

**CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 and 2018**

**(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of  
Cerro Grande Mining Corporation

### *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cerro Grande Mining Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2019 and 2018 and the consolidated statements of loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

### *Basis for Opinion*

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

### *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern*

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates the certainty of future profitability and availability of sources of additional financing cannot be assured at this time and accordingly, these material uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As stated in Note 1, the consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to the carrying values and classifications of recorded assets, liabilities, related revenues, and expenses that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and those adjustments may be material. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### *Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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



We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 Consolidated Financial Statements***

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

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

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements***

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

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

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

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 Stephen Hawkshaw.

**“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”**

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

January 27, 2020

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash		37	56
Receivables and advances	4	14	13
Recoverable taxes		2	4
		<u>53</u>	<u>73</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Due from related parties	13	601	601
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><b>654</b></u>	<u><b>674</b></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5	157	171
Due to related parties	13	4,052	3,103
Other debt	6	383	2,044
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u><b>4,592</b></u>	<u><b>5,318</b></u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY</b>			
Share capital	7	90,092	88,434
Warrants	8	379	379
Contributed surplus		8,194	8,189
Convertible unsecured debenture		-	140
Deficit		(102,603)	(101,786)
<b>Total shareholders' deficiency</b>		<u><b>(3,938)</b></u>	<u><b>(4,644)</b></u>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency</b>		<u><b>654</b></u>	<u><b>674</b></u>

Nature of operations and going concern assumption (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors

**(Signed) Paul J. DesLauriers** Chairman **(Signed) Stephen W. Houghton** Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Other Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
<b>Expenses</b>		
General, sales and administrative (Note 9)	955	981
Foreign exchange	21	-
Share-based compensation (Note 7)	5	19
Interest	(164)	158
<b>Loss and comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<u><b>(817)</b></u>	<u><b>(1,158)</b></u>
<b>Basic and diluted loss per share</b>	<u>(0.00)</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding</b>		
- <b>Basic and diluted</b>	334,560,722	300,213,618

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

## CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	Share capital		Warrants (Note 8)	Contributed surplus	Convertible unsecured debentures	Deficit	Total equity Shareholders' deficiency
	Number of shares	Amount					
<b>Balance - September 30, 2017</b>	<b>300,213,618</b>	<b>88,434</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8,170</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>(100,628)</b>	<b>(3,505)</b>
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,158)	(1,158)
<b>Balance - September 30, 2018</b>	<b>300,213,618</b>	<b>88,434</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>(101,786)</b>	<b>(4,644)</b>
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Conversion of convertible debentures	39,177,166	1,593	-	-	(75)	-	1,518
Expiry of conversion feature	-	65	-	-	(65)	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(817)	(817)
<b>Balance - September 30, 2019</b>	<b>339,390,784</b>	<b>90,092</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8,194</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(102,603)</b>	<b>(3,938)</b>

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

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	\$	\$
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss for the year	(817)	(1,158)
Items not involving cash:		
Gain on forgiveness of debt	(175)	-
Accrued interest	32	-
Share-based compensation	5	19
Interest accrued on other debt	-	155
	<u>(955)</u>	<u>(984)</u>
Change in non-cash working capital	106	(192)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b><u>(849)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,176)</u></b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Due to related parties	830	1,236
Repayment of debt	-	(10)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b><u>830</u></b>	<b><u>1,226</u></b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Cash - Beginning of the year</b>	<b><u>56</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Cash - End of the year</b>	<b><u>37</u></b>	<b><u>56</u></b>

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 14)

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

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

Cerro Grande Mining Corporation (the “Company” or “CEG”) and its subsidiaries is a mining, exploration and development company, which produced gold, silver and copper, with operations mainly in Chile. The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act, and its common shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) trading under the symbol “CEG” and on the OTCQB trading under the symbol “CEGMF”. The Company is domiciled in Canada and the address of its records office is 1 King Street West, Suite 4009, Toronto, ON, M5H 1A1, Canada. The registered office is 1810 University Avenue, Suite 800, Toronto, ON M5H 2X7, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates, that the Company will continue in operations for the near future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2019, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$4,539 (2018 - \$5,245).

With the bankruptcy of its only cash generating entity (Pimentón) during the year ended September 30, 2017, the certainty of future profitability and availability of sources of additional financing cannot be assured at this time and accordingly, these material uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to the carrying values and classifications of recorded assets, liabilities, related revenues, and expenses that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and those adjustments may be material.

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

### a) Statements of compliance

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for the incorporation into Part I of the handbook of CPA Canada. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements throughout all the periods presented. The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires managements to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements on January 27, 2020.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – (Continued)

### b) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit and loss including derivative instruments. All amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share amounts.

### c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company also makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### i) Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

The areas which require management to make significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

##### a) Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

#### ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

##### a) Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable profit differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods from deferred income and resource tax assets.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below:

### a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses, and profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation. The Company consolidates subsidiaries where they have the ability to exercise control. Control exists when an investor is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with an investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

### b) Foreign currency translation and transactions

The Company presents its financial statement in U.S. dollars. This is also the functional currency of CEG and its subsidiaries.

The Company's foreign currency transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency, the U.S. dollar, as follows:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and year-end translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of loss and other comprehensive loss under "Foreign exchange".

### c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value except for foreign exchange risk. As at September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company does not hold any cash equivalents.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### d) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

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

Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) - financial assets are classified in this category if they are a derivative instrument, an equity instrument for which the Company has not made the irrevocable election to classify as fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”), or a debt instrument that is not held within a business model whose objective includes holding the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit and loss. The Company’s cash is recorded at FVTPL.

*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 FVTPL: 1) The objective of the Company’s business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the assets contractual cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company’s receivables and due from related parties are recorded at amortized cost.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

#### Financial liabilities

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

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

*Amortized cost*: This category includes trade and other payables, due to related parties and other debt, which are recognized at amortized cost.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### e) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

### f) Exploration and development costs

Acquisition and exploration costs of resource properties are expensed as incurred until resources have been determined and then the development costs are capitalized. Upon reaching commercial production, these capitalized development costs are transferred from exploration properties to mining properties, plant and equipment and are amortized in the statement of loss and other comprehensive loss using the unit of production method, based on proven and probable mineral reserves and mineral resources.

The Company regularly assesses exploration and development costs for any factors or circumstances that may indicate impairment, such as declining mineral grades and both current and projected declines in the price of gold.

Expenditures related to extensions of mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, are capitalized as a mine development cost when the Company is able to conclude that a future economic benefit is probable.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### g) Income taxes

Income tax is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in other comprehensive loss or equity, respectively. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax is not recognized if it arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realized or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

### h) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

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.

### i) Earnings and loss per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the income or loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated in a manner similar to basic EPS, except that the weighted average number of shares outstanding is increased to include potential common shares from the assumed exercise of options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares included in the calculation is based on the treasury stock method for options and warrants and on the if - converted method for convertible securities.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

### j) Reclamation and remediation

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, restoration and reclamation. The obligation is attributable to mining properties when the asset is installed or the environment is disturbed at the production location. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore.

The periodic unwinding of the discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions over time is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss as accretion. Changes in rehabilitation estimates attributable to development will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding asset and rehabilitation liability when they occur.

### k) Changes in accounting standards and recent accounting pronouncements

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Company have been set out below.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' was issued to bring most leases on balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases and is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contract with Customers' has also been applied. The Company does not have any agreements for potential leases.
- Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23") was issued by IASB on June 7, 2017 to clarify the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit/loss, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12 Income Taxes. IFRIC 23 is effective January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

We have adopted the new IFRS pronouncement for financial instruments as at October 1, 2018, in accordance with the transitional provisions outlined in the respective standard and described below. The adoption of the new IFRS pronouncement has not resulted to adjustments in previously reported figures and no change to the opening deficit balance as at October 1, 2018, under the IFRS 9 transition provisions.

#### *Overview of Changes in IFRS 9*

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and supersedes the guidance relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39).

Under IFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset or liability is classified at amortized cost or at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ("OCI") or profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, there is an irrevocable option for each equity instrument to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income.

For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change relating to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the statement of comprehensive loss, unless this creates an accounting mismatch.

## *Classification and Measurement Changes*

We have assessed the classification and measurement of our financial assets and financial liabilities under IFRS 9 and have determined that there has been no change in the measurement categories, carrying values or to previously reported figures of our financial instruments. The adoption of the IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

## *Impairment of financial assets*

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 does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements as at October 1, 2018 does not result in any additional impairment allowances.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 4. RECEIVABLES AND ADVANCES

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Prepaid expenses, advances and other	14	13
<b>Total receivables and advances</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

The Company has no trade receivables for the periods presented.

## 5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Details are as follows:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Trade payables	150	163
Other payables and accrued liabilities	7	8
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>171</b>

## 6. OTHER DEBT

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	\$	\$
Convertible unsecured debentures (a)	164	164
Convertible unsecured debentures (d)	-	1,678
Gold loan (b & c)	219	202
	383	2,044
Less: Current portion	(383)	(2,044)
Long-term Debt	-	-

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 6. OTHER DEBT— (Continued)

A summary of long-term debt is as follows:

The maturities of long-term debt and interest payments are as follows for the year ended:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
	\$	\$
2019	-	707
2020	400	1,540
	400	2,247
Less: Future accretion	(17)	(203)
	383	2,044

Interest paid by the Company was \$nil (Note 15) for the year ended September 30, 2019 (2018 - \$3).

- a) On July 30, 2013 the Company issued \$1,010 of convertible unsecured debentures. The maturity date of these debentures was July 30, 2018. The conversion price of the debentures is CA\$0.10 per share convertible into up to 10,102,114 common shares of the Company. In the month of December 2013 the equivalent of \$850 were exercised and converted into 8,500,000 common shares. This resulted in the reclassification of \$518 from long-term debt and \$362 from the equity component of convertible debentures to share capital. At September 30, 2019 the carrying value classified within other debt was \$164 (2018 - \$164) and within the equity component of convertible debentures was \$nil (2018 - \$65). During the year ended September 30, 2019, the conversion feature expired resulting in a reclassification to share capital. The debentures had been issued in payment of cash advances made in April and May 2013 by Compañía Minera Chañar Blanco S.A. a Company owned by Mario Hernández, who is also a director and officer of the Company and Compañía Minera Auromín Ltda. a Company owned by David Thomson, who is also a director and officer of the Company. At the maturity date of July 30, 2018 the \$164 of unsecured convertible debentures were not exercised.
- b) On November 5, 2014 the Company issued a debenture for \$100 with a maturity date of November 5, 2017 related to a “Gold Loan” agreed to by the parties for an equivalent amount. The debenture bears a fixed annual interest rate of 10% on the outstanding principal amount and is payable on a quarterly basis on the 5th day of February, May, August and November of each year. The payment of the principal is semi-annually on May 6 and November 6 of each year plus the difference in the average gold price per ounce in excess of \$ 1,057 per ounce multiplied by 15.77 ounces of gold.

The balance of the Gold Loan at September 30, 2019 is \$21 (2018 -\$18). The derivative liability associated with the fluctuation of the price of gold in the contract as at September 30, 2019 is insignificant.

- c) On August 22, 2016 the Company issued a second debenture for \$200 with a maturity date of August 22, 2019 related to a “Gold Loan” agreed to by the parties for an equivalent amount. The Company incurred transaction costs on this loan of \$14. The debenture bears a fixed annual interest rate of 8% on the outstanding principal amount and is payable on a quarterly basis on the 25th day of February, May, August and November of each year. The payment of the principal is semi-annually on Feb 25 and August 25 of each year plus the difference in the

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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average gold price per ounce in excess of US\$ 1,260 per ounce multiplied by 26.455 ounces of gold.

The principal balance of the Gold Loan at September 30, 2019 is \$167 (2018 - \$167) and unpaid interest amounts to \$31 (2018 - \$17). The derivative liability associated with the fluctuation of the price of gold in the contract as at September 30, 2019 is insignificant.

- d) In December 2016 the Company issued \$2,771 of convertible unsecured debentures to David Thomson and Mario Hernandez (the "Related Parties"), to settle outstanding indebtedness in the aggregate amount of \$2,771 owed to the Related Parties, such indebtedness being made up of net smelter royalty, management fees, cash advances and interest thereon made to the Company by the Related Parties. The maturity date of these debentures is December 2019. The interest rate on these Debentures was 8% to be paid semi-annually. The Company recorded \$138 as the equity portion of the convertible debenture. The conversion price of the debentures was CA\$0.05 per share convertible into up to 71,538,374 common shares of the Company. During the year ended September 30, 2017 an equivalent of \$1,315 was converted into 32,361,208 common shares. This resulted in the reclassification of \$1,252 from long-term debt and \$63 from the equity component of convertible debentures to share capital. During the year ended September 30, 2019 an equivalent of \$1,593 was converted into 39,177,166 common shares in name of David Thomson. This resulted in the reclassification of \$1,518 from other debt and \$75 from the equity component of convertible debentures to share capital. The accrued interest on these debentures of \$175 was forfeited by Mr. Thomson and recorded in the statement of loss as "gain on forgiveness of debt". At September 30, 2019 the carrying value classified within other debt was \$nil (2018 - \$1,678) and within the equity component of convertible debentures was \$nil (2018 - \$75).

The Company has classified all debt as current due to Minera Pimenton's bankruptcy.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount \$</u>
Balance – September 30, 2017	<u>300,213,618</u>	<u>88,434</u>
Balance – September 30, 2018	<u>300,213,618</u>	<u>88,434</u>
Conversion of convertible debenture	39,177,166	1,593
Reclassification of convertible debt on expiry		<u>65</u>
<b>Balance – September 30, 2019</b>	<b><u>339,390,784</u></b>	<b><u>90,092</u></b>

### a) Authorized capital

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares, with no par value.

As at September 30, 2019, a total of nil common shares were held in escrow (2018 – 204,208).

### b) Issued and outstanding

- i) During the year ended September 30, 2018, there was no share capital activity.
- ii) During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company extinguished a convertible debenture in the amount of \$1,593 by issuing an aggregate of 39,177,166 common shares.

### c) Share option plan

The Company has a share option plan (the “Plan”) whereby, from time to time at the discretion of the Board of Directors, share options are granted to directors, officers, employees, certain consultants and service providers. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Plan is 12,578,754 common shares and 5,000,000 common shares issuable under the share bonus plan, within the Plan, to eligible participants.

The aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to stock options which remain outstanding shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares. The Board of Directors determines the vesting period for each award granted under the plans at its discretion.

The maximum number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the share bonus plan cannot exceed 2% of the aggregate number of shares issued and outstanding shares.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL – (Continued)

A continuity schedule of outstanding stock options is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price CA\$
Balance – September 30, 2017	11,687,000	0.04
Expired	(5,200,000)	0.06
Granted	2,562,000	0.05
Balance – September 30, 2018	9,049,000	0.03
<b>Balance – September 30, 2019</b>	<b>9,049,000</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Options outstanding as at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Exercise price CA\$	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price CA\$	Options exercisable
0.02	6,487,000	1.48	0.02	6,487,000
0.05	2,562,000	3.91	0.05	1,708,000
	<b>9,049,000</b>	<b>2.17</b>		<b>8,195,000</b>

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company recognized a total of \$5 (2018 - \$19) related to the vesting of options granted.

The fair value of incentive stock options granted during the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 were measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Risk-free interest rate	-	2.16%
Expected dividend yield	-	0.00%
Share price	-	\$0.01
Expected stock price volatility	-	373%
Average expected option life	-	3 years
Weighted average fair value per option	-	\$0.01

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 8. WARRANTS

As at September 30, 2019 and 2018 there were a total of 15,743,000 warrants outstanding. There were no changes to the number of warrants during the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2019:

Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average remaining warrant life (years)	Weighted average exercise price CDN\$
15,743,000	0.08	0.07

Subsequent to September 30, 2019, 15,743,000 warrants expired unexercised.

## 9. EXPENSES BY NATURE

General and administrative costs consist of the following:

	September 30, 2019 \$	September 30, 2018 \$
Office and overhead costs	354	444
Salaries and wages	290	248
Professional fees	260	289
Exploration expenses (*)	51	-
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>955</u>	<u>981</u>

### \* Exploration project

The Company holds mining claims on Tordillo covering an area of 6,632 hectares. Tordillo is in the early exploration stage and was acquired by the Company in 2006. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company spent \$51 on surveys on the property.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

In determining reportable operating segments, management reviews various factors, including geographic location, quantitative thresholds, and managerial structure.

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Geographic information is as follows:

September 30, 2019	Canada	Chile	United States	Total
Due from related parties	\$ 318	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 601
Total Non-Current Assets	\$ 318	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 601

September 30, 2018	Canada	Chile	United States	Total
Due from related parties	\$ 318	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 601
Total Non-Current Assets	\$ 318	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 601

## 11. INCOME TAXES

The Company operates in multiple industries and jurisdictions, and the related income is subject to varying rates of taxation. The combined Canadian tax rate reflects the federal and provincial tax rates in effect in Ontario, Canada for each applicable year. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian effective rate of income tax is as follows:

	2019	2018
Loss before taxes	\$ (817)	\$ (1,158)
Expected income tax recovery	(221)	(307)
Difference in foreign tax rates	(2)	(3)
Non-deductible amounts	1	4
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory returns	(92)	86
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	314	220
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits, and tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statements of financial position are as follow:

	Expiry Date	2019	2018
Non-capital losses available	2026-2039	\$ 11,469	\$ 10,455
Canada		\$ 7,470	\$ 7,850
Chile		2,576	1,182
United States		1,423	1,423

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 12. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior executives. The compensation to key management for employee services is presented below:

	Year ended September 30, 2019	Year ended September 30, 2018
	\$	\$
CEO Short-term benefits (i)	110	110
CFO Short-term benefits	23	23
Directors fees (ii)	24	11
Share based compensation	5	19
	<u>162</u>	<u>163</u>

- i. On April 1, 2010, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a director of the Company, entered into a management contract with the Company for renewable two-year periods. The contract is automatically renewable for two-year periods if none of the parties express their intent to end the contract on its expiration date. Under the terms of the contract, the Company will pay \$110 per year to the CEO plus a travel allowance.
- ii. On June 21, 2011 the Board of Directors approved a resolution that non-executive directors be paid \$1 per meeting attended. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded \$24 (2018 - \$11) in directors fees.

## 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has a receivable from the CEO (who is also a director) of \$601 (2018 - \$601) consisting of \$283 (2018 - \$283) of cash advances and two loans totaling \$318 (2018 - \$318). The cash advances and loans bear no interest and have no specific terms of repayment. As at September 30, 2019, the Company has salaries and expenses payable to the CEO in the amount of \$339 (2018 - \$294), which is included in due to related parties.

A company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (the "CFO") (who is also a director) billed \$23 to the Company for accounting and administration services rendered during the year ended September 30, 2019 (2018 - \$23). Trade and other payables include \$14 in relation to such services at September 30, 2019 (2018 - \$12).

As at September 30, 2019, due to related parties includes cash advances of \$556 from Mario Hernández, who is also a director and officer of the Company (2018 - \$526). The cash advances bear no interest and have no specific terms of repayment.

Due to related parties includes cash advances of \$2,905 from David Thomson, who is also a director and officer of the Company at September 30, 2019 (2018 - \$2,105). The cash advances bear no interest and have no specific terms of repayment.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company owes a total of \$202 (2018 - \$178) to directors for director's compensation and \$51 to David Thomson for expense reimbursement (2018 - \$nil). This amount is included in due to related parties.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 14. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	September 30, 2019 \$	September 30, 2018 \$
Changes in non-cash working capital relating to operations:		
Receivables	(1)	48
Recoverable taxes	2	(3)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, excluding interest in accrued liabilities	(14)	(237)
Due to related parties	119	-
	<u>106</u>	<u>(192)</u>
Expiry of conversion feature on convertible debenture	65	-
Shares issued on conversion of convertible debenture	1,593	-
Total interest paid (Note 7)	-	3
Total income tax paid	-	-

## 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2019 consist of cash, receivables and advances, due from related parties, trade and other payables, due to related parties, and other debt.

#### ***Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position***

Fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices 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 or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At September 30, 2019, the levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured and recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value are categorized are as follows:

	<u>Level 1</u>
Cash	\$ 37
	<u>\$ 37</u>

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

## 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (Continued)

At September 30, 2019, there were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value that would be categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

At September 30, 2019, the carrying amounts of receivables and advances, trade and other payables, due to related party, and other debt, are considered to be reasonable approximations of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

### (b) Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to financial risks as summarized below:

#### Credit Risk

Receivables and advances consist of:

	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Advances and other sundry receivables	\$ 14	\$ 13
<b>Total receivables and advances</b>	<b>\$ 14</b>	<b>\$ 13</b>

Advances and other sundry receivable are subject to normal credit risks and are considered low risk.

#### Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At September 30, 2019, the Company had a negative working capital of \$4,539. At September 30, 2019, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$102,603 and shareholders' deficiency was approximately \$3,938.

As at September 30, 2019, all of the Company's liabilities were due in less than a year.

#### Market Risk

The significant market risk to which the Company is exposed are commodity price risk, interest rate risk, and currency risk.

##### Commodity Price Risk

The nature of the Company's operations results in exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. Management continuously monitors commodity prices of gold, silver, and copper.

##### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash earns interest at short-term rates. The risk of the Company's future interest income exposure to these rates is trivial. The Company's loans and convertible debentures are not subject to interest rate risk as it is not subject to a variable interest rate.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - (Continued)

### Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in US dollars. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

The Company's cash, receivables and advances, recoverable taxes, due from related parties, trade and other payables, due to related parties, and other debt are held in USD, CAD and CLP; therefore, CDN and CLP accounts are subject to fluctuation against the US dollar. Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the CAD against the USD and COP by 10% would be trivial.

## 16. 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 mineral properties.

The acquisition, exploration, financing and development of natural resources require significant expenditure before production commences. Historically, the Company has financed these activities through the issuance of common shares, the exercise of options and common share purchase warrants, promissory notes and debentures, bank debt and extended terms from creditors.

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends and does not foresee the declaration or payment of dividends in the near future. Any decision to pay dividends on its shares will be made by the board of directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such future time. There were no changes to the Company's capital management in the current year.

# CERRO GRANDE MINING CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in thousands of U.S., except share and per share amounts)

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## Directors\* and Officers

### **Paul J. DesLauriers\*(1),(2),(3),(4)**

Toronto, ON, Canada

Chairman

Executive Vice President and Director

Loewen, Ondaatje, McCutcheon & Company  
Limited, Toronto, Canada

### **Stephen W. Houghton\***

Santiago, Chile

Chief Executive Officer

Founder of Cerro Grande Mining Corporation

### **Mario Hernandez A.\***

Santiago, Chile

Executive Vice President and Director,  
Claims and  
Land Management

### **William Hill\*(1),(3),(4)**

Rockwood, ON, Canada

Principal, William Hill Mining Consultants,  
Ltd.

### **Frederick D. Seeley\*(1),(2),(4)**

West Falmouth, Massachusetts, USA

Chairman, Givens Hall Bank and Trust  
Limited

### **David R. S. Thomson\***

Santiago, Chile

Executive Vice President and Director of  
Exploration

### **Peter W. Hogg\***

Toronto, ON, Canada

Chief Financial Officer

(1) Member, Audit Committee

(2) Member, Compensation Committee

(3) Technical Committee

(4) Corporate Governance and Nominating  
Committee

## Corporate Information

**Website:** [www.cegmining.com](http://www.cegmining.com)

### **Canadian Securities Exchange**

Stock Symbol: CEG

### **OTCQB International**

Stock Symbol: CEGMF

### **Registered Office:**

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### **Toronto Office**

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### **Santiago Office:**

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Providencia, Santiago, Chile

Telephone: 56-2-569-6200

Solicitors:

### **Ricketts Harris LLP**

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Auditors:

### **Davidson & Company LLP**

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

### **Stock Registrar and Transfer Agent**

### **Computershare Investor Services**

Toronto, Ontario, Canada