



F R E E P O R T
R E S O U R C E S I N C .

Financial Statements For The Year Ended January 31, 2020
Management Discussion and Analysis

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



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DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Freeport Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Freeport Resources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at January 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes events or conditions that 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 financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is David Goertz.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

May 21, 2020



An independent firm
associated with Moore
Global Network Limited



F R E E P O R T R E S O U R C E S I N C .

Management Discussion & Analysis

For the Year Ended
January 31, 2020

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist the reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations of Freeport Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Freeport") as at January 31, 2020 and related notes thereto. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020 and supporting notes. These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. The effective date of this MD&A is May 21, 2020. Additional information about the Company is available on SEDAR.

Effective May 1, 2020, the Company consolidated its share capital on a 5 for 1 basis. This MD&A reflects the share consolidation retroactively.

NATURE OF BUSINESS: Overall Performance & Current Highlights



Freeport Resources Inc. (TSX-V: FRI) is a Canadian mineral exploration company with a diversified portfolio of properties: the Hutton Garnet Beaches discovery in Labrador, and 3 BC projects -- the Red Rose Mine (a past producer of tungsten-gold-copper), Spanish Mountain Gold (adjacent to a proposed open pit gold mine near Williams Lake), and the Q (a large well known CaF₂ deposit with accessory MoS₂ and silver). Freeport was founded 39 years ago by William George Clark and his good friend, Michael Roberts PE (Purdue) of Texas. At Clark's unexpected passing in 1995, his daughter, Brenda Clark, was appointed President, CEO, and Director. As announced May 1, 2020, she stated, "After twenty-five years as CEO, I have decided to pass the torch. Freeport's team has recently been strengthened with several excellent new board members. My father, William George Clark, founded Freeport in 1981, and would be very pleased to see his legacy continue in the hands of such a strong team. I wish them every possible success."



HUTTON GARNET BEACHES: India's garnet export ban at Tamil Nadu has significantly increased demand world-wide, favourably impacting pricing. Freeport has been in discussions with interested parties on development opportunities and recently updated its Business Plan. Pilot plant work on 100 tonnes of bulk sample material already on hand includes waterjet product development and marketing studies. Please visit www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/corporatepresentation.pdf for more info.



RED ROSE MINE: The Red Rose tungsten mine was one of the most important in the Rocher Debole camp, producing tungsten, copper and gold. It has excellent gold potential with grades of 63.8 g/mt over 0.3m (1.86 oz/ton over 1.0 ft) & 49.0 g/mt over 0.7m (1.43 oz/ton over 2.2 ft) previously reported.



THE Q: Significant historical fluorite resources include 24M tonnes averaging 11.5% CaF₂ estimated in 1984 by Eaglet Mines (not verified by Freeport or NI 43-101 compliant), identified by extensive drilling (~126 surface and 9 underground holes) and underground workings (2 adits - one over 1200' long). Freeport recently outlined a combined length of 126 metres (410 feet) with an average grade of 8.7% CaF₂ in Adit 2. (see www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/Freeport-Q-2012.pdf).



SPANISH MOUNTAIN GOLD: Freeport's claims are immediately to an advanced stage, multi-million ounce open pit gold project worked by Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd. (SMG). Infill drilling on the east of SMG's proposed pit returned 64.0m grading 3.25 g/t gold, including 41.5m of 4.85 g/t gold, 18.0m of 10.73 g/t gold, and 8.5m of 22.47 g/t gold. Mineralization is proven to extend on Freeport's claims, less than half a mile east of the pit. Please see www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/spanishmt2011.pdf for more information.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A together with the Company's financial statements contain certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, that address exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects to occur, are forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in this document are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could" or "should" occur. Information inferred from the interpretation of drilling results and information concerning resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks and uncertainties beyond the Company's ability to predict or control, including risks that may affect the Company's operating or capital plans, including risks generally encountered in the exploration and development of natural resource properties, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, unanticipated metallurgical difficulties, ground control problems, process upsets and equipment malfunctions; risks associated with labour and unavailability of skilled labour; fluctuations in the market prices of the Company's principal products, which are cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations; risks created through competition for natural resource properties; risks associated with lack of access to markets; risks associated with mineral and resource estimates, including the risk of errors in assumptions or methodologies; risks posed by fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates, as well as general economic conditions; risks associated with environmental compliance and permitting, including those created by changes in environmental legislation and regulation; risks associated with the Company's dependence on third parties in the provision of transportation and other critical services; risks associated with aboriginal title claims and other title risks; social and political risks associated with operations in foreign countries; and risks associated with legal proceedings.

Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, the following assumptions: that there is no material deterioration in general business and economic conditions; that there is no unanticipated fluctuation of interest rates and foreign exchange rates; that the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of commodity prices develop as expected; that the Company receives regulatory and governmental approvals as are necessary on a timely basis; that the Company is able to obtain financing as necessary on reasonable terms; that there is no unforeseen deterioration in the Company's activity costs; that the Company is able to continue to secure adequate transportation as necessary for its exploration activities; that the Company is able to procure equipment and supplies, as necessary, in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; that exploration activity timetables and capital costs for the Company's planned projects are not incorrectly estimated or affected by unforeseen circumstances; that costs of closure of various operations are accurately estimated; that there are no unanticipated changes to market competition; that the Company's estimates in relation to its natural resource interests are within reasonable bounds of accuracy (including with respect to size, grade and recoverability of mineral projects) and that the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based are reasonable; that no environmental and other proceedings or disputes arise; and that the Company maintains its ongoing relations with its employees, consultants and advisors.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Events or circumstances could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of factors, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable laws.

LABRADOR PROJECT

HUTTON GARNET BEACHES

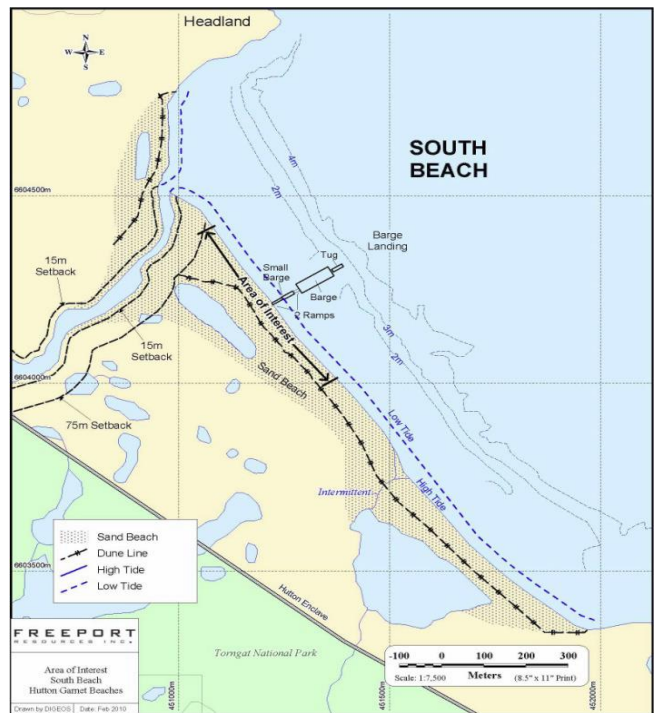


The **Hutton Garnet Beaches** (113 claims, 28 sq. km.) have received ongoing international attention due to exceptionally high garnet content: South Beach, clearly red on satellite photos, averages over 60% and exceeds 75% locally – **one of the highest grade placer garnet deposits known world-wide**. Preliminary resource and reserves estimated over 1.25 million tonnes garnet (2004). The Hutton is an important Canadian garnet resource, well positioned to supply eastern North America and Europe.

The Hutton is at an advanced stage. Feasibility of the marine operational plan for exploiting the garnet sands has been confirmed – a significant project milestone. Environmental studies included a bird survey at both beaches. Sampling needed to update tonnage estimates was also completed. Freeport greatly appreciates incentive funding from the Government of NL's Junior Exploration Assistance program, with \$150,000 received for the most recent work at the site.

Project Concept: The Hutton is a unique mineral project with minimal visual and environmental impacts. Garnet is chemically inert and environmentally benign. The deposits are on surface with very limited overburden or vegetation. It would operate like a small, shallow, and seasonal sand quarry. However, no permanent structures, roads, or marine transport facilities are required. Natural processes – waves, wind, and winter ice – will remove all traces of work. The garnet sand would be loaded on a barge and shipped to a processing plant for separation into different waterjet and possibly sandblasting products.

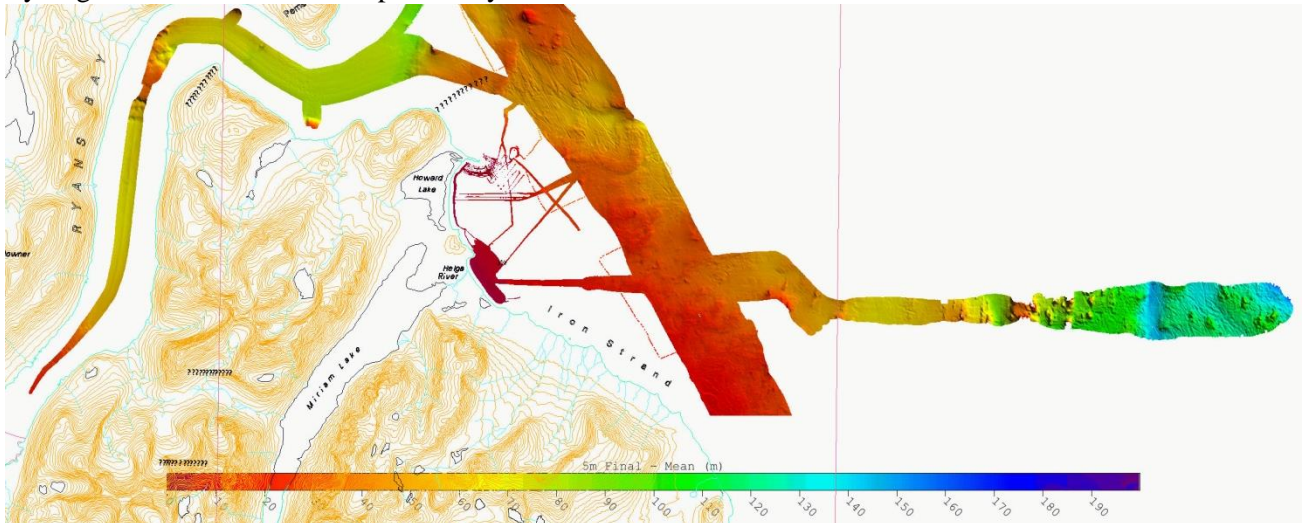
Hutton Garnet & Abrasive Waterjet cutting: Hutton garnet is **high quality almandine garnet**, naturally suited to waterjet cutting due to its size, angularity, competence, and lack of inclusions. Various Hutton concentrates produced with distinct processing methods met or exceeded commercially available products in three industry-wide tests in the UK, Canada and the US. Waterjet tests in North America & Europe have been very successful, with the Hutton concentrate performance comparable to other high quality commercial products, and consistently favourable responses from users. The waterjet market is expanding in major eastern industrial centres (i.e. Montreal, Toronto, NY, etc.).



Export Market Development & Business Plan (EMD & BP): The Hutton Business Plan was recently updated and appears robust. Extensive market research, product testing, industry regulation research and North American distribution planning/costing were conducted. The EMD study and BP were partly funded by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA).

Mineral Processing: Mineral processing of 100 tonnes of stockpiled bulk sample material will facilitate pilot plant development and implementation. Commercial scale garnet separation of bulk sample material has been evaluated at several industrial minerals plants. Further beneficiation work will be undertaken to fine-tune the products, based on the processing model established by Dr. Bern Klein, at UBC's Center for Industrial Minerals Innovations (CIMI). The proposed flow sheet consists of a scalping screen, wet gravity concentration, and dry high intensity rare earth magnetic separation. Simple and economical, it forms the basis for pilot plant design.

Site surveys: A detailed Beach Formation Study was prepared by Dr. Catto, a respected geomorphologist specializing in beach formation and glacial processes. Due to lack of publicly available, accurate onshore maps, Freeport commissioned and completed two onshore legal surveys. The second was coordinated with an archeological study, confirming no known sites will be impacted by work at the beaches. Comprehensive offshore maps were prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Hydrographic Service, allowing site access by large commercial vessels to previously uncharted waters.



Offshore Survey of Hutton Garnet Beaches – a collaborative effort with Canadian Hydrographic Services

Drill Program & Bulk Sample: A total of 98 holes were drilled with a split spoon sampler over the extent of the South and North Beaches. At South Beach, 72 holes were drilled to an average of 3 metres depth, mainly to meet the timeframe constraints of the program. The holes were drilled at 100m intervals with side lines at 25m intervals, for a total distance of 1800 metres along the beach. Several deeper holes were attempted, but terminated at 5 metres due to physical limitations of the drill. At North Beach, 26 holes were drilled to 2-3 metres in depth, at average spacing of 100m intervals along total beach length of 2350 metres. The bulk sample consisted of 141 bulk bags (one cubic metre each) from South and North Beach, for mineral processing, testing and market studies.

The Prefeasibility Report and Marketing Study (PRMS) outlines preliminary resource and reserve estimates at 1,307,950 metric tonnes garnet (1,438,750 short tons). At South Beach, a one metre depth was sufficiently verified to classify half the total Measured Resource – 256,150 tonnes – as a Probable Reserve (included in Measured Resources as noted above). In accordance with NI 43-101, the effective date of the estimates is October 18, 2004.

Technical Advisors on the project have included: Dr. Derek Wilton, PGEO, ZD Hora, PGEO, Don Hains, PGEO, MBA, Dr. Norm Catto, Peter Dimmell, PGEO, John Fleming, PGEO, John Archibald, Geologist, Fred Archibald, APGO, and Ross Glanville, BSc, PEng, MBA, CGA. For more detailed information, please see our website, at <http://www.freeportresources.com/s/Hutton.asp>, and view our PowerPoint presentation at www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/corporatepresentation.pdf.

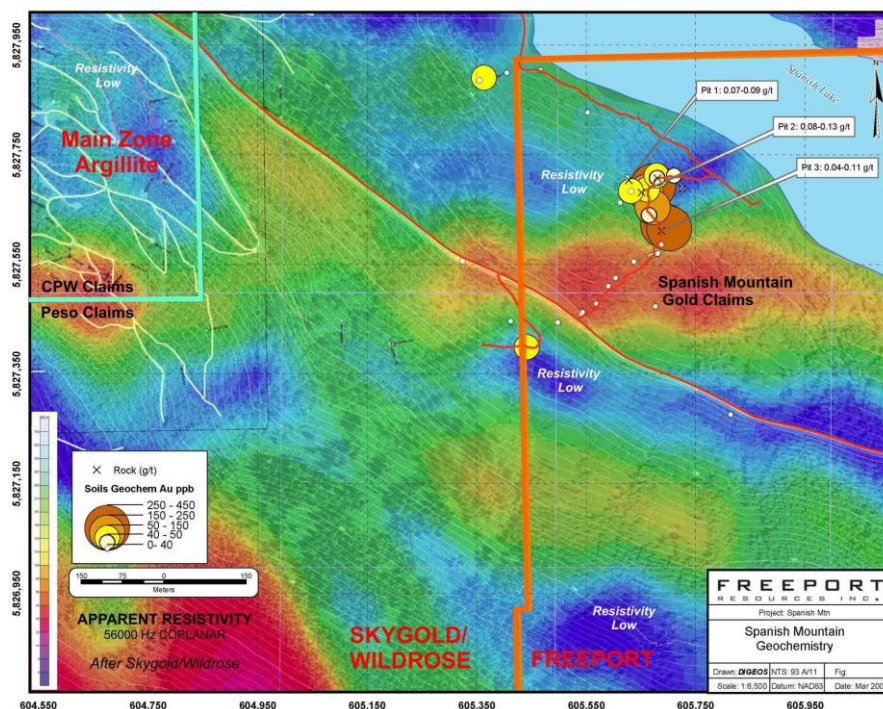
B.C. PROJECTS

SPANISH MOUNTAIN GOLD (Juan A)



Freeport's **Spanish Mountain Gold** property (150 hectares, 6 units) is immediately adjacent to and on strike with an advanced stage, multi-million ounce sediment-hosted gold project held by Spanish Mountain Gold Ltd. (previously Skygold Ventures, referred to as Skygold/SMG below). SMG released an update of their Preliminary Economic Assessment estimating a 24 year project life and life of mine production of approximately 2.2 million ounces of gold and 1.5 million ounces of silver (NI43-101 Resource calculation, April 2017, at www.spanishmountaingold.com). The mineralized horizon traced on Freeport's claims suggests an easterly extension of the zone -- drilling has extended within 50 m. of the claim boundary.

According to Skygold/SMG, "Drilling within the Main Zone has consistently intersected gold in the Upper Argillite horizon which now forms a sheet of mineralization traced along strike for approximately 800 metres with a width of approximately 500m and up to 135 metres thick." Geophysical 'resistivity lows' correspond with broad zones of argillite stratigraphy favourable for sediment-hosted gold, associated with a contact between argillites and greywackes, with higher grade gold in greywacke host rock. Airborne geophysical data shows structural continuity from SMG's "Main Zone", with resistivity lows continuing across Freeport's claims, without discontinuities or major offsetting features. Freeport's claims are less than half a mile east of and on strike with the mineralized zone.



Soil and rock samples collected by Freeport over one geophysical 'resistivity low' at the north end of the property sampled to date are **strongly anomalous in gold**, reaching over 400 ppb in soil and up to 0.13 g/t in weathered pyritic argillite and greywacke surface rocks. This indicates an easterly extension of SMG's large mineralized zone called the 'Main Zone Argillite', which also coincides with a **resistivity low**. Freeport's sampling tested the most northerly resistivity low of three identified by the airborne survey. Three hand trenches were dug on pits along a previously unknown access road cross-cutting the stratigraphy. The pits exposed **pyritic argillite and greywacke** with some quartz veining – rocks that appear identical to the mineralized horizon on Skygold/SMG's adjacent claims. Assays of surface grab samples from all 3 pits returned gold values clustered around 0.1 grams per tonne. Gold values in the right rock type in all three trenches indicate the **mineralized stratigraphy extends onto Freeport's claims**. Gold values could be expected to increase below surface weathered exposures of the rocks. **Sampling of untested prospective geophysical targets is planned, with follow-up drilling to locate favorable gold mineralized stratigraphic/structural horizons. With minor rehabilitation, the road will provide easy access for equipment and drills over the north part of the claims, especially as an offshoot of the road extends up to the main logging haul road.**

For more information, please visit www.freeportresources.com/s/SpanishMountain.asp, and view our new PowerPoint presentation at <http://www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/spanishmt2011.pdf>

Q (EAGLET)

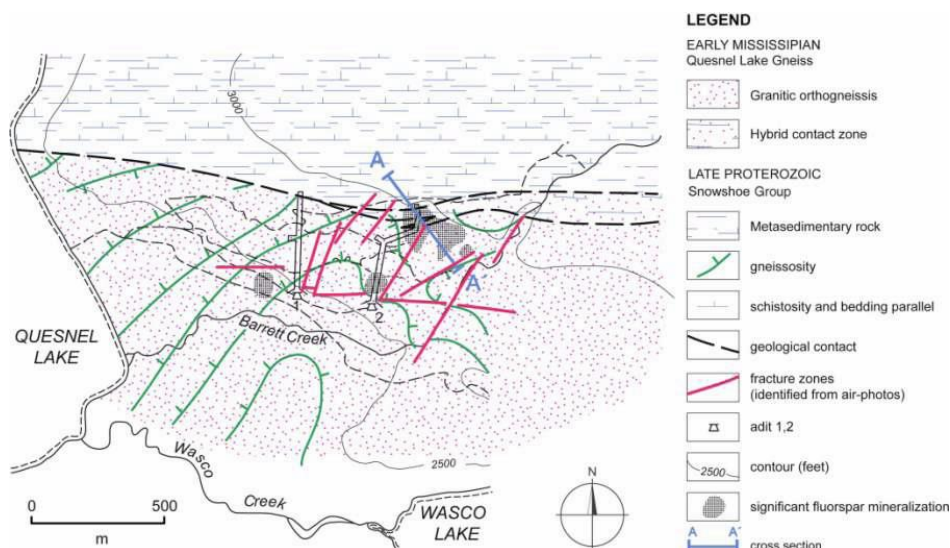


The **Q** claims (12 sq.km., 4.6 sq.mi., 1200 hectares, 48 units), are on the north arm of Quesnel Lake in BC's Cariboo. **New fluorspar results confirm several significant mineralized zones in Adit 2**, particularly in a faulted and folded zone. The most important consists of three generally continuous intervals of fluorspar mineralization with a **combined length of 126 metres (410 feet), averaging 8.7% CaF₂**. Some higher grade sections include 15 m. (50 ft.) of 10.3% CaF₂ and 30 m. (100 ft.) of 11.1% CaF₂. The Adit ends in a mineralized zone 369 m. (1210 ft.) from the portal. These grades and continuity suggest the possibility of bulk open pit mining. Access is by barge, with many existing trails and logging roads at the site.



The Q is a 'Developed Prospect' ("Eaglet"), with over 22,000 metres of diamond drilling (126 surface and 9 underground holes) and 2 adits. Eight distinct flat-lying lenticular fluorite zones with accessory silver, molybdenum and lead were defined, varying in thickness from 3 to 30 metres, with an average of 8 metres. Mineral reserve estimates of 24,000,000 tonnes of fluorite, averaging 11.5% CaF₂ with silver, molybdenum and lead by-products were published in 1984 by Eaglet Mines -- a historical estimate not verified by Freeport or NI 43-101 compliant.

The Q is also being evaluated for widespread molybdenite present in both adits and a number of drill holes, reaching values up to 0.19% MoS₂. Two new molybdenite-enriched zones in Adit 2 were recently discovered, based on assay of over 600 pulp samples representing the extent of Adit 2, which is 369 m (1211') long. Each zone is about 50m (165') long, occurring along shear structures, with elevated values from 0.0167% - 0.191% MoS₂. Molybdenite and fluorite both correspond to fracturing and schistosity identified in structural mapping of the adit and high resolution air photographs. The north-east, structurally more complex part of the adit is of most interest -- characterized by faults and local scale folding.



Metallurgy: BC Mining Research Ltd. (BCMR, Dr. Bern Klein) prepared a commercial-grade molybdenite concentrate for Freeport, with very encouraging results, confirming previous work by Eaglet Mines, whose Prefeasibility Study reported calculated recoveries of "one-half pound Mo per ton" (September 1984).

Two BC Geological Survey Fieldwork articles were recently published on the property, including "Eaglet Property Revisited: Fluorite-Molybdenite Porphyry-like Hydrothermal System". Different types of mineralization as well as relationships of individual minerals of economic interest are discussed. Host rock is interpreted as a replacement product of the interaction of alkali sodium and successive potassium-bearing fluids with a consolidated orthogneiss series with metasedimentary intercalations. This process, followed by hydrothermal activity contributing quartz, molybdenite, fluorite, carbonates and celestite with a few minor minerals, is considered to be an aureole of a well-differentiated granitic body at depth. Cretaceous in age (by dating of mica and fluorite), the intrusion is thus within the range of stocks and dikes with known molybdenum mineralization in the Quesnel and Kootenay Terrane. Distribution of fluorspar (calcium fluoride) and celestite (strontium sulphate) is mainly controlled by mechanical properties of more brittle host rocks susceptible to fracturing, and percolation by hydrothermal fluids. Molybdenite has been observed

mostly along schistosity and in quartz-filled veinlets. Review of high resolution air photo imagery confirms a concentration of linear fracture patterns in the vicinity of Adit 2, near the contact between granitic orthogneisses and metasedimentary rocks. This zone coincides with the zones of significant fluor spar at the northeast of Adit 2 noted above, as well as areas of elevated MoS₂ in Adit 2 and nearby drill holes.

The Q is interesting today as a potentially large source of fluor spar defined by extensive underground workings and drilling. Recommended work includes upgrading historical estimates to current NI43-101 standards, evaluating spatial distribution of fluor spar and molybdenite, especially in Adit 2 and the surrounding area, and re-evaluating the deposit model for vertical stockwork. Due to the Q deposit's large scale, **Freeport seeks an industry partner interested in project development.** For more information, visit www.freeportresources.com/s/TheQ.asp and www.freeportresources.com/i/pdf/Freeport-Q-2012.pdf

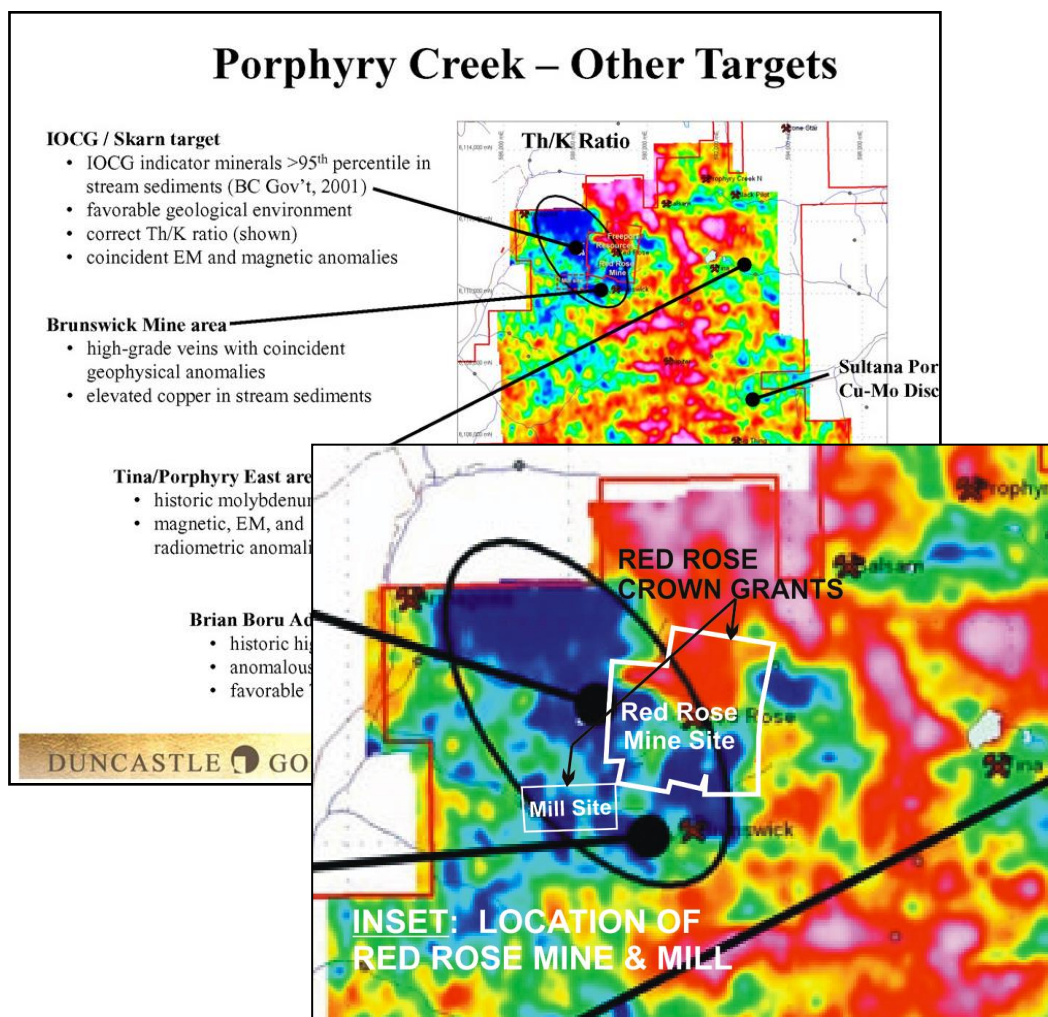
RED ROSE MINE



The **Red Rose Mine is an important past tungsten gold producer** in northern BC's Rocher Debole mining camp, with average scheelite grade of 1.5%. Other nearby past producers include the Rocher Debole, Victoria, Highland Boy, Great Ohio, Armagosa, Blue Lake and Black Prince, producing tungsten, gold, silver, copper, zinc, cobalt, molybdenum and lead. Red Rose produced over a million kg tungsten with copper, gold and silver by-products from 1942-54. Low tungsten demand after WWII prompted closure with substantial ore remaining. Freeport's last drill program intersected the vein 100m beneath the lowest level.

Freeport owns 15 crown grants containing the Red Rose mine site, as well as 2 crown grant land parcels over the mill site in the valley below (outlined in white on inset map below).

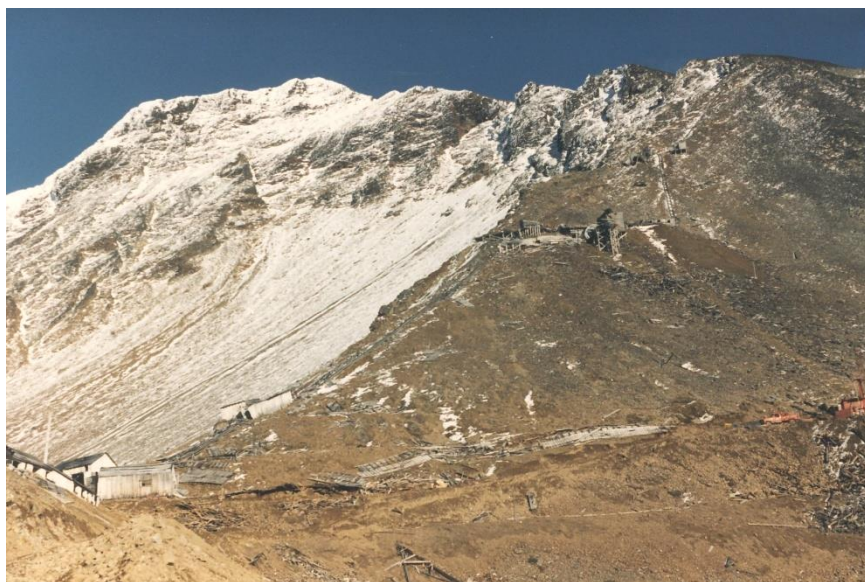
A **geophysical airborne survey** sponsored by Duncastle Gold shows the Red Rose crown grants are prominently located in an area prospective for IOCG/skarn target, with a favourable geological environment and correct Th/K ratio (map from DuncastleGoldCorp.com).



Note: RED ROSE Crown Grants outlined in white on inset map – above right, over potential IOCG/Skarn target area identified in airborne geophysical survey (geophysics & interpretation by Duncastle Gold Corp.)

Freeport is re-evaluating the Red Rose for gold potential. Published gold values in Adit No. 1 averaged 19.2 g/tonne over a width of 0.7 m and a strike length of over 49 m (0.56 ounces/ton over 2.1 feet over 160 feet). Bonanza grades of **63.8 g/mt over 0.3m** (1.86 oz/ton over 1.0 feet) and **49.0 g/mt over 0.7m** (1.43 oz/ton over 2.2 feet) have also been reported. Recommended work includes sampling north and south of the mine, especially along the Red Rose shear zone where the most interesting gold values have been found to date, but remaining largely unexplored. Although past exploration concentrated mainly on tungsten, the Red Rose Shear structure has known copper-gold and silver-lead-zinc showings. During the last 2 years of operation, 620 ounces (19,299 g) of gold were recovered from 60,855 tonnes milled (BC Minfile 093M 067). Mineralization is genetically related to the Rocher Deboule stock, one of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions. The Red Rose vein is 1.2 to 2.8 metres wide, 60 to 120 metres along strike, and at least 335 metres down dip. Extensive lenses of chalcopyrite occur in the hanging wall shear.

The Red Rose Mine has extensive underground workings, including 12 levels and sub levels, multiple raises, 4 access adits and an inclined shaft that extends in the vein from the 600 level to the lowest level (1100). An aerial tram was used to transport ore to the mill site.



Scheelite is the main tungsten ore, occurring in a pegmatitic vein composed mostly of quartz and feldspar. Molybdenite, chalcopyrite and gold are found locally. The vein fills the Red Rose shear. It was mined over 60 to 120 metres, from the surface down to the 800 level (335 metres). The lower levels from the 800 level down to the 1100 level were only partially mined -- approximately 57,700 tonnes of ore is estimated remaining, including 13,600 tonnes of ore at a grade of approximately 1.9% WO₃ above

the 1100 level (BC Minfile 093M 067). These historical reserves have not been verified by Freeport and are not NI 43-101 compatible, but are of interest to ongoing exploration efforts. Freeport's two hole drill program intersected the extension of the vein at the 1450 level, proving continuity well below the known workings.

For more information, please see <http://www.freeportresources.com/s/RedRose.asp>

TSIRKU

The Tsirku project (10 claims) was "frozen" in Oct. 1993 due to establishment of the Tatshenshini-Alsek Park in BC. Freeport has 50% ownership in the claims, which currently have a 'protected' status, meaning they can no longer be worked. This was one of Freeport's major projects in the 1980's, with **expenditures exceeding \$1.6 million**. The area hosts the Windy Craggy deposit as well as Kennecott and Hecla's large Greens Creek Mine (reportedly 8.5 M tons at 13.9% Zn, 5.1% Pb, 0.17 oz/ton Au and 21.4 oz/ton Ag; global resource of > 24 M tons at slightly lower grades). Constantine Metals' Palmer copper-zinc discovery, within several kilometres of the Tsirku and just across the Alaska border, is actively being explored. Road access is within 3 miles and the deep sea port of Haines located just 35 miles southeast.

JANUARY 31, 2020 MDA

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

In January 2020, the Company appointed Scott Davis CPA, CGA and Allan Glowach B.Sc. as Directors. They replace outgoing Director and COO, Shervin Teymouri M.Eng. P.Eng. who has stepped down after a 2 1/2 year tenure.

Subsequent to January 31, 2020, Gordon Friesen and William Elston were appointed as Directors, with Mr. Friesen as Chief Executive Officer and Scott Davis as Chief Financial Officer. They fill vacancies created by the resignations of Brenda Clark, retiring after a 25 year tenure as President, CEO, Director, and Martin MacKinnon, stepping down after 8 years as CFO, including 2 years as Director.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's activity of natural resource exploration is considered to be very high risk. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks, including but not limited to, environmental, commodity prices, political and economic, with some of the most significant risks being:

1. Substantial expenditures are required to explore for mineral reserves and the chances of identifying economical reserves are extremely small;
2. The junior resource market, where the Company raises funds, is extremely volatile and there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise funds as it requires them;
3. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mineral properties it has an interest in or is earning into, there is no guarantee that the property will not be subject to title disputes or undetected defects; and
4. The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters, including provisions relating to reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company conducts its exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation and is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to its properties that may cause material liability to the Company.

During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company wrote-down the exploration and evaluation costs to \$1 each to reflect the current environment.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following financial data is derived from the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

	2020	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the year	1,388,028	136,992	130,574
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.41)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Total Assets	6,949	1,251,282	1,250,333
Deficit	7,053,669	5,665,641	5,528,649

During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company wrote-down \$1,246,324 of exploration and evaluation assets.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company recorded a loss of \$1,388,028 or \$0.41 basic and diluted loss per share, compared to \$136,992 or \$0.04 basic and diluted loss per share for the same period last year.

The loss consisted primarily of management fees of \$90,000 (2019 - \$90,000) accrued to a company controlled by a former director, in consideration of management services provided by such former director, including day to day administration for the Company and overseeing regulatory filings and requirements. During the period, the Company also incurred bank charges and interest expenses of \$20,397 (2019 - \$16,831), transfer agent fees of \$3,951 (2019 - \$5,230), office and general of \$188 (2019 - \$640), telephone costs of \$2,597 (2019 - \$5,105) and audit and accounting of \$11,960 (2019 - \$12,428).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following table summarizes the Company's financial results for each of the most recently completed quarters:

	Revenue \$	Loss \$	Loss Per Share
January 31, 2020	Nil	(1,285,966)	(0.38)
October 31, 2019	Nil	(33,175)	(0.01)
July 31, 2019	Nil	(33,559)	(0.01)
April 30, 2019	Nil	(35,328)	(0.01)
January 31, 2019	Nil	(46,610)	(0.01)
October 31, 2018	Nil	(27,190)	(0.01)
July 31, 2018	Nil	(32,407)	(0.01)
April 30, 2018	Nil	(30,785)	(0.01)

Over the last eight quarters, expenditures have been consistent reflecting operational activities. The Company's expenses are comprised mainly of management, office, stock exchange and transfer fees and audit and accounting fees. Expenses have remained low as a result of management of corporate and operational activity. During the three months ended January 31, 2020, the Company wrote-down \$1,246,324 of exploration and evaluation assets.

FOURTH QUARTER

No significant items or events occurred in Q4, January 31, 2020 that would affect the Company's financial position, cash flows or results of operations other than the write-down of \$1,246,324 exploration and evaluation assets during the three months ended January 31, 2020.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The continuation of the Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of creditors and stockholders, refinancing debts payable, obtaining additional long-term debt or equity financing, as well as achieving and maintaining a profitable level of operations. As the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations. The Company's primary capital assets are mineral property assets.

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Working capital deficiency	2,034,655	58,979
Accumulated deficit	7,053,669	5,665,641

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The following balances owing to directors, officers and companies controlled by the directors and officers as at January 31, 2020 and 2019 are:

	January 31, 2020 \$	January 31, 2019 \$
Due to a company controlled by the former President of the Company (*)	1,539,650	1,449,650
Due to the former President of the Company (**)	156,222	106,865
Due to former directors of the Company (*)	233,843	234,393
Due to a company controlled by a former related party (**)	47,282	41,936
	1,976,997	1,832,844

(*) The balances owing are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on June 1, 2020.

(**) The balances owing are interest bearing at 12% per annum, unsecured and due on June 1, 2020. During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company recognized \$16,338 (2019 - \$13,648) in interest expense.

The Company had the following transactions with a former director of the Company and key management personnel during the year ended January 31, 2020 and 2019:

	January 31, 2020 \$	January 31, 2019 \$
Management fees	90,000	90,000

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The details of Freeport's accounting policies are presented in Note 2 of the audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020. These policies are considered by management to be essential to understanding the processes and reasoning that go into the preparation of the Company's audited financial statements and the uncertainties that could have a bearing on its financial results.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Our significant accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of the audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, marketable securities, trades payables and amounts owing to related parties. The Company has exposures to financial risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and shareholder returns. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are liquidity risk and funding risk.

Fair Value

As at January 31, 2020, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade payables and amounts due to related parties. The fair values of cash, trade payables and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to a number of risks that are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with one major bank in Canada so there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the Company's functional currency. The Company only operates in Canada and is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash account is relatively small and unaffected by changes in short term interest rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting processing place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company attempts to ensure there is sufficient access to funds to meet on-going business requirements, taking into account its current cash position and potential funding sources. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure which consists of working and share capital and makes adjustments to it depending on the funds available to the Company for acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. 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.

The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company currently has interests are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned exploration and pay for on-going general and administrative expenses, the Company will use existing working capital and expects to raise additional amounts through related parties or private placements as needed. The Company will continue to assess new exploration and evaluation assets and seeks to acquire additional interests if sufficient geologic or economic potential is established and adequate financial resources are available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the small size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no significant changes in its approach to capital management during the year ended January 31, 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCING REPORTING

In connection with National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The information on the Company's share capital including numbers of shares outstanding, details of any conversion features, number of shares issuable on conversion of stock options and warrants, etc. are detailed in the Company's audited annual financial statements. The number of common shares outstanding as of the date of this report is 3,366,246 shares.



F R E E P O R T
R E S O U R C E S I N C .

Financial Statements For The Year Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FREEMPORT RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at	Notes	January 31, 2020 \$	January 31, 2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		1,676	101
GST receivable		5,268	4,810
Prepaid expense		-	870
Marketable securities	9	-	300
		6,944	6,081
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	3	5	1,245,201
Total assets		6,949	1,251,282
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	4	64,602	65,060
Due to related parties	5	1,976,997	-
		2,041,599	65,060
Non-current Liabilities			
Due to related parties	5	-	1,832,844
Total Liabilities		2,041,599	1,897,904
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	6	4,620,561	4,620,561
Share-based payment reserve	6	398,458	398,458
Deficit		(7,053,669)	(5,665,641)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(2,034,650)	(646,622)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		6,949	1,251,282

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent event (Note 10)

Approved for issuance on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Gord Friesen"

Director

"Will Elston"

Director

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

FREEMPORT RESOURCES INC
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Year Ended January 31, 2020 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2019 \$
EXPENSES			
Advertising and promotion		800	1,060
Audit and accounting		11,960	12,428
Bank charges and interest	5	20,397	16,831
Impairment loss	9	300	-
Legal		3,548	498
Management fees	5	90,000	90,000
Office and general		188	640
Stock exchange fees and licenses		7,963	5,200
Telephone		2,597	5,105
Transfer agent fees		3,951	5,230
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	3	1,246,324	-
NET AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(1,388,028)	(136,992)
LOSS PER COMMON SHARE – BASIC AND DILUTED		(0.41)	(0.04)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED		3,366,246	3,366,246

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

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common shares		Share-based Payment Reserve \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
	Number*	Amount \$			
Balance at January 31, 2018	3,366,246	4,620,561	398,458	(5,528,649)	(509,630)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(136,992)	(136,992)
Balance at January 31, 2019	3,366,246	4,620,561	398,458	(5,665,641)	(646,622)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,388,028)	(1,388,028)
Balance at January 31, 2020	3,366,246	4,620,561	398,458	(7,053,669)	(2,034,650)

(*) Effective May 1, 2020, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on a 5 to 1 basis, which resulted in 3,366,246 shares outstanding post-consolidation. All references to common shares in these financial statements have been adjusted to reflect this change.

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

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended January 31, 2020 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(1,388,028)	(136,992)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Interest accrued	16,338	13,648
Impairment loss	300	-
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	1,246,324	-
Working capital adjustments:		
GST receivable	(458)	(601)
Prepaid expense	870	(870)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	(459)	-
Amounts due to related parties	-	1,047
Net cash used in operating activities	(125,113)	(123,768)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(1,127)	428
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,127)	428
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amounts advanced from related parties	127,815	123,246
Net cash provided by financing activities	127,815	123,246
Change in cash	1,575	(94)
Cash, beginning of the year	101	195
Cash, ending of the year	1,676	101

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

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Freeport Resources Inc. (the “Company”) is incorporated in British Columbia and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). The Company is a Canadian junior mineral exploration company with a diversified portfolio of exploration and evaluation assets in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and British Columbia (BC).

The Company’s head office, principal address and registered and records office are located at Suite 510, 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3B6.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at January 31, 2020, the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and or private placement of common shares.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements were authorized for issue on May 21, 2020 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company’s management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting years include the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the classification / allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses.

Share-based payments

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

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

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

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

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

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

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

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Loss per share

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. Equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 uses the expected credit loss (“ECL”) model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company’s receivables.

An ‘expected credit loss’ impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value

The Company provides disclosures that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the date of the statement of financial position, and how the entity manages these risks. The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Impairment of assets

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

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

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

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

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

At present, the Company has not identified any significant restoration and environmental obligations. Accordingly, no provision has been made.

FREEMPORT RESOURCES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**

New Standards Adopted in the Current Year

New standard IFRS 16 “Leases”

This new standard replaces IAS 17 “Leases” and the related interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting is not substantially changed. The Company adopted IFRS 16 on February 1, 2019. The adoption of the standard has not had a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements, as the Company has no lease agreements.

3. **EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

	Hutton Property NL, Canada	Red Rose Mine BC, Canada	Q (Eaglet) Property BC, Canada	Spanish Mountain Gold Property BC, Canada	Tsirku- Jarvis Property BC, Canada	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition costs:						
Balance, January 31, 2019 and 2018	1	15,000	1	1	1	15,004
Write-down of acquisition costs	-	(14,999)	-	-	-	(14,999)
Balance, January 31, 2020	1	1	1	1	1	5
Exploration and evaluation costs:						
Balance, January 31, 2018	1,216,293	11,583	2,750	-	-	1,230,626
Additions:						
Field expenditures	440	783	-	-	-	1,223
Cost recoveries	-	-	(1,651)	-	-	(1,651)
Balance, January 31, 2019	1,216,733	12,366	1,099	-	-	1,230,198
Additions:						
Field expenditures	800	327	-	-	-	1,127
Write-down of exploration and evaluation costs	(1,217,533)	(12,693)	(1,099)	-	-	(1,231,325)
Balance, January 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, January 31, 2020	1	1	1	1	1	5

The Hutton Property is located in Northern Labrador, Canada and is an exploration and evaluation stage garnet sand project. The Company owns 100% of the interest in the property. The Company owns 100% of the Red Rose, Q, and Spanish Mountain properties, and 50% of the Tsirku-Jarvis property, with no future commitments with respect to these properties. During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company determined all properties were impaired and wrote them down to \$1.

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4. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Trade payables	55,602	56,060
Accrued liabilities	9,000	9,000
Total	64,602	65,060

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following balances owing to directors, officers and companies controlled by the directors and officers as at January 31, 2020 and 2019 are:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Due to a company controlled by the former President of the Company (*)	1,539,650	1,449,650
Due to the former President of the Company (**)	156,222	106,865
Due to former directors of the Company (*)	233,843	234,393
Due to a company controlled by a former related party (**)	47,282	41,936
	1,976,997	1,832,844

(*) The balances owing are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on June 1, 2020.

(**) The balances owing are interest bearing at 12% per annum, unsecured and due on June 1, 2020. During the year ended January 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized \$16,338 and \$13,684 in interest expense, respectively.

The Company had the following transactions with a former director of the Company and key management personnel during the year ended January 31, 2020 and 2019:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Management fees	90,000	90,000

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6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

The Company did not issue any shares during the year ended January 31, 2020 and 2019.

Stock options and warrants

The Company has a stock option plan allowing for the granting of options to the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and other service providers. Under this plan, the exercise price shall be determined by the Board of Directors or its designated committee (collectively the "Committee") at the time the option is granted, provided the exercise price shall not be less than the market price less applicable discounts permitted by the TSX-V. All options granted shall vest in Six equal installments over a period of 18 months, with the first installment vesting immediately and the remaining options vesting upon six months, nine months, one year, 15 months and 18 months after the date of grant. The option period shall be determined by the Committee at the time of the grant and may be up to ten years from the date of the grant.

There were no stock options and warrants outstanding during the year ended January 31, 2020 and 2019.

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve records the fair value of warrants and options issued for services until such time that the warrants are exercised or expire, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

7. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the expected income tax recovery to the actual income tax recovery is as follows:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Loss	(1,388,028)	(136,992)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected recovery of income taxes computed at statutory tax rates	(375,000)	(37,000)
Adjustment to prior year provision versus statutory tax returns	(5,000)	(138)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	380,000	37,138
Income tax recovery	-	-

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7. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Components of future tax assets and liabilities:		
Non-capital loss carry forwards	510,000	471,000
Net capital loss carry forwards	46,000	46,000
Resource property costs and expenditures	341,000	-
Total deferred tax assets	897,000	517,000
Less: Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(897,000)	(517,000)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

The Company has available non-capital losses of approximately \$1,880,000 that expire between 2026 and 2039 and may be carried forward and applied against income for tax purposes.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure which consists of working and share capital, and makes adjustments to it depending on the funds available to the Company for acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. 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.

The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company currently has interests are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned exploration and pay for on-going general and administrative expenses, the Company will use existing working capital and expects to raise additional amounts through related parties or private placements as needed. The Company will continue to assess new exploration and evaluation assets and seeks to acquire additional interests if sufficient geologic or economic potential is established and adequate financial resources are available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the small size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no significant changes in its approach to capital management during the year ended January 31, 2020.

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9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	January 31, 2020 \$	January 31, 2019 \$
Amortized cost:		
Cash	1,676	101
Fair value through OCI assets:		
Marketable securities	-	300
	1,676	401

During the year ended January 31, 2020, the Company recorded impairment loss of \$300 on marketable securities.

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	January 31, 2020 \$	January 31, 2019 \$
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	55,602	56,060
Due to related parties	1,976,997	1,832,844
	2,032,599	1,888,904

Fair Value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market date.

As at January 31, 2020, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, trade payables and amounts due to related parties. Cash is classified as amortized cost and the fair value of marketable securities is accounted for under fair value through other comprehensive income. Trade payables and due to related parties are also classified as amortized cost. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their short-term nature and/or the existence of market related interest rates on the instruments.

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to a number of risks that are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with one major bank in Canada so there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the Company's functional currency. The Company only operates in Canada and is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash account is relatively small and unaffected by changes in short term interest rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting processing place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company attempts to ensure there is sufficient access to funds to meet on-going business requirements, taking into account its current cash position and potential funding sources. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The recent outbreak of the coronavirus, also known as "COVID-19", has spread across the globe and is impacting worldwide economic activity. Conditions surrounding the coronavirus continue to rapidly evolve and government authorities have implemented emergency measures to mitigate the spread of the virus. The outbreak and the related mitigation measures may have an adverse impact on global economic conditions as well as on the Company's business activities. The extent to which the coronavirus may impact the Company's business activities will depend on future developments, such as the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions, business disruptions, and the effectiveness of actions taken in Canada and other countries to contain and treat the disease. These events are highly uncertain and as such, the Company cannot determine their financial impact at this time.