CANADA CARBON INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Canada Carbon Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canada Carbon Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our 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 financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. 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 financial statements, which indicates that as at December 31, 2018 the Company had an accumulated deficit of $26,918,615 and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $254,520. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or 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 financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

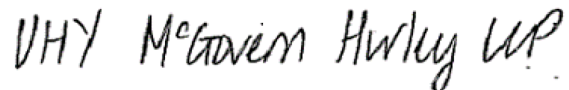
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risks of not detecting 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chris Milios.

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP



Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
April 19, 2019

CANADA CARBON INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)
AS AT

	December 31, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	604,524	875,272
Receivables (Note 8)	29,693	37,438
Prepaid expenses (Note 9)	17,058	16,563
Total current assets	651,275	929,273
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 10)	6,602,672	6,389,370
Drilling and reclamation deposits (Note 11)	5,000	5,000
Total assets	7,258,947	7,323,643
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 13)	884,869	437,735
Flow through liability	5,837	62,792
Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations (Note 12)	15,089	15,089
Total current liabilities	905,795	515,616
Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations (Note 12)	30,000	30,000
Total liabilities	935,795	545,616
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 14)	32,175,376	31,677,484
Reserves	1,066,391	1,044,670
Deficit	(26,918,615)	(25,944,127)
Total shareholders' equity	6,323,152	6,778,027
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7,258,947	7,323,643

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)
Subsequent events (Note 19)

On behalf of the Board:

"R. B. Duncan", Director "Greg Lipton", Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CANADA CARBON INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2018	2017
EXPENSES		
Management fees (Note 13)	$ 339,000	$ 286,000
Consulting fees	45,187	43,355
Professional fees (Note 13)	609,032	241,754
Office, rent and miscellaneous	29,117	32,700
Shareholder communications and promotion	78,581	64,945
Share based compensation (Note 14)	72,673	230,591
Transfer agent and filing fees	26,290	26,646
Travel and accommodation	705	10,177
Loss before other items	1,200,585	936,168
OTHER ITEMS		
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(724)	941
Investment income	(6,288)	(9,185)
Flow through premium	(58,706)	(180,518)
Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental	-	43,269
Write off of exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 10)	-	57,780
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ 1,134,867	$ 848,455
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ 0.01	$ 0.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	105,733,348	101,072,964

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CANADA CARBON INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2018 $	2017 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) for the year	(1,134,867)	(848,455)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based compensation	72,673	230,591
Flow-through premium	(56,955)	(180,518)
Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations	-	43,269
Write off of exploration and evaluation expenditures	-	57,780
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(763)	391
	(1,119,912)	(696,942)
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables	533	(4,022)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(495)	27,326
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	517,661	149,472
Net cash flows from operating activities	(602,213)	(524,166)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placements	588,000	1,858,900
Share issue costs	(42,565)	(100,131)
Proceeds from option exercises	60,000	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	605,435	1,758,769
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(281,945)	(688,536)
Quebec tax credits received	7,212	35,533
Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations	-	(116,680)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(274,733)	(769,683)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	763	(391)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(270,748)	464,529
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	875,272	410,743
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year (Note 7)	604,524	875,272

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 15)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CANADA CARBON INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

			Reserves			
	Number of Shares	Capital Stock $	Equity settled share-based payments reserve $	Warrant reserve $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance December 31, 2016	95,729,074	30,281,130	616,914	-	(25,095,672)	5,802,372
Issued pursuant to private placement	7,580,000	1,478,602	-	207,048	-	1,685,650
Issued pursuant to surface access agreement	40,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	230,591	-	-	230,591
Issue costs-cash	-	(90,248)	-	(9,883)	-	(100,131)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(848,455)	(848,455)
Balance December 31, 2017	103,349,074	31,677,484	847,505	197,165	(25,944,127)	6,778,027
Issued pursuant to private placement	5,600,000	439,389	-	148,611	-	588,000
Issued pursuant to surface access agreement	40,000	5,600	-	-	-	5,600
Issued pursuant to option exercises	600,000	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Fair value of options exercised	-	27,584	(27,584)	-	-	-
Expiry of options	-	-	(160,379)	-	160,379	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	72,673	-	-	72,673
Issue costs-cash	-	(34,681)	-	(11,600)	-	(46,281)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,134,867)	(1,134,867)
Balance December 31, 2018	109,589,074	32,175,376	732,215	334,176	(26,918,615)	6,323,152

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Canada Carbon Inc. (hereafter the "Company") was incorporated in British Columbia on August 13, 1985 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V").

The Company's principal business is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. In fiscal 2012 the Company positioned itself as a carbon science company focused on graphite. The Company is in the exploration and evaluation stage on its projects and as such, to date, has not generated significant revenues from its operations.

The Company's head office is located at 1166 Alberni Street, Suite 605, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3Z3.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 19, 2019.

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation assets. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves, the achievement of profitable production, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts and political uncertainty.

These financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. As at December 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficit of $254,520 and an accumulated deficit of $26,918,615 compared to working capital of $413,657 and an accumulated deficit of $25,944,127 as at December 31, 2017. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management believes it will be successful in raising the necessary funding to continue operations in the normal course of operations. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments recorded at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks and short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less or short-term investments that are redeemable prior to maturity which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions in business accounts and guaranteed investment certificates that are available on demand by the Company.

Impairment of non-financial assets
At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss.

Foreign currency translation
The Canadian dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company. All monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates, unless such items are carried at market, in which case they are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the statement of financial position date. Income and expenses are translated at the rates approximating those at the transaction dates. Gains and losses arising from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets
All of the Company’s exploration and evaluation property interests are in the exploration and evaluation phase. The Company records its interests in exploration and evaluation properties and areas of geological interest at cost. Expenditures incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore are expensed. All direct and indirect costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or management has determined there to be impairment. These costs will be amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the reserves available on the related property following commencement of production.

The cost of exploration and evaluation properties includes any cash consideration paid and the fair market value of shares issued, if any, on the acquisition of property interests. Acquisition costs of properties acquired under option agreements, whereby payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, are recorded in the accounts when the payments are made. The recorded amounts of property claim acquisition costs and their related exploration and evaluation costs represent actual expenditures incurred and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

The Company qualifies for mineral exploration assistance programs associated with the exploration of properties located in Quebec. Recoverable amounts are offset against exploration and evaluation assets when the Company has complied with the terms and conditions of the program and the recovery is reasonably assured.

The Company reviews capitalized costs on its exploration and evaluation properties on a periodic basis and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable, the Company will recognize an impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management’s assessment of the future probability of revenues from the property or from the sale of the property.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration and evaluation property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using the unit-of-production method. Changes to the risk free rate and the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation impact the carrying value of the asset and liability. The related liability is adjusted each period for the unwinding of the discount rate. Discounting has not been performed on the obligations as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 as the effect of the time value of money was not material.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

A provision for onerous contacts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

Share-based payment transactions

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the equity settled share-based payments reserve account. 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, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Unexercised expired stock options and warrants are transferred to deficit.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Flow-through shares
The Company has financed a portion of its exploration activities through the issue of flow-through shares, which offer a tax incentive to Canadian investors by transferring the tax deductibility of exploration expenditures from the Company to the investors.

The Company has adopted a policy whereby flow-through proceeds are allocated between the offering of the common shares and the sale of tax benefits when the common shares are offered. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. A liability is recognized for the premium paid by the investors. Upon renunciation of the flow-through expenditures for Canadian income tax purposes, the liability component is derecognized and a deferred income tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference created at the Company's applicable tax rate which is expected to apply in the year the deferred income tax liability will be settled. Any difference between the amount of the liability component derecognized and deferred income tax liability recognized is recorded in profit and loss.

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and evaluation activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through share offerings against any tax related amounts that became payable by the shareholder as a result of the Company not meeting its commitments.

Income taxes
Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and to the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it is not set up.

Loss per share
The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. The diluted loss per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of stock options and share purchase warrants that would decrease the loss per share. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, all of the outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive and were excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation.

Use of estimates
The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of the assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. The impact of these estimates is pervasive throughout the 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. 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. Significant estimates made by the Company include factors affecting

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of estimates (Continued)

the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, valuation of restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations, inputs used for share-based payment transactions, inputs used for valuation of warrants and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Assets' carrying values and impairment charges
In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

Capitalization of exploration and evaluation costs
Management has determined that exploration and evaluation costs incurred during the year have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. In making this judgment, management has assessed various sources of information including but not limited to the geologic and metallurgic information, proximity of operating facilities, operating management expertise and existing permits.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets
While assessing whether any indications of impairment exist for exploration and evaluation assets, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. Information the Company considers includes changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control that could affect the recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets. Internal sources of information include the manner in which exploration and evaluation assets are being used or are expected to be used and indications of expected economic performance of the assets. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future capital costs, reductions in the amount of recoverable mineral reserves and mineral resources and/or adverse current economics can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

Estimation of decommissioning and restoration costs and the timing of expenditures
The cost estimates are updated annually 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.

Income, value added, withholding and other taxes
The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of estimates (Continued)

Share-based payments
Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Commitments and contingencies
See Note 18.

Adoption of new and amended IFRS pronouncements

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments
Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9. In July 2014, the IASB issued the final publication of the IFRS 9 standard, which supersedes lAS 39, Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement (lAS 39). IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, new guidance for measuring impairment on financial assets, and new hedge accounting guidance. The Company has adopted IFRS 9 on a retrospective basis, however, this guidance had no impact to the Company's financial statements.

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 contains the primary measurement categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

The new hedge accounting guidance had no impact on the Company’s financial statements. Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of our financial instruments as at January 1, 2018 as a result of adopting IFRS 9 (along with comparison to lAS 39).

Classification	**IAS 39**	**IFRS 9**
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Cash equivalents	FVTPL	Amortized cost
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the accounting policy for financial instruments as disclosed in the Corporation’s December 31, 2017 consolidated financial statements has been updated as follows:

Financial assets
Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

- Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest." The cash and cash equivalents and receivables are classified as financial assets and measured at amortized cost.

- Financial Assets recorded at FVOCI

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Company does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

- Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

- Financial liabilities recorded FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they fall into one of the five exemptions detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at FVTPL, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial application. The adoption of the expected credit loss impairment model had no impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Future accounting changes

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing after January 1, 2018. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following has not yet been adopted and is being evaluated to determine its impact on the Company.

IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16"), was issued in January 2016 and requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases. IFRS 16 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively. The Company does not expect the implementation of IFRS 16 to have a material impact on its financial statements as the Company does not have any leases.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8") were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier adoption is permitted.

5. 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, exploration and development of its 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 future development of the business. Management considers the Company's capital structure to primarily consist of the components of shareholders' equity.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and evaluation stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. 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. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2018. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) $50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months.

6. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

There have been no significant changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the year ended December 31, 2018. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to receivables. The receivables primarily relate to sales tax and tax credits due from the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to its receivables is remote.

6. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (Continued)

Liquidity risk
The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Additional funding will be required to get the Miller project through the feasibility stage; however, management believes it will be able to obtain the necessary funding.

Market risk
(a) Interest rate risk
The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt, therefore, interest rate risk is minimal.

(b) Foreign currency risk
The majority of the Company's administrative expenditures are transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company funds certain expenses in the United States on a cash call basis using US dollar currency converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Management does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. The Company holds negligible cash balances in US dollars.

(c) Price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

(d) Title risk
Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Sensitivity analysis
Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company does not expect material movements in the underlying market risk variables over the next twelve-month period.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are comprised of the following items:

	December 31, 2018	*December 31, 2017*
Cash balances	$ 311,356	$ 14,351
Short term money market instruments	293,168	860,921
Total	$ 604,524	$ 875,272

The Company's short term money market instruments accrued interest at a rate of 0.085% - 1.35% (2017 – 0.70% - 1.30%) per annum and were redeemable at any time without penalty.

8. RECEIVABLES

The receivables balance is comprised of the following items:

	December 31, 2018	*December 31, 2017*
Quebec tax credit	$ -	$ 7,212
Sales tax due from federal and provincial governments	29,693	30,226
Total	$ 29,693	$ 37,438

9. PREPAID EXPENSES

The prepaid expense balance is comprised of the following items:

	December 31, 2018	*December 31, 2017*
Insurance	$ 7,834	7,834
Investor information/promotion	5,695	3,499
Consulting and advisory fee	2,962	5,230
Other	567	-
Total	$ 17,058	$ 16,563

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

At December 31, 2018, expenditures incurred on exploration and evaluation assets were as follows:

	Asbury Graphite Property, Quebec	Miller Property, Quebec	December 31, 2018
Acquisition costs:			
Balance, beginning of year	$ 654,379	$ 377,414	$ 1,031,793
Additions during the year	-	5,600	5,600
Balance, end of year	654,379	383,014	1,037,393
Deferred exploration costs:			
Balance, beginning of year	557,655	4,799,922	5,357,577
Assays	-	4,274	4,274
Field supplies and equipment	-	345	345
Surveys and other studies	(3,146)	8,698	5,552
Community consultations	-	39,009	39,009
Geologists, consultants and other labour	-	128,458	128,458
Excavation, drilling and transportation	-	10,467	10,467
Travel, meals and accommodation	-	8,664	8,664
Admin and other expenses	-	10,933	10,933
Additions (recoveries) during the year	(3,146)	210,848	207,702
Balance, end of year	554,509	5,010,770	5,565,279
Total	$1,208,888	$ 5,393,784	$ 6,602,672

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

At December 31, 2017, expenditures incurred on exploration and evaluation assets were as follows:

	Asbury Graphite Property, Quebec	Miller Property, Quebec	Dun Raven Property, Quebec	Year ended December 31, 2017
Acquisition costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	$ 654,379	$ 369,414	$ 34,101	$ 1,057,894
Additions during the year	-	8,000	375	8,375
	654,379	377,414	34,476	1,066,269
Less: write offs	-	-	(34,476)	(34,476)
Balance, end of year	654,379	377,414	-	1,031,793
Deferred exploration costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	547,609	4,057,753	23,087	4,628,449
Assays	-	72,222	-	72,222
Field supplies and equipment	-	11,336	-	11,336
Surveys and other studies	10,046	115,602	-	125,648
Community consultations	-	24,233	-	24,233
Geologists, consultants and other labour	-	257,029	-	257,029
Excavation, drilling and transportation	-	222,824	-	222,824
Travel, meals and accommodation	-	28,959	-	28,959
Admin and other expenses	-	9,964	217	10,181
Additions during the year	10,046	742,169	217	752,432
	557,655	4,799,922	23,304	5,380,881
Less: write offs	-	-	(23,304)	(23,304)
Balance, end of year	557,655	4,799,922	-	5,357,577
Total	$1,212,034	$ 5,177,336	$ -	$ 6,389,370

Miller Property, Quebec, Canada

The Company acquired this property in 2013. Certain claims are subject to net production and net smelter royalties between 1.5% and 2%. Certain of these royalties can be reduced to 1% at any time through the Company making payments of $1,000,000.

In September 2013, the Company entered into a surface access rights agreement ("Agreement") with two landholders with respect to the Miller graphite property. The Agreement provided the Company with surface access for an initial period of five years and allowed the Company to carry out regular graphite prospecting and exploration programs on the property. The Agreement granted the Company an exclusive and irrevocable option ("Option") to acquire or lease all or part of the property necessary for the extraction of mineral substances. If the Company exercised the Option prior to the expiry of the five-year term, the term of the Agreement would extend through the period of commercial production. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company would issue 40,000 shares to the landholders for the first year, and for every subsequent year until commercial production, or pay $5,000 cash at the option of the landholder. If the Company began commercial production, the annual payments would cease and the landholders will be entitled to a 2.5% production royalty.

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Miller Property, Quebec, Canada (Continued)

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company issued 40,000 shares valued at $10,800 in September 2013, 40,000 shares valued at $9,600 in September 2014, 40,000 shares valued at $11,200 in September 2015, 40,000 shares valued at $11,200 in September 2016 and 40,000 shares valued at $8,000 in August 2017.

During 2018, the initial Agreement expired and a new surface access agreement ("New Agreement"), with the same terms as the original Agreement, was signed. Pursuant to the terms of the New Agreement, the Company issued 40,000 shares valued at $5,600 in December 2018.

Dun Raven Property, Quebec, Canada

The Company acquired the Dun Raven property in 2013. As at December 31, 2017, the Company determined that given its focus on the Miller property, it was unlikely that future exploration would occur on the Dun Raven property for the foreseeable future, therefore, the capitalized costs of Dun Raven were written off accordingly.

Asbury Graphite Property, Quebec, Canada
In 2012, the Company acquired claims subject to a net production royalty of 0.75% for a period of 10 years after the start of graphite production.

Rare Earth Claims, British Columbia, Canada
In March 2010, the Company entered into an acquisition agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Carbonatite Syndicate Rare Earth Claim Group. The Company obtained a $5,000 reclamation bond in relation to the drilling permits for the Rare Earth property. All the mining claims have expired and the capitalized costs were written off in prior years. See Notes 11 and 12.

11. DRILLING AND RECLAMATION DEPOSITS

The following table details the outstanding drilling and reclamation deposits:

Property	*December 31, 2018*	*December 31, 2017*
Rare Earth (Note 12)	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Total	$ 5,000	$ 5,000

12. RESTORATION, REHABILITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

The restoration work to reclaim the Arcadia property was completed in the third quarter of 2017 and payment was made. The provision of $5,089 has been retained to cover the cost of final inspection which is expected to occur in 2019.

The Company has recorded an obligation of $10,000 for the Rare Earth property. The restoration costs are expected to be incurred in 2019. See Note 11.

The Company has also recorded an obligation of $30,000 for the Miller graphite property to reclaim disturbance caused by the work programs. The restoration costs are expected to be incurred in 2039.

12. RESTORATION, REHABILITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The following is an analysis of the restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations:

Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 113,500
Deductions	(116,680)
Additions	48,269
Balance, December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018	$ 45,089

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, Executive Officers and any companies owned or controlled by them.

Trading transactions
The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties

			Years ended December 31	
	Nature of transactions	Notes	2018	2017
R. Bruce Duncan	Management	a	$ 300,000	$ 250,000
Directors	Management	b	$ 39,000	$ 36,000
Olga Nikitovic	Professional fees	c	$ 144,000	$ 120,000
Aird & Berlis	Professional fees	d	$ 15,267	$ 18,690

a) The fees for R. B. Duncan, CEO, are included in management fees. As at December 31, 2018, $473,750 (2017 - $173,750) was included in accounts payable.

b) Fees for independent directors are included in management fees. As at December 31, 2018, $57,000 (2017 - $18,000) was included in accounts payable.

c) Fees for Olga Nikitovic, CFO relate to financial management and accounting services which are charged to professional fees. As at December 31, 2018, $228,000 (2017 - $84,000) was included in accounts payable.

d) Tom Fenton, Corporate Secretary for the Company is a partner with Aird & Berlis, LLP. Legal fees of $5,266 (2017 - $13,357) are included in professional fees and $10,040 (2017 -$5,333) are included in share issue costs. As at December 31, 2018, $5,921 (2017 - $Nil) was included in accounts payable.

All related party amounts included in accounts payable are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Compensation of key management personnel

		Years ended December 31	
	Notes	2018	2017
Salaries	a	$ 483,000	$ 406,000
Share-based payments	b	66,199	225,215
		$ 549,199	$ 631,215

a) The Company does not pay any health or post-employment benefits. The salaries represent the fees for the CEO, CFO and directors which are included in the trading transactions above.

b) Share-based payments include the fair value of options issued for services granted to key management and directors.

14. CAPITAL STOCK, STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Capital Stock

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at December 31, 2018, the Company had 109,589,074 common shares outstanding (December 31, 2017 – 103,349,074).

i) In April 2018, 600,000 options were exercised for gross proceeds of $60,000.
ii) In May 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in which it issued 2,800,000 units at $0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of $224,000 of which $52,259 was allocated to warrants. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.11 for three years to one subscriber. Finder's fees of $13,440 were paid in connection with the financing. Total issue costs were $20,725 of which $4,835 was allocated to warrants.
iii) In December 2018, the Company issued 40,000 shares valued at $5,600 pursuant to the Surface Access Agreement for the Miller Project.
iv) In December 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in which it issued 2,800,000 units at $0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of $364,000 of which $96,352 was allocated to warrants. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.18 for three years to one subscriber. Finder's fees of $21,840 were paid in connection with the financing. Total issue costs were $25,556 of which $6,765 was allocated to warrants.
v) In April 2017, the Company closed a flow-through private placement in which it issued 1,650,000 common shares at a price of $0.30 per share for gross proceeds of $495,000 of which $173,250 was allocated to flow-through premium.
vi) In addition the Company closed a non-flow-through private placement in which it issued 5,930,000 units at a price of $0.23 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,363,900 of which $207,048 was allocated to warrants. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant which entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.30 per share for a period of three years from the closing date. Cash commissions of approximately $80,000 were paid for the April 2017 private placements. Total cash issue costs were $100,131 of which $9,883 was allocated to warrants.
vii) In August 2017, the Company issued 40,000 shares valued at $8,000 pursuant to the Miller Surface Access Rights Agreement.

Share Purchase Warrants

At December 31, 2018, the following warrants were outstanding.

Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Number of Warrants	Remaining contractual life (years)	Currently exercisable	Remaining contractual life (years)
April 12, 2020	0.30	2,500,000	1.28	2,500,000	1.28
April 26, 2020	0.30	3,430,000	1.32	3,430,000	1.32
May 11, 2021	0.11	2,800,000	2.36	2,800,000	2.36
December 11, 2021	0.18	2,800,000	2.95	-	-
		11,530,000	1.96	8,730,000	1.64

14. CAPITAL STOCK, STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (Continued)

Share Purchase Warrants (Continued)

The following is a summary of the warrant transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Year ended December 31, 2018		*Year ended December 31, 2017*	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	5,930,000	0.30	-	-
Warrants issued	5,600,000	0.145	5,930,000	0.30
Warrants exercised	-	-	-	-
Warrants expired	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	11,530,000	0.22	5,930,000	0.30

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of warrants issued during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Share price	$ 0.08	$ 0.20
Risk-free interest rate	2.05%	0.80%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected stock volatility	73%	45%
Expected warrant life in years	3.0 years	3.0 years

Stock Options

The Company is authorized to grant to directors, employees and consultants up to 20% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price, less any applicable discounts of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

14. CAPITAL STOCK, STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

As at December 31, 2018, the following incentive stock options were outstanding:

		Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of Options Vested	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
July 15, 2019	0.20	1,200,000	0.54	1,200,000	0.54
October 30, 2019	0.22	500,000	0.83	500,000	0.83
October 30, 2020	0.245	1,000,000	1.83	1,000,000	1.83
August 4, 2022(i)	0.19	2,100,000	3.59	2,066,666	3.59
June 8, 2023	0.10	900,000	4.44	900,000	4.44
November 12, 2023(ii)	0.15	600,000	4.87	-	-
		6,300,000	2.76	5,666,666	2.53

(i) 2,000,000 options vested upon grant and 100,000 options vest in three equal instalments over 18 months.
(ii) 600,000 options vest in three equal instalments over 18 months.

The following is a summary of stock option transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Year ended December 31, 2018		Year ended December 31, 2017	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	6,925,000	0.19	4,825,000	0.19
Options granted	1,500,000	0.12	2,100,000	0.19
Options exercised	(600,000)	0.10	-	-
Options expired	(1,525,000)	0.17	-	-
Balance end of year	6,300,000	0.19	6,925,000	0.19

Share-Based Compensation

In the year ended December 31, 2018, 1,500,000 options (2017- 2,100,000) were granted to directors and officers. Share-based compensation for year ended December 31, 2018 of $72,673 (2017 - $230,591) has been charged to share-based compensation expense with a corresponding amount being recorded in the equity settled share-based payments reserve.

14. CAPITAL STOCK, STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
Share Price	$ 0.12	$ 0.19
Risk-free interest rate	2.23%	1.53%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected stock volatility	80.36%	65.79%
Expected option life in years	5.0 years	5.0 years

15. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions for the year ended December 31, 2018 consisted of:

a) A decrease in accrued exploration and evaluation assets of $74,243.
b) The issuance of 40,000 common shares of the Company valued at $5,600 pursuant to the Surface Access Rights Agreement with respect to the Miller graphite property.

Significant non-cash investing and financing transactions for year ended December 31, 2017 consisted of:

a) An increase in accrued exploration and evaluation assets of $59,271.

b) A decrease in receivables included in exploration and evaluation assets of $35,533.

c) The issuance of 40,000 common shares of the Company valued at $8,000 pursuant to the Surface Access Rights Agreement with respect to the Miller graphite property.

16. INCOME TAXES

a) A reconciliation of income taxes at the statutory rate of 26.5% (2017 – 26.5%) is as follows:

	2018	2017
Loss for the year before income taxes	$(1,134,867)	$ (848,455)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$ (301,000)	$ (225,000)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	3,000	61,000
Flow-through renunciation	44,000	110,000
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	254,000	54,000
Total income tax (recovery)	$ -	$ -

16. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

b) Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2018	2017
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 11,887,000	$ 11,997,000
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	6,579,000	5,386,000
Other	279,000	309,000
Total	$ 18,745,000	$ 17,692,000

The Company has available for deduction against future taxable income, Canadian non-capital losses of approximately $6,579,000. Subject to certain restrictions, the Company also has resource expenditures of approximately $11,887,000 available to reduce taxable income in Canada in future years.

The non-capital losses if not used, will expire as follows:

2026	849,000
2027	669,000
2028	605,000
2029	234,000
2030	170,000
2033	100,000
2034	406,000
2035	774,000
2036	791,000
2037	788,000
2038	1,193,000
	6,579,000

17. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company primarily operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed in the condensed interim financial statements also represent segment amounts.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. See Note 12.

In December 2014, the Company entered into two-year employment contracts that are automatically renewable for one year periods with its CEO and CFO for $20,833 and $10,000 per month respectively. The Company is committed to pay $370,000 per annum with respect to these contracts. These contracts contain clauses requiring additional payments of up to $370,000 to be made upon the occurrence of certain events such as change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in the financial statements.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

500,000 options exercisable at $0.15 were forfeited.