LEADING EDGE MATERIALS CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
OCTOBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

D&H Group LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Leading Edge Materials Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Leading Edge Materials Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2019 and October 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company recorded a net loss of $ 11,117,407 and, as at October 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $ 38,171,731 and working capital of $ 132,551. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditor's 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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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 auditor's report is Gordon Cummings.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
January 21, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants

LEADING EDGE MATERIALS CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	October 31, 2019 $	October 31, 2018 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		395,609	1,184,420
GST/VAT receivables		50,166	56,448
Amounts receivable		282	658
Prepaid expenses and other		99,409	150,812
Inventory		83,772	90,307
Plant stores and supplies		86,472	93,818
Total current assets		715,710	1,576,463
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	16,226,721	16,162,239
Property, plant and equipment	5	7,784,936	17,226,407
Reclamation deposit	6	97,740	105,540
Deferred costs	7(b)	-	4,797
Total non-current assets		24,109,397	33,498,983
TOTAL ASSETS		24,825,107	35,075,446
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		583,159	615,756
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for site restoration	6	7,165,140	7,728,200
Property acquisition obligation	4(a), 5	536,184	578,012
Total non-current liabilities		7,701,324	8,306,212
TOTAL LIABILITIES		8,284,483	8,921,968
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	7	48,874,669	47,186,389
Share subscriptions received	7(b)	-	410,000
Share-based payments reserve	7(d)	5,837,686	5,611,413
Deficit		(38,171,731)	(27,054,324)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		16,540,624	26,153,478
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		24,825,107	35,075,446

Nature of Operations and Going Concern - Note 1

Events After the Reporting Period - Note 13

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on January 21, 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

/s/ ***Mark Saxon***	/s/ ***Michael Hudson***
Mark Saxon	Michael Hudson
Director	Director

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

LEADING EDGE MATERIALS CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year Ended October 31, 2019 $	2018 $
Expenses			
Accounting and administration	8(b)	92,421	102,764
Accretion of provision for site restoration	6	50,632	59,529
Audit		52,217	57,171
Bank charges		6,402	3,836
Consulting		118,406	48,319
Corporate development		162,264	185,852
Depreciation	5	32,696	36,812
Directors and officers compensation	8(a)	483,998	443,652
Environmental		25,218	41,422
Equipment rentals and related		3,368	7,552
Fuel, electricity and utilities		67,533	113,179
General exploration		95,171	490,322
Insurance		23,510	7,686
Investment conferences		7,703	43,839
Legal		18,450	215,884
Marketing		-	1,028
Office		79,946	86,935
Plant maintenance		42,158	78,315
Plant supplies and consumables		13,104	26,565
Regulatory		136,476	278,341
Rent		4,020	12,508
Research and development		108,599	185,407
Salaries, compensation and benefits		389,548	458,585
Share-based compensation	7(d)	239,773	1,216,525
Shareholder costs		51,835	40,571
Transfer agent		30,913	30,379
Travel		57,137	220,358
		2,393,498	4,493,336
Loss before other items		(2,393,498)	(4,493,336)
Other items			
Interest and other income		57,149	63,708
Foreign exchange		18,942	102,079
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	4	-	(121,736)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	5	(8,800,000)	-
Forgiveness of directors and officers compensation	8(a)	-	63,000
		(8,723,909)	107,051
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(11,117,407)	(4,386,285)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		$(0.12)	$(0.05)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		95,187,843	89,098,823

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

LEADING EDGE MATERIALS CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended October 31, 2019					
	Share Capital					
	Number of Shares	Amount $	Share Subscriptions Received $	Share-Based Payments Reserve $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance at October 31, 2018	89,489,536	47,186,389	410,000	5,611,413	(27,054,324)	26,153,478
Common shares issued for:						
- private placement	6,027,855	1,687,799	(410,000)	-	-	1,277,799
- share options exercised	150,000	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
Share issue costs	-	(37,019)	-	-	-	(37,019)
Transfer on exercise of share options	-	13,500	-	(13,500)	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	239,773	-	239,773
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(11,117,407)	(11,117,407)
Balance at October 31, 2019	95,667,391	48,874,669	-	5,837,686	(38,171,731)	16,540,624

	Year Ended October 31, 2018					
	Share Capital					
	Number of Shares	Amount $	Share Subscriptions Received $	Share-Based Payments Reserve $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance at October 31, 2017	88,704,180	46,748,979	-	4,502,888	(22,668,039)	28,583,828
Common shares issued for:						
- share options exercised	400,000	156,000	-	-	-	156,000
- interest in LEM Romania	367,006	165,152	-	-	-	165,152
- finder’s fee	18,350	8,258	-	-	-	8,258
Share subscriptions received	-	-	410,000	-	-	410,000
Transfer on exercise of share options	-	108,000	-	(108,000)	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	1,216,525	-	1,216,525
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,386,285)	(4,386,285)
Balance at October 31, 2018	89,489,536	47,186,389	410,000	5,611,413	(27,054,324)	26,153,478

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

LEADING EDGE MATERIALS CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended October 31, 2019 $	2018 $
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(11,117,407)	(4,386,285)
Adjustments for:		
Accretion of provision for site restoration	50,632	59,529
Depreciation	32,696	36,812
Foreign exchange	(27,493)	(28,046)
Share-based compensation	239,773	1,216,525
General exploration	-	173,410
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	121,736
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	8,800,000	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	376	24,046
GST/VAT receivables	6,282	55,337
Prepaid expenses and other	51,403	33,021
Plant stores and supplies	7,346	2,110
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(32,597)	(385,823)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,988,989)	(3,077,628)
Investing activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(64,482)	(279,069)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(4,917)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(69,399)	(279,069)
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	1,301,799	156,000
Share subscriptions received	-	410,000
Share issue costs	(32,222)	(4,797)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,269,577	561,203
Net change in cash	(788,811)	(2,795,494)
Cash at beginning of year	1,184,420	3,979,914
Cash at end of year	395,609	1,184,420

Supplemental cash flow information - See Note 11

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

The Company is a junior mining company primarily focussed on its 100% owned Woxna Graphite Mine located in central Sweden. The Company also holds exploration permits and a mining lease application in Sweden and has and has made exploration licence applications in Romania. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") under the symbol "LEM", on the OTCQB under the symbol "LEMIF" and on NASDAQ First North under the symbol "LEMSE". The Company's principal office is located at #1305 - 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3V7.

During fiscal 2019 the Company recorded a net loss of $11,117,407 and, as at October 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $38,171,731 and working capital of $132,551. During fiscal 2015 the Company conducted the refurbishment of the Woxna Graphite Mine. On August 1, 2015 the Company determined it had completed the refurbishment and commissioning of the Woxna Graphite Mine. The Company maintains ongoing research and development to produce higher specialty products such as high purity graphite for battery and other specialty end uses. The Company is maintaining its Woxna Graphite Mine on a "production-ready" basis to minimize costs. The Company anticipates that it will require additional capital to meet anticipated levels of corporate administration and overheads for the ensuing twelve months, to recommence operations at the Woxna Graphite Mine and/or modernize the plant to produce value added production and to fund future development of the Norra Kärr Property and exploration activities in Romania. There is no assurance such additional capital will be available to the Company on acceptable terms or at all. In the longer term the recoverability of the carrying value of the Company's long-lived assets is dependent upon the Company's ability to preserve its interest in the underlying mineral property interests, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations and the ability of the Company to obtain financing to support its ongoing exploration programs and mining operations. Whether the Company can generate positive cash flow and, ultimately, achieve profitability is uncertain. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") appropriate for a going concern. The going concern basis of accounting assumes the Company will continue to realize the value of its assets and discharge its liabilities and other obligations in the ordinary course of business. Should the Company be required to realize the value of its assets in other than the ordinary course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to repay its liabilities and meet its other obligations in the ordinary course of business or continue operations.

See also Note 13.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements are audited and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Details of the Group

In addition to the Company, the consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company is able, directly or indirectly, to control financial and operating policies, which is the authority usually connected with holding majority voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired by the Company. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation. They are de-consolidated from the date that control by the Company ceases.

The subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Company	Location of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Flinders Holdings Limited ("Flinders Holdings")	British Columbia	100%
Woxna Graphite AB ("Woxna")	Sweden	100%
Tasman Metals Ltd.	British Columbia	100%
Tasman Metals AB	Sweden	100%
Acp Akku Oy	Finland	100%
LEM Resources SRL ("LEM Romania")	Romania	51%

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Critical Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Judgments

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

(i) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

(ii) Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary companies, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

(iii) Management is required to assess impairment of intangible exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans toward finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful and some assets are likely to be impaired in future periods.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In fiscal 2018 management determined that impairment indicators were present in respect of certain of its exploration and evaluation assets and, as a result, an impairment charge of $121,736 was made. See Note 4(d)(ii). In fiscal 2019 management determined that there were no impairment indicators and no impairment charge was required. See also Note 4(b).

(iv) Management is required to assess impairment in respect of property, plant and equipment. The triggering events are defined in IAS 36. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of the project and the future plans toward finding commercial reserves to which the property, plant and equipment relate to.

In fiscal 2019 management determined that impairment indicators were present, as defined in lAS 36, for property, plant and equipment and, as a result an impairment test was performed . See Note 5. In fiscal 2018 management determined that there were no impairment indicators and no impairment charge was required.

(v) Although the Company takes steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

(vi) The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company's estimate of future profits or losses adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilized without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized to the extent of the amount expected to be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances. Details of these can be found in Note 9.

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Depreciation and depletion expenses are allocated based on assumed asset lives and depletion/depreciation rates. Should the asset life or depletion/depreciation rate differ from the initial estimate, an adjustment would be made in the statement of operations.

(ii) The cost estimates are updated periodically during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

(iii) Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash in bank and demand deposits. Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The Company is not exposed to significant credit or interest rate risk although cash is held in excess of federally insured limits with a major financial institution. At October 31, 2019 and 2018 the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

Amounts Receivable

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and classified as amortized cost. Receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less expected credit losses. At each reporting date, the Company records a credit losses at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses using a present value and probability-weighted model.

Inventory

Processed graphite inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as the average production cost of saleable graphite and net realizable value is determined as the calculated selling price less selling costs.

Plant Stores and Supplies

Plant stores and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and replacement cost.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Payables are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are classified as amortized cost initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral properties and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of the related properties. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral properties are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment, or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farmout of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company recognizes in income costs recovered on mineral properties when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged to the results of operations.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated annually on a straight-line basis or on a unit of production basis over the estimated useful life of the assets commencing when the related asset is available for use as follows:

Vehicles	20%
Equipment and tools	20%
Building	5% to 10%
Manufacturing and processing facility	20% or on a unit of production basis
Mineral property acquisition and development costs	Unit of production basis

Depreciation of assets commence when the plant and equipment are available for use and in the condition necessary for them to be operating in the manner intended by management.

Impairment of Assets

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's 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 profit or 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 only to the extent 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 profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Provision for Site Restoration

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral interest by or on behalf of the Company. Costs for restoration of site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during exploration and evaluation are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits in the period such exploration and evaluation occurs. Discount rates using a risk free rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current risk free discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: (i) those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL; (ii) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and (iii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For financial liabilities measured subsequently at FVTPL, changes in fair value due to credit risk are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Share Capital

Common shares issued by the Company are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, share purchase warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Equity Financing

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate mineral properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Units typically comprise a certain number of common shares and share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the terms of the transaction. The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the allocation of proceeds received on sale of units to the underlying common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The fair value of the common shares issued in private placements is determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached share purchase warrants.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Share-Based Payment Transactions

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share options granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in the equity settled share-based payments reserve in 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.

For employees the fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized separately on a straight line basis over the period during which the share options vest. The fair value of the share options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. Expected volatility is based on available historical volume of the Company's share price. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Income Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on loss per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the "if converted" method. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected in diluted earnings per share.

Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are prepared in the local currency of their home jurisdictions. Consolidation of each subsidiary includes re-measurement from the local currency to the subsidiary's functional currency. Each subsidiary's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates, is the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

Exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada were used to translate subsidiary financial statements into the consolidated financial statements. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive loss presented are translated using the rates prevailing on the transaction dates. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

(i) IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* ("IFRS 9")

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 as of November 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 - *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward looking "expected loss" impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application.

	Original Under IAS 39		**New Under IFRS 9**	
	Classification	**Carrying Amount $**	**Classification**	**Carrying Amount $**
Cash	FVTPL	1,184,420	FVTPL	1,184,420
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables	658	Amortized cost	658
Reclamation deposit	Loans and receivables	105,540	Amortized cost	105,540
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	(615,756)	Amortized cost	(615,756)
Property acquisition obligation	Other financial liabilities	(578,012)	Amortized cost	(578,012)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

As the standard permits on transition to IFRS 9, the Company has not restated prior periods with respect to the new amortized cost measurement for financial assets and impairment requirements.

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit or to the opening deficit on November 1, 2018.

(ii) IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15")

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 15 as of November 1, 2018. This new accounting pronouncement establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

There was no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon the adoption of IFRS 15, as the Company does not have any revenue from contracts with customers.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations Issued but Not Yet Effective

The standard and interpretation that has been issued, but is not yet effective, up to the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements is discussed below.

In January 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16 - *Leases,* which replaces IAS 17 - *Leases* and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16, *Leases*, specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. IFRS 16 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Management has assessed the impact of adopting IFRS16 and has determined that, as at November 1 2019, there will be no impact on the Company's accounting policies and consolidated financial statement presentation.

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	As at October 31, 2019			As at October 31, 2018		
	Acquisition Costs $	Deferred Exploration Costs $	Total $	Acquisition Costs $	Deferred Exploration Costs $	Total $
Graphite Exploration Concessions	10,081	4,706	14,787	14,097	4,706	18,803
Norra Kärr	15,402,622	396,043	15,798,665	15,393,185	343,221	15,736,406
Bergby	54,733	358,536	413,269	49,791	357,239	407,030
	15,467,436	759,285	16,226,721	15,457,073	705,166	16,162,239

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

	Graphite Exploration Concessions $	Norra Kärr $	Bergby $	Other $	Total $
Balance at October 31, 2017	41,363	15,482,964	391,523	89,056	16,004,906
Exploration costs					
Consulting	-	52,548	-	-	52,548
Environmental	-	155,389	-	-	155,389
Exploration site	-	-	1,035	-	1,035
Geochemical	-	-	5,345	-	5,345
Geological	-	17,634	9,127	-	26,761
Geophysical	-	-	-	1,231	1,231
Permitting	-	19,288	-	-	19,288
	-	244,859	15,507	1,231	261,597
Acquisition costs					
Mining rights	6,599	8,583	-	2,290	17,472
Impairment	(29,159)	-	-	(92,577)	(121,736)
Balance at October 31, 2018	18,803	15,736,406	407,030	-	16,162,239
Exploration costs					
Geological	-	23,258	1,297	-	24,555
Permitting	-	29,564	-	-	29,564
	-	52,822	1,297	-	54,119
Acquisition costs					
Mining rights	1,972	9,437	4,942	-	16,351
Recovery	(5,988)	-	-	-	(5,988)
	(4,016)	9,437	4,942	-	10,363
Balance at October 31, 2019	14,787	15,798,665	413,269	-	16,226,721

(a) *Graphite Exploration Concessions*

Through Woxna, the Company holds a 100% interest in the Woxna Graphite Mine, comprising four exploitation concessions, known as Kringelgruven, Mattsmyra, Gropabo and Mansberg. The Woxna Graphite Mine is located in Ovanaker Municipality, Gavleborg County, central Sweden.

In 1993 Woxna entered into agreements under which it acquired:

(i) the Kringelgruven concession for an initial payment of SEK 150,000 and a further amount of SEK 4,000,000 (the "Property Acquisition Obligation") is to be paid upon the commencement of production from the Kringelgruven concession; and

(ii) the Mattsmyra, Gropabo and Mansberg concessions (the "Graphite Exploration Concessions") for an initial payment of SEK 32,500 and a further payment of SEK 1,000,000 on each of the three concessions is to be paid upon commencement of production from these concessions.

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Payments of the additional considerations are to be made to a Swedish governmental agency and will be based on annual production, at a rate of SEK 20 per metric ton processed, and is payable only if profits are generated from the individual concessions. No production has commenced on the Mattsmyra, Gropabo and Mansberg concessions and the additional payments are considered to be contingent amounts and will only be recognized as obligations when production commences on these concessions.

During fiscal 2014 the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the Kringelgruven concession and the Woxna Graphite Mine was demonstrated, transitioning the Kringelgruven concession to the development stage of mining. Accordingly the costs of the exploration and evaluation assets attributed to the Kringelgruven concession and the Woxna Graphite Mine were reclassified to property, plant and equipment. See also Note 5.

(b) *Norra Kärr*

The Norra Kärr Property consists of an extension application of an exploration license and a mining lease re-application, located in south-central Sweden. The exploration license and the mining lease applications have been subject to ongoing legal opposition and appeals. The Company believes that it will continue to be successful in defending its tenure over the Norra Kärr Property.

(c) *Bergby*

The Bergby Project consists of three exploration permits located in central Sweden.

(d) *Other Properties*

(i) In fiscal 2017 the Company and REMAT Group Management SRL ("REMAT") agreed to pursue the investigation and initiate a prospecting permit application over the Bihor area of Romania. REMAT proceeded to incorporate LEM Resources SRL ("LEM Romania") in fiscal 2017. LEM Romania successfully applied for a non-exclusive prospecting permit (the "Permit") over 25.5 square kilometres in the Bihor area. On August 9, 2018 the Company and REMAT completed a share purchase agreement (the "Share Purchase Agreement") and executed a shareholders' joint venture agreement whereby the Company acquired an initial 51% ownership interest (the "Initial Interest") in LEM Romania, by issuing 367,006 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $165,152. As LEM Romania had no assets or liabilities at the time of acquisition of the initial interest, the Company has recorded the initial consideration as general exploration expenses.

The Company can acquire an additional 39% interest in LEM Romania (for an aggregate 90% interest) by issuing up to an additional 2,202,036 common shares, as follows:

(i) 550,509 common shares following the granting of an exploration license within the Permit;
(ii) 734,012 common shares on completion of a National Instrument 43-101 compliant resource estimate (the "Resource Estimate") within the Permit; and
(iii) 917,515 common shares on completion of a positive pre-feasibility study within the Permit.

The Company shall fund all exploration expenditures and is required to incur a minimum of EUR 150,000 on exploration expenditures on or before April 26, 2020.

The Company is also required to issued up to 8,074,136 common shares (the "Bonus Shares"), which will be based on certain historic resource estimates and the Resource Estimate.

A finder's fee of 5% (the "Finder's Fee") will be paid in stages, concurrently with the issuance of common shares under the Share Purchase Agreement. On August 9, 2018 the Company issued 18,350 common shares, at a fair value of $8,258 for the initial Finder's Fee. The initial Finder's Fee consideration was also recorded as general exploration expenses.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

(ii) During fiscal 2018 the Company recorded an impairment charge of $121,736 on the relinquishment of claims in Sweden and Finland.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost:	**Vehicles** $	**Equipment and Tools** $	**Building** $	**Manufacturing and Processing Facility** $	**Mineral Property Acquisition and Development Costs** $	**Total** $
Balance at October 31, 2017	81,147	287,018	344,139	7,567,878	9,487,156	17,767,338
Adjustment to site restoration	-	-	-	-	(42,742)	(42,742)
Balance at October 31, 2018	81,147	287,018	344,139	7,567,878	9,444,414	17,724,596
Addition	-	-	-	-	4,917	4,917
Adjustment to site restoration	-	-	-	-	(613,692)	(613,692)
Balance at October 31, 2019	81,147	287,018	344,139	7,567,878	8,835,639	17,115,821
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment:						
Balance at October 31, 2017	(53,451)	(248,224)	(49,484)	(110,218)	-	(461,377)
Depreciation	(6,720)	(8,079)	(22,013)	-	-	(36,812)
Balance at October 31, 2018	(60,171)	(256,303)	(71,497)	(110,218)	-	(498,189)
Depreciation	(6,718)	(3,969)	(22,009)	-	-	(32,696)
Impairment	-	-	-	(3,800,000)	(5,000,000)	(8,800,000)
Balance at October 31, 2019	(66,889)	(260,272)	(93,506)	(3,910,218)	(5,000,000)	(9,330,885)
Carrying Value:						
Balance at October 31, 2018	20,976	30,715	272,642	7,457,660	9,444,414	17,226,407
Balance at October 31, 2019	14,258	26,746	250,633	3,657,660	3,835,639	7,784,936

During fiscal 2014 technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources at the Woxna Graphite Mine was demonstrated, transitioning the Company to the development stage of mining. Upon the transition, costs on the exploration and evaluation assets attributed to the mine were reclassified to property, plant and equipment. On August 1, 2015 the refurbishment and commissioning of the Woxna Graphite Mine was completed.

During fiscal 2019 management assessed whether there were any indications of impairment of the Company's property, plant and equipment as required by IAS 36. In light of the continued suspension of the operations of the Woxna Graphite Mine, large net loss and the low trading value of the Company's common shares, management concluded there were indications of impairment.

As at October 31, 2019 the Company has recognized $536,184 (2018 - $578,012) for the Property Acquisition Obligation associated with the Kringelgruven concession, as described in Note 4(a)(i).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

When indications of impairment are determined to be present, IAS 36 requires the Company to estimate the recoverable amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment. The Company does not have sufficient verifiable information to prepare adequately detailed and meaningful calculations of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use. Therefore, the Company applied a value in use method that takes into account the Company's financial position and results of operations and operational issues among other factors in determining an estimated recoverable amount. This method indicated that an impairment provision of $8,800,000 was appropriate in fiscal 2019.

6. Provision for Site Restoration

Although the ultimate amount of the decommissioning obligation for the Kringelgruven concession is uncertain, the fair value of this obligation is based on information currently available, including closure plans and applicable regulations. Significant closure activities include land rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and mine facilities and other costs. The provision for site restoration may be subject to change based on management's current estimates, changes in remediation technology or changes to the applicable laws and regulations. The total undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows to settle the Company's risk adjusted estimated obligation is SEK 41,500,000 to be incurred over the next 18 years with the majority of the costs to be incurred between 2036 and 2037.

The fair value of the decommissioning obligation was calculated using a discounted cash flow approach based on a risk free rate of 0.0% (2018 - 0.67%) and an inflation factor of 1.5% (2018 - 2.1%). Settlement of the obligation is expected to be funded from general corporate funds at the time of decommissioning. Changes to the decommissioning obligation were as follows:

	$
Balance at October 31, 2017	7,711,413
Accretion	59,529
Revision of estimates	444,415
Foreign exchange adjustment	(487,157)
Balance at October 31, 2018	7,728,200
Accretion	50,632
Revision of estimates	(54,637)
Foreign exchange adjustment	(559,055)
Balance at October 31, 2019	7,165,140

As at October 31, 2019 reclamation deposits of $97,740 (SEK 729,153) has been paid and accounted for as a non-current deposit. The reclamation deposits were placed as security for site restoration on the Kringelgruven concession and on certain exploration and evaluation assets.

As at October 31, 2019 the Mattsmyra, Gropabo and Mansberg concessions remain undeveloped and there are no property restoration obligations relating to these concessions.

7. Share Capital

(a) ***Authorized Share Capital***

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued common shares are fully paid.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

(b) ***Equity Financings***

Fiscal 2019

On November 21, 2018 the Company completed a private placement financing of 6,027,855 units at a price of $0.28 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,687,799. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable by the holder to acquire one additional common share, an exercise price of $0.37 per share, expiring November 21, 2021. The Company paid finders' fees of $6,384 cash.

The Company incurred $30,635 legal and filing costs associated with this private placement.

At October 31, 2018 the Company had received $410,000 on account of the private placement and incurred $4,797 share issue costs.

Fiscal 2018

No equity financing was conducted by the Company during fiscal 2018.

(c) ***Warrants***

A summary of the number of common shares reserved pursuant to the Company's outstanding warrants at October 31, 2019 and 2018 and the changes for the years ended on those dates is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance beginning of year	7,736,740	0.75	7,736,740	0.75
Issued	6,027,855	0.37	-	-
Balance end of year	13,764,595	0.58	7,736,740	0.75

The following table summarizes information about the number of common shares reserved pursuant to the Company's warrants outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2019:

Number	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
4,010,376	0.70	December 14, 2019*
3,726,364	0.80	May 3, 2020
6,027,855	0.37	November 21, 2021
13,764,595		

* Expired without exercise.

(d) ***Share Option Plan***

The Company has established a rolling share option plan (the "Plan"), in which the maximum number of common shares which can be reserved for issuance under the Plan is 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The minimum exercise price of the options is set at the Company's closing share price on the day before the grant date, less allowable discounts. Options granted may be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the Board of Directors and have a maximum term of up to five years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

During fiscal 2019 the Company granted share options to purchase 2,543,109 (2018 - 2,867,500) common shares and recorded compensation expense of $239,773 (2018 - $1,216,525).

The fair value of share options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2019	2018
Risk-free interest rate	1.47% - 1.89%	1.65% - 2.24%
Estimated volatility	84% - 161%	85% - 87%
Expected life	1 year - 5 years	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Estimated forfeiture rate	0%	0%

The weighted average grant date fair value of all share options granted, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, during fiscal 2019 was $0.09 (2018 - $ 0.42) per share option.

Option-pricing models require the use of estimates and assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

A summary of the Company's share options at October 31, 2019 and 2018 and the changes for the years ended on those dates is as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance beginning of year	8,575,000	0.47	6,152,500	0.39
Issued	2,543,109	0.20	2,867,500	0.62
Exercised	(150,000)	0.16	(400,000)	0.39
Expired	(2,165,000)	0.38	(45,000)	0.51
Forfeited	(1,640,000)	0.33	-	-
Balance end of year	7,163,109	0.44	8,575,000	0.47

The following table summarizes information about the share options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2019:

Number	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
3,520,000	0.39	October 14, 2021
143,109	0.165	January 11, 2022
1,050,000	0.225	May 30, 2022
2,300,000	0.64	November 2, 2022
150,000	0.33	August 14, 2023
7,163,109		

8. Related Party Disclosures

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

(a) During fiscal 2019 and 2018 the following compensation was incurred:

	2019 $	2018 $
Directors and officers compensation (current and former)	483,998	443,652
Share-based compensation	84,000	892,250
	567,998	1,335,902

As at October 31, 2019, $91,500 (2018 - $31,500) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During fiscal 2018 certain current and former officers and directors of the Company agreed to forgive $63,000 of professional fees which had been incurred in prior years.

(b) Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company, provides accounting and administrative services. During fiscal 2019 the Company incurred $53,100 (2018 - $56,500) for services provided by Chase personnel, exclusive of the CFO, and $4,020 (2018 - $4,020) for rent. As at October 31, 2019, $335 (2018 - $4,170) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During fiscal 2018 the Company also recorded $53,750 for share-based compensation for share options granted to Chase.

9. Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):		
Losses carried forward	8,942,700	8,656,600
Other	13,300	7,800
	8,956,000	8,664,400
Valuation allowance	(8,956,000)	(8,664,400)
Deferred income tax asset	-	-

The recovery of income taxes shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss differ from the amounts obtained by applying statutory rates to the loss before provision for income taxes due to the following:

	2019 $	2018 $
Income tax rate reconciliation		
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate	27.0%	26.83%
Expected income tax recovery	3,001,700	1,176,800
Foreign income tax rate difference	(51,300)	(65,400)
Non-deductible share-based compensation	(64,700)	(326,400)
Other	4,000	600
Unrecognized benefit of income tax losses	(2,889,700)	(785,600)
Actual income tax recovery	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Income Taxes (continued)

As at October 31, 2019 the Company has non-capital losses of approximately $22,599,300 (2018 - $21,320,312) and cumulative pools of approximately $49,100 (2018 - $29,100) for Canadian income tax purposes and are available to reduce Canadian taxable income in future years. The non-capital losses expire commencing 2023 through 2039. The Company's subsidiaries have losses for income tax purposes of approximately $12,937,600 (2018 - $13,185,600) which may be carried forward indefinitely.

10. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: FVTPL; amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	October 31, 2019 $	October 31, 2018 $
Cash	FVTPL	395,609	1,184,420
Amounts receivable	amortized cost	282	658
Reclamation deposit	amortized cost	97,740	105,540
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	amortized cost	(583,159)	(615,756)
Property acquisition obligation	amortized cost	(536,184)	(578,012)

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

Level 3 - Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The recorded amounts for amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The recorded amounts for the reclamation deposit and property acquisition obligation approximates their fair value. The Company's fair value of cash under the fair value hierarchy is measured using Level 1.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, amounts receivable and reclamation deposit. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash, amounts receivable and reclamation deposit is remote.

10. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations. The following table is based on the contractual maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities and the earliest date on which the Company can be required to settle financial liabilities.

	Contractual Maturity Analysis at October 31, 2019				
	Carrying Amount $	Contractual Cash Flows $	Less than 3 Months $	1 - 5 Years $	Over 5 Years $
Cash	395,609	395,609	395,609	-	-
Amounts receivable	282	282	282	-	-
Reclamation deposit	97,740	97,740	-	-	97,740
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(583,159)	(583,159)	(583,159)	-	-
Property acquisition obligation	(536,184)	(536,184)	-	(536,184)	-

Market Risk

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

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash bear floating rates of interest. The interest rate risk on cash and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian Dollar and major transactions are transacted in Canadian Dollars and SEK. The Company maintains SEK bank accounts in Sweden to support the cash needs of its foreign operations. Management believes the foreign exchange risk related to currency conversions is minimal and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. At October 31, 2019, 1 Canadian Dollar was equal to SEK 7.46. Balances are as follows:

	SEK	CDN $ Equivalent
Cash	572,667	76,765
VAT receivable	96,239	12,901
Inventories	624,948	83,772
Plant stores and supplies	645,095	86,472
Reclamation deposit	729,153	97,740
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,098,144)	(147,204)
Property acquisition obligation	(4,000,000)	(536,184)
	(2,430,042)	(325,738)

Based on the net exposures as of October 31, 2019 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% fluctuation of the Canadian Dollar against the SEK would result in the Company's net loss being approximately $32,500 higher or lower.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as share capital and cash. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

11. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

During fiscal 2019 and 2018 non-cash activities were conducted by the Company as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Operating activity		
Provision for site restoration	(613,692)	(42,742)
Investing activity		
Revisions of estimates on property, plant and equipment	613,692	42,742
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	423,500	108,000
Share issue costs	(4,797)	-
Deferred share issue costs	4,797	-
Share subscriptions	(410,000)	-
Share-based payments reserve	(13,500)	(108,000)
	-	-

12. Segmented Information

The Company is involved in the exploration and development of resource properties in Sweden and Finland, with corporate operations in Canada and accordingly, has no reportable segment revenues or operating results. The Company's total assets are segmented geographically as follows:

	As at October 31, 2019				
	Corporate Canada $	Mineral Operations Sweden $	Mineral Operations Finland $	Mineral Operations Romania $	Total $
Current assets	407,123	295,837	1,270	11,480	715,710
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	16,226,721	-	-	16,226,721
Property, plant and equipment	-	7,784,936	-	-	7,784,936
Reclamation deposit	-	97,740	-	-	97,740
	407,123	24,405,234	1,270	11,480	24,825,107

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Segmented Information (continued)

	As at October 31, 2018				
	Corporate Canada $	Mineral Operations Sweden $	Mineral Operations Finland $	Mineral Operations Romania $	Total $
Current assets	1,223,596	340,221	4,840	7,806	1,576,463
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	16,162,239	-	-	16,162,239
Property, plant and equipment	-	17,226,407	-	-	17,226,407
Reclamation deposit	-	105,540	-	-	105,540
Deferred costs	4,797	-	-	-	4,797
	1,228,393	33,834,407	4,840	7,806	35,075,446

13. Events after the Reporting Period

(a) On December 30, 2019 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 18 million units at a price of $0.056 cents per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,008,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.10 per share expiring December 30, 2023.

(b) See also Note 7(c).