,255,000. The Company renounced \$39,289 and incurred \$140,321 in flow-through expenditures resulting in a flow-through obligation recovery of \$39,289 in fiscal 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred the remaining \$1,114,679 in flow-through expenditures resulting in a flow-through obligation recovery of \$312,111.

On May 20, 2019, the Company issued 125,000 common shares at a value of \$0.10 per share in settlement of interest of \$12,500 owing on the May 20, 2018 secured convertible debentures (Note 11).

On June 6, 2019, the Company issued 150,000 common shares at a value of \$9,000 in connection with the exercise of 150,000 stock options.

On August 19, 2019, the Company closed a first tranche and on September 6, 2019 the Company closed a second tranche and issued an aggregate of 5,250,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$525,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

On November 21, 2019, the Company issued 7,321,981 common shares at a value of \$0.095 in settlement of interest of \$695,588 (Note 11) on the First Tranche Debentures.

On December 19, 2019, the Company issued 3,520,000 flow-through shares at \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$352,000. The Company paid cash finder's fees of \$24,290. The flow-through share premium liability associated with this issuance was \$35,200. The Company renounced \$35,200 and incurred \$352,000 in flow-through expenditures resulting in a flow-through obligation recovery of \$35,200 in fiscal 2019.

On May 20, 2020, the Company issued 138,888 common shares at a value of \$0.09 per share in settlement of interest of \$12,500 owing on the May 20, 2018 secured convertible debentures (Note 11).

On August 4 and 13, 2020 the Company issued a total of 200,000 common shares on conversion of \$20,000 of the convertible debentures issued January 9, 2020 at an exercise price of \$0.10 (Note 11).

On September 2, 2020, the Company issued 5,769,230 units at a price of \$0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of \$750,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share

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13. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd)

for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

Flow-Through Premium Liability:

The following is a continuity schedule of the liability portion of the flow-through share issuances:

Balance as of January 31, 2019	\$ 312,111
Flow-through premium liability	35,200
Settlement of flow-through premium	
Liability pursuant to qualified expenditures	<u>(347,311)</u>
Balance as of December 21, 2019 and September 30, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>

b) Share Purchase Warrants

: The following is summary of warrant transactions:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at January 1, 2019	43,150,678	\$ 0.20
Issued warrants	2,625,000	0.15
Expired warrants	<u>(27,547,980)</u>	0.22
Balance at December 31, 2019	18,227,698	0.16
Issued warrants	2,884,615	0.20
Expired warrants	<u>(478,333)</u>	0.18
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>20,633,980</u>	0.16

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
3,715,000 *	\$0.15	November 26, 2020
87,500 *	\$0.15	November 26, 2020
910,000	\$0.15	December 12, 2020
70,000	\$0.15	December 12, 2020
5,020,000	\$0.15	December 21, 2020
655,200	\$0.15	December 21, 2020
2,250,000	\$0.15	August 19, 2021
375,000	\$0.15	September 6, 2021
4,666,665	\$0.18	July 23, 2022
<u>2,884,615</u>	\$0.20	September 2, 2022
<u>20,633,980</u>		

*Subsequent to period end these warrants expired unexercised.

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14. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Stock Option Plan

The Company's Board of Directors approved the adoption of the Stock Option Plan in accordance with the policies of the TSX-V. The Board of Directors is authorized to grant stock options to directors, officers, consultants and or employees. The exercise price of stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan shall be as determined by the Board of Directors when such stock options are granted, subject to any limitations imposed by any relevant stock exchange or regulatory authority.

The Company shall not grant stock options under the Stock Option Plan which will, when exercised, exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares, and further subject to the applicable rules and regulations of all regulatory authorities to which the Company is subject, including the TSX-V, provided that the number of shares reserved for issuance, within any twelve-month period:

- i) to any one option holder shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares,
- ii) to any one consultant shall not exceed 2% in the aggregate of the total number of issued shares, and
- iii) to all persons employed or engaged to provide investor relations activities shall not exceed 2% in the aggregate of the total number of issued shares. In addition, stock options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the options vesting in any three-month period.

If any stock option expires or otherwise terminates for any reason without having been exercised in full, the number of shares which would have been acquired on the exercise of such stock option shall again be available for the purposes of the Stock Option Plan.

The Company's 2019 annual general and special meeting of its shareholders was held on June 24, 2020. At such meeting, the motion to permit the Stock Option Plan to continue as a rolling plan was approved.

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14. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (cont'd)

The following is a summary of changes in stock options:

	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	11,325,000	\$ 0.14
Issued options	200,000	0.10
Exercised options	(150,000)	0.06
Expired options	(100,000)	0.06
Cancelled options	<u>(200,000)</u>	0.10
Balance at December 31, 2019	11,075,000	0.14
Issued options	1,550,000	0.12
Cancelled options	(400,000)	0.10
Expired options	<u>(1,550,000)</u>	0.12
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>10,675,000</u>	\$ 0.14

As at September 30, 2020, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Number Exercisable</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
2,600,000	2,600,000	\$0.175	0.78	July 10, 2021
550,000	550,000	\$0.14	0.82	July 26, 2021
400,000	400,000	\$0.17	1.20	December 13, 2021
2,650,000	2,650,000	\$0.165	2.24	December 27, 2022
2,925,000	2,925,000	\$0.10	3.24	December 28, 2023
200,000	200,000	\$0.10	3.37	February 12, 2024
1,350,000	1,350,000	\$0.12	3.72	January 20, 2025
<u>10,675,000</u>	<u>10,675,000</u>			

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14. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (cont'd)

b) Fair Value of Stock Options Issued During the Period

The weighted average fair value at grant date of stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$0.10 per stock option.

The model inputs for options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2020:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Share Price at Grant Date \$	Exercise Price \$	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Expected Life	Volatility Factor	Dividend Yield
03/23/2020	01/20/2025	0.075	0.12	0.68%	58 months	109%	0%

The Company recorded share-based payment expense of \$72,471 (2019 - \$18,513) during the nine months ended September 30, 2020, of which \$72,471 (2019 - \$Nil) has been included in operating expenses.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, and consist of its directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

The following is a summary of the Company's key management compensation

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consulting fees	55,000	60,000	165,000	150,000
Salaries and benefits	30,000	30,000	90,000	90,000

Included in convertible debentures is \$65,000 (December 31, 2019 – \$65,000) owing to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

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16. FINANCIAL and CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value

Cash and short-term investments are carried at fair value using level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other payables approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company records certain of its financial instruments at fair value using various techniques. These include estimates of fair values based on prevailing market prices (bid and ask prices, as appropriate) for instruments with similar characteristics and risk profiles or internal and external valuation models, such as discounted cash flow analyses, using, to the extent possible, observable market-based inputs.

The financial instruments have been characterized on a fair value hierarchy based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable (inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources) or unobservable (inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions).

The three levels of fair value estimation are:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2 – quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3 – valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

Risk Exposure and Management

Overview

The Company has exposure to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, interest rate risks, liquidity risk, metal price risk and currency risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at September 30, 2020 under its financial instruments is \$563,005.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with a major financial institution in Canada and management believes the exposure to credit risk with respect to such institutions is not significant. Those financial assets that potentially subject the Company to credit risk are primarily receivables. The Company considers the risk of material loss to be significantly mitigated due to the financial strength of the parties from whom the receivables are due, including government organizations.

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16. FINANCIAL and CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's financial assets exposed to interest rate risk consist of cash and short-term investments balances. The Company's current policy will be to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it's makes and is satisfied with credit ratings of its banks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it projects the funds required to support its operations.

Management anticipates that it may incur expenditures towards exploring the Treasure Mountain Property and New Craigmont Property and other Company assets. However, there is no assurance that the Company will operate profitably or will generate positive cash flow in the future. The Company has a significant working capital deficiency, no history of profitable operations and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of the Treasure Mountain Property and New Craigmont Property. The Company may also need further financing if it decides to obtain additional mineral properties. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to exploration enterprises, including undercapitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenues. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through credit facilities or the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Such means of financing typically result in dilution of the positions of existing shareholders, either directly or indirectly. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration of the Treasure Mountain Property and New Craigmont Property or the loss or substantial dilution of any of its property interests.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company currently is not subject to significant foreign exchange risk.

Capital Management

The Company considers capital to be the elements of shareholders equity. The Company's primary objectives in capital management are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain sufficient funds to finance the exploration and development of its mineral property interests and Merritt Mill operations. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize financial flexibility making adjustment in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the management of capital during the current fiscal year.

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17. FLOW-THROUGH SHARE OBLIGATION

	Flow-Through Obligation \$
Balance at January 31, 2019	<u>4,068,397</u>
Interest costs to March 31, 2019	38,383
Recovery of flow-through obligation	<u>(4,106,780)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019 and September 30, 2020	<u>-</u>

The above provision related to the Company's requirement to indemnify flow-through investors for the amount of increased tax and other costs payable by investors as a consequence of the CRA claiming the Company failed to incur qualifying exploration expenditures previously renounced to the flow-through investors.

The Company filed a Notice of Objection on July 19, 2018. On July 11, 2019, the Company was advised by the CRA that sufficient CEE had in fact been incurred by the Company at the relevant times in order to allow a full renunciation of CEE to flow-through investors. The Company recorded a recovery for the full amount of the recorded flow-through obligation of \$4,106,780. On September 24, 2019, the Company received a tax refund of previously paid Part X11.6 taxes in the amount of \$328,730 from CRA less related tax penalties of \$15,034.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On November 24, 2020, the Company issued 5,600,705 common shares at a value of \$0.125 in settlement of interest of \$700,088 (Note 11) on the Debentures.