SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.

(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2018

(UNAUDITED – PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT)

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company.

February 25, 2019

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND JUNE 30, 2018
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		December 31, 2018		June 30, 2018
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	13,738,657	$	2,075,605
Amounts receivable		28,177		43,539
Prepaid expenses and other assets		89,651		78,187
Reclamation bond (Note 7)		297,113		286,145
		14,153,598		2,483,476
Non-current				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)		795,193		779,241
Resource properties (Note 7)		5,321,145		4,984,917
		6,116,338		5,764,158
Total assets	$	20,269,936	$	8,247,634
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	$	1,373,888	$	682,792
Loan payable (Note 9)				1,314,067
		1,373,888		1,996,859
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 10)		103,796,338		85,041,494
Warrants reserve (Note 10)		5,594,800		5,594,800
Share-based payment reserve (Note 11)		8,242,950		8,182,150
Foreign currency reserve		806,646		217,933
Accumulated deficit		(99,544,686)		(92,785,602)
		18,896,048		6,250,775
Total equity and liabilities	$	20,269,936	$	8,247,634

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)
COMMITMENTS (Note 14)
SUBSEQUENT EVENT (Note 17)

Approved by the Board on February 19, 2019

"Robert Scargill"
Director

"Matt Fitzgerald"
Director

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

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
EXPENSES				
Advertising, promotion and investor relations	$	$ (4,620)	$	$ 1,230
Director and management fees (Note 12)	13,617	11,250	27,500	22,500
Depreciation (Note 6)	25,413	649	50,414	1,368
Salary and wages	29,010	40,422	58,456	77,486
Exploration and evaluation costs (Note 7)	4,210,140	1,135,677	6,286,888	2,115,269
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(3,079)	(16,102)	2,868	(193,392)
Office, administration and miscellaneous	26,066	79,723	57,060	147,154
Professional fees (Note 12)	66,928	231,355	186,648	265,477
Share-based payments (Notes 11 and 12)	30,015	36,385	60,800	75,811
Loss from operations	(4,398,110)	(1,514,739)	(6,730,634	(2,512,903)
OTHER ITEMS				
Interest income	3,110	194,656	3,119	19
Interest expense	(15,096)	-	(31,569)	-
Loss before income tax	(4,410,096)	(1,320,083)	(6,759,084)	(2,512,884)
Income tax recovery	-	-	-	2,600
Net loss for the period	(4,410,096)	(1,320,083)	(6,759,084)	(2,510,284)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency reserve	666,306	(413,269)	588,713	(593,889)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	666,306	(413,269)	588,713	(593,889)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	$ (3,743,790)	$ (1,733,352)	$ (6,170,371)	$ (3,104,173)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	$ (0.01)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	715,261,999	458,345,984	609,851,112	390,942,163

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

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares						
	Number of Shares	Amount $	Warrants Reserve $	Share-based Payment Reserve $	Foreign Currency Reserve $	Accumulated Deficit $	Total $
Balance at July 1, 2017	323,538,342	74,388,022	5,597,400	8,065,453	314,326	(82,777,092)	5,588,109
Loss for the six months	-	-	-	-	-	(2,510,284)	(2,510,284)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(593,889)	-	(593,889)
Units issued on private placement, net	179,743,523	10,680,490	-	-	-	-	10,680,490
Tax charge on expiry of warrants	-	-	(2,600)	-	-	-	(2,600)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	75,811	-	-	75,811
Balance at December 31, 2017	503,281,865	85,068,512	5,594,800	8,141,264	(279,563)	(85,287,376)	13,237,637
Balance at July 1, 2018	503,281,865	85,041,494	5,594,800	8,182,150	217,933	(92,785,602)	6,250,775
Loss for the six months						(6,759,084)	(6,759,084)
Other comprehensive income					588,713		588,713
Units issued on private placement, net	314,551,166	18,873,070					18,873,070
Share issuance costs		(118,226)					(118,226)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	60,800			60,800
Balance at December 31, 2018	817,833,031	103,796,338	5,594,800	8,242,950	806,646	(99,544,686)	18,896,048

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

SANDFIRE RESOURCES AMERICA INC.
(FORMERLY TINTINA RESOURCES INC.)
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2018		**2017**
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	$	(6,759,084)	$	(2,510,284)
Items not involving cash				
Deferred income tax recovery		-		(2,600)
Depreciation		50,414		1,368
Share-based payments		60,800		75,811
		(6,647,870)		(2,435,705)
Working capital adjustments:				
Amounts receivable		15,362		(4,020)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		(11,464)		(47,337)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		709,199		161,706
Deferred income tax asset				(26)
Interest received (paid)		(28,883)		19
Cash used in operating activities		(5,963,656)		(2,325,363)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of equipment		(39,566)		-
Reclamation bond				(273,788)
Resource properties		(138,719)		(882,583)
Cash used in investing activities		(178,285)		(1,156,371)
FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Proceeds from private placement, net		18,754,844		10,680,490
Borrowings under loan payable		1,935,274		
Payments of loan payable		(3,276,677)		
Cash provided by financing activity		17,413,441		10,680,490
NET INCREASES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE PERIOD		11,271,500		7,198,756
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		391,552		(593,889)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		2,075,605		1,737,148
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$	13,738,657	$	8,342,015

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Sandfire Resources America Inc. (formerly Tintina Resources Inc.) (the "Company") (TSX.V SFR.V) was incorporated on July 30, 1998 under the laws of British Columbia and is a mining exploration and development company. The Company is a subsidiary of Sandfire Resources NL, a public company in Australia. The address of the Company's corporate and head office is 10th Floor, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5, Canada.

Effective February 2, 2018, the Company changed its name to Sandfire Resources America Inc. and its stock symbol on the TSX Venture Exchange to "SFR.V" and "SRAFF" on the U.S. OTC Market.

The Company is in the process of evaluating and permitting its resource property and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for resource properties and related exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of $6,759,084 (2017: $2,510,284), the Company's cash and cash equivalents was $13,738,657 (June 30, 2018: $2,075,605) and working capital was $12,779,710 (June 30, 2018: working capital was $486,617). The Company is currently completing the final step in the permitting process for the development of the Black Butte Copper Project, which is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As a result, the Company is yet to achieve profitability and experiences operating losses and significant negative cash flow. The Company has concluded that, with the working capital at December 31, 2018, it has sufficient funds to fund planned expenditures through the next six months to reach a record of decision by the state of Montana. The Company will have to raise additional funds for expenditures past the record of decision.

The conditions described above indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company plans to address this uncertainty by raising additional funds in the capital markets in fiscal year 2019. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain any adjustments to the amounts that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), including IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). For these purposes, IFRS comprise the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Basis of preparation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. The comparative figures presented in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

c) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned US subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. The Company consolidates subsidiaries where it has the ability to exercise control. Control of an investee is defined to exist when the investor is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Particularly, the Company controls investees, if and only if, the Company has all of the following: power over the investee; exposure, or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Percentage ownership
Tintina Montana Inc. (“TMI”)	USA	100%
Tintina Alaska Mining Inc. (“TAMI”)	USA	100%
Tintina American Inc. (“TAI”)	USA	100%

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company completed a simplification restructuring removing two unnecessary subsidiaries. Following the simplification, the Company now has one wholly owned subsidiary, Tintina Montana Inc. (“TMI”), which in turn wholly owns the Black Butte Copper underground project.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position comprise of cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company’s cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions in business accounts, bankers’ acceptances and in government treasury bills which are available on demand by the Company for its programs, and are not invested in any asset backed deposits/investments.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Resource properties and exploration and evaluation costs

Resource properties consist of payments to acquire property rights and leases, including on-going annual lease payments and water rights payments. Property acquisition costs are capitalized. Exploration and evaluation costs are expensed to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in the periods incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent costs are capitalized into development assets.

Development costs incurred on a mineral property are deferred once management has determined, based on a feasibility study, that, a property is capable of economical commercial production as a result of having established proven and probable reserves. Development costs are carried at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges. Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to determining that a property has economically recoverable resources are expensed as incurred.

Resource properties are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company reviews the carrying values of development costs regularly with a view to assessing whether there has been any impairment in value, or whenever events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the event the estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

Once a mine has achieved commercial production, mineral properties and development costs are depleted on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

f) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment (“PPE”) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment	40%
Computer software	40%
Vehicle	30%
Equipment	20%
Buildings	4%
Leasehold improvements	over the life of the lease

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

Where an item of PPE comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of PPE. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of PPE that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized. The assets' residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

g) Foreign currency translation

The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each subsidiary determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each subsidiary are measured using that functional currency.

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company and subsidiaries at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of loss except for monetary items that are designated as part of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed, at which time the accumulated amount is reclassified to the statement of loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or loss, respectively).

ii) The Company and subsidiaries

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of comprehensive loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities ("Asset retirement obligation")

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for rehabilitation obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of cost can be made.

The Company records the present value of estimated future cash flows associated with reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The associated restoration costs are amortized over the expected useful life of the assets. At the end of each period, the liability is increased to reflect the passage of time (accretion expense) and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying any initial estimates (additional rehabilitation costs).

The Company recognizes its environmental liability on a site-by-site basis when it can be reliably estimated. Environmental expenditures related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible are charged to profit or loss.

There was no asset retirement obligation recorded at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amounts that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

The Company had no other provisions as at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018.

i) Share-based payments

Employees receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in statement of comprehensive loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in the employee benefits expense. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Share-based payments (continued)

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Warrants are classified as equity instrument because the warrants include no contractual obligation and a fixed amount of cash is exchanged for a fixed amount of equity. Warrants issued as part of a financial instrument are valued using the residual method whereby the excess of the fair value of the shares at the date of issue is allocated to the warrants. Warrants classified as equity instruments are not subsequently re-measured.

j) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

k) Income taxes

i) Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of goodwill, or assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is not recognised for all temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Income taxes (continued)

ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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.

l) Change in accounting policies

Financial instruments

The Company has adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) as of July 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and a single, forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company’s accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, management has changed its accounting policy for financial assets retrospectively, for assets that continued to be recognized at the date of initial application. The change did not impact the carrying value of any financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date. The main area of change is the accounting for equity securities previously classified as fair value through profit and loss.

The following is the Company’s new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9.

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Change in accounting policies (continued)

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at July 1, 2018. The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original classification IAS 39	New classification IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loan payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

The Company did not restate prior periods as it recognized the effects of retrospective application to shareholders' equity at the beginning of the 2019 annual reporting period, which also includes the date of initial application. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on July 1, 2018.

ii) Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the consolidated statements of net income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of net income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of net income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of net income (loss), as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Change in accounting policies (continued)

expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

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. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of net income (loss). However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

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

e) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of comprehensive loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements involves the use of judgments and estimates and form 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances at the time, having regard to prior experience, and are continually reviewed and evaluated.

Estimates are inherently uncertain and actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Revisions to the estimates and assumptions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected are addressed below:

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

Impairment

Resource exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company in the exploration of its property interests will result in discoveries of commercially viable quantities of minerals. Significant expenditures are required to locate and estimate ore reserves, and further the development of a property to a commercial production stage.

Resource properties are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If any 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 measured at fair value less costs to sell. 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 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 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 subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and 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.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires the determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payments transactions are disclosed in Note 11.

4. NEW AND AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2018:

IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued and replaces IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 – *Revenue*, IFRIC 13 – *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15 – *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 – *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31 – *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.* IFRS 15 establishes a single five –step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. As the Company has no revenue, no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements has resulted.

5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's consolidated financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

New accounting standard effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 – *Leases*

The new standard will replace IAS 17 – *Leases* and eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases by the lessee. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Classification of leases by the lessor under IFRS 16 continues as either an operating or a finance lease, as was the treatment under IAS 17 – *Leases.*

The Company is currently still assessing the impact of the new standards. Therefore, the extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the consolidated financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

Amendments to IFRS 2 *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash-settled to equity-settled. On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and other criteria are met. The Group's accounting policy for cash-settled share based payments is consistent with the approach clarified in the amendments. In addition, the Group has no share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations and had not made any modifications to the terms and conditions of its share-based payment transaction. Therefore, these amendments do not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Equipment	Vehicle	Buildings	Leasehold Improve-ments	Total
As of June 30, 2017	$ 37,719	$ 72,349	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 110,068
Additions	12,821	-	76,169	81,186	540,931	103,569	814,676
As of June 30, 2018	50,540	72,349	76,169	81,186	540,931	103,569	924,744
Additions	14,801	-	-	-	7,027	17,738	39,566
Currency translations	492	-	2,919	3,112	20,737	3,971	31,231
As of December 31, 2018	$ 65,833	$ 72,349	$ 79,088	$84,298	$ 568,695	$ 125,278	$ 995,541
Accumulated depreciation							
As of June 30, 2017	$ 33,076	$ 69,560	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 102,636
Additions	4,053	2,789	7,061	10,282	16,587	2,095	42,867
As of June 30, 2018	37,129	72,349	7,061	10,282	16,587	2,095	145,503
Additions	4,099	-	6,643	9,550	25,766	4,356	50,414
Currency translations	242	-	742	1,076	2,073	298	4,431
As of December 31, 2018	$ 41,470	$ 72,349	$ 14,446	$ 20,908	$ 44,426	$ 6,749	$200,348
Net book value							
As of June 30, 2017	$ 4,643	$ 2,789	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,432
As of June 30, 2018	$ 13,411	$ -	$ 69,108	$ 70,904	$ 524,344	$ 101,474	$ 779,241
As of December 31, 2018	$ 24,363	$ -	$ 64,642	$ 63,390	$ 524,269	$ 118,529	$ 795,193

7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES

Expenditures as at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018:

Resource properties	July 1, 2018	Acquisition costs for the period	Currency translation	December 31, 2018
Black Butte Copper	$ 4,984,917	$ 138,719	$ 197,509	$ 5,321,145
Total	$ 4,984,917	$ 138,719	$ 197,509	$ 5,321,145

Resource properties	July 1, 2017	Acquisition costs for the year	Currency translation	June 30, 2018
Black Butte Copper	$ 4,175,210	$ 739,039	$ 70,668	$ 4,984,917
Total	$ 4,175,210	$ 739,039	$ 70,668	$ 4,984,917

Black Butte Copper	Exploration and evaluation costs for six months ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Exploration and Project Support Costs	$ 6,286,888	$ 2,115,269
Total	$ 6,286,888	$ 2,115,269

7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES (Continued)

Black Butte Copper

i) Black Butte Copper 2010 Leases

On May 2, 2010, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, TMI, entered into mining lease agreements and a surface use agreement (collectively, the “Black Butte Agreements”) with the owners of the Black Butte copper-silver property in central Montana, United States. This portion of the Black Butte property consists of approximately 7,684 acres of fee-simple lands and 4,541 acres in 239 Federal unpatented lode mining claims in central Montana.

The Black Butte Agreements provide the Company, through TMI, with exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the property that is necessary for exploration and mining activities for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by the Company for additional periods of 10 years by giving prior notice within the time specified in the agreements. The Black Butte Agreements also provide for surface lease payments and advance minimum royalty payments to be paid to the lessors, in total of US$12,200,000 in cash (schedule Payments 1), and a Net Smelter Returns (“NSR”) royalty of 5% after commencement of commercial production, if any. At any time after completion of a feasibility study, the Company has the right to buydown the maximum 5% NSR to 2% by making payments to the lessors in total of US$10,000,000.

On December 19, 2014, the Company, through TMI, entered into a mining lease agreement with one of the lessors of the Black Butte Copper property to supplant in part and continue in part the Black Butte Agreements. An annual surface rent payment of US$10,000 in cash is payable to the lessor on or before May 2, 2015 to May 2, 2040 (schedule Payments 1).

The following is an updated schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars, as at December 31, 2018:

Payments 1

$ 3,263,085	Total paid from May 2, 2010 to May 2, 2018
13,195,822	$599,810 annually on May 2 from 2019 to 2040
$ 16,458,907	Total lease payments, excluding buydown of NSR royalty of 5%

i) Black Butte Copper 2011 Leases

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company, through its subsidiary, staked additional 286 claims on federal lands and entered into mining lease agreements.

The additional mining lease agreements were entered under similar terms as the Black Butte Agreements as described above. The Company was granted the sole and exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the property that is necessary for exploration and mining activities for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by the Company for additional periods of 10 years by giving prior notice within the time specified in the agreements. The additional Black Butte Agreements provide for prior to commercial production, advance minimum royalty payments to be paid to the lessors, in total of US$1,250,000 in cash (schedule Payments 2), and a NSR royalty of 5% after commencement of commercial production, if any. At any time after completion of a feasibility study, the Company has the right to buydown the maximum 5% NSR to 2% by making payments to the lessors in total of US$5,000,000.

7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES (continued)

i) Black Butte Copper 2011 Leases (continued)

The following is a schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars, as at December 30, 2018:

Payments 2

$ 230,821	Total paid from June 10, 2011 to June 10, 2018
40,933	On June 10, 2019
143,265	On June 10, 2020, on June 10, 2021, and on June 10, 2022 ($47,755 each year)
163,734	On June 10, 2023, on June 10, 2024, and on June 10, 2025 ($54,578 each year)
1,091,552	$68,222 annually on June 10 from 2026 to 2041
$ 1,670,305	Total lease payments, excluding buydown of NSR royalty of 5%

iii) Lease and Water Use Agreement

On October 15, 2015, the Company, through TMI, entered into a Lease and Water Use Agreement to lease the water rights to certain locations in Meagher County, Montana for a term of 30 years. The Company shall pay the owner the sum of US$20,000 per year, increasing to US$100,000 year upon actual mining and production of minerals at the Black Butte Copper property.

During the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company paid $25,599 and $25,146, respectively, in accordance with this agreement.

iv) Mining Lease Agreement

On September 13, 2017, the Company, through TMI, entered into a Mining Lease Agreement for the purpose of mineral exploration and mining in certain lands located in Meagher County, Montana for an initial term of 30 years. In consideration, the Company shall pay the owner an advance minimum royalty payment, in total of US$555,000 in cash (schedule Payments 3), and a NSR royalty of 5% after commencement of commercial production, if any. At any time after completion of a feasibility study, the Company has the right to buydown the maximum 5% royalty to 2% in return for a payment of US$5,000,000 divided pro rata among the mineral owners, and an option to renew the lease for five years.

The following is a schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars, as at December 31, 2018:

Payments 3

$ 12,593	Paid on date of execution of lease and on September 1, 2018
27,289	$6,822 annually on September 1 from 2019 to 2022
68,222	$13,644 annually on September 1 from 2023 to 2027
102,333	$20,467 annually on September 1 from 2028 to 2032
136,444	$27,289 annually on September 1 from 2033 to 2037
409,332	$40,933 annually on September 1 from 2038 to 2047
$ 756,213	Total lease payments, excluding buydown of NSR royalty of 5%

7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES (continued)

v) Reclamation Bond

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has reclamation bond deposit of $297,113 (US$217,755) (June 30, 2018: $286,145) held with Montana Department of Environmental Quality for the Black Butte Copper drilling program that began in November 2018. These bonds are required under Montana state law.

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		December 31, 2018		June 30, 2018
Trade payables	$	234,024	$	420,493
Accrued liabilities and other		1,139,864		262,299
	$	1,373,888	$	682,792

9. LOAN PAYABLE

In August 2017, the Company received US$ 1 million ($1,249,553) bridge loan from Sandfire Resources NL (parent) at 5% interest per annum. The loan was repaid on October 31, 2017. Interest paid for the loan was $11,635.

On May 30, 2018, Tintina Montana Inc., and Sandfire Resources America Inc. as guarantor, entered into a US$ 1 million ($1,314,067) Bridge Loan Agreement ("the loan") with Sandfire Resources NL (parent) for short-term funding of day to day operations. Interest on the loan is set at 5% per annum and interest is payable on the last day of each calendar month. The loan terms specified that repayment of the loan was the earlier of (i) May 30, 2019 or (ii) 7 days after Sandfire Resources America Inc. completes an equity financing with gross proceeds of at least US$5.0 million. The loan was repaid on November 7, 2018. Interest paid for the loan was $27,376.

In October 2018, the Company received US$1.5 million ($1,935,274) bridge loan from Sandfire Resources NL (parent) at 5% interest per annum. The loan was repaid on November 7, 2018. Interest paid for the loan was $8,887.

Balance as at June 30, 2018	Additions	Repayments	Currency Translation	Principal Amount	Accrued Interest	Balance as at December 31, 2018
$ 1,314,067	$ 1,935,274	$ (3,276,677)	$27,336	$ -	$ -	$ -

10. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and outstanding: 817,833,031 (June 30, 2018: 503,281,865) common shares. See Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for details.

On October 23, 2017, the Company closed its rights offering, issuing 179,743,523 common shares for gross proceeds of $10,784,611. This represents 100% of the total rights offered. The Company's majority shareholder, Sandfire BC Holdings Inc., fully exercised its basic subscription privilege to purchase its pro rata share of the common shares offered in the rights offering, being 140,315,465 common shares.

In total, 153,694,962 common shares issued in the rights offering were distributed under basic subscription privileges, of which 140,409,580 were distributed to insiders of the Company and 13,285,382 were distributed to non-insiders. Under additional subscription privileges 26,048,561 common shares were issued, all of which were distributed to non-insiders. To the knowledge of the Company, no person became an insider as a result of the rights offering. The Company incurred share issuance costs of $131,139, resulting in the net proceeds of $10.7 million.

On November 1, 2018, the Company closed its oversubscribed rights offering, issuing 314,551,166 common shares of the Company, for gross proceeds of $18,873,070, representing 100% of the total rights offered. In total, 251,143,277 common shares issued in the rights offering were distributed under basic subscription privileges, of which 245,552,064 were distributed to insiders of the Company and 5,591,213 were distributed to non-insiders. A total of 63,407,889 common shares were issued under additional subscription privileges, 62,129,312 of which were distributed to insiders of the Company and 1,278,577 were distributed to non-insiders. To the knowledge of the Company, no person became an insider as a result of the rights offering.

The Company’s largest shareholder, Sandfire B.C. Holdings Inc. (“Sandfire B.C.”), fully exercised its basic subscription privilege to purchase its pro rata share of the common shares offered, being 245,552,064 common shares, and also purchased an additional 62,129,312 common shares through the exercise of its additional subscription privilege, for a total subscription of 307,681,376 common shares.

The Company received $18,460,883 from Sandfire B.C. and $412,187 from non-insiders as proceeds of the rights offering. The Company incurred share issuance costs of $118,226, resulting in the net proceeds of $18.8 million.

10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Warrants

Exercise Price	Balance at July 1, 2018	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Balance at December 31, 2018	Expiry Date
$0.40[2]	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	September 12, 2019
	40,000,000	-	-		40,000,000	

Exercise Price	Balance at July 1, 2017	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Balance at June 30, 2018	Expiry Date
$0.32[1]	20,000,000	-	-	(20,000,000)	-	September 12, 2017
$0.40[2]	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	September 12, 2019
	60,000,000	-	-	(20,000,000)	40,000,000	

[1] Class B Warrants
[2] Class C Warrants

On September 12, 2017, 20,000,000 Class B warrants expired unexercised. The expiry of these warrants generated a capital gain and the Company recorded a $2,600 tax charge in equity which has been offset by a deferred tax recovery in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss.

11. STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company adopted a rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to directors, senior officers, employees, independent contractors and consultants of the Company. The Plan reserves for issuance up to 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company from time to time, and provides that it is solely within the discretion of the Board or, if the Board so elects, by a committee consisting of not less than two of its members appointed by the Board, to determine who should receive options and in what amounts. Options granted under the Plan are for a term not to exceed 10 years from the date of their grant.

On December 15, 2016, the Company granted to directors, officers, and employees a total of 3,350,000 stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The options have a five year term and are exercisable at a price of $0.06 per share, and vest 1/3 one year after date of grant, 1/3 two years after date of grant and the remaining 1/3 three years after date of grant. The Company's closing share price on December 15, 2016 was $0.06.

On June 1, 2018, the Company granted to employees a total of 1,250,000 stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The options have a five year term and are exercisable at a price of $0.11 per share, and vest 1/3 one year after date of grant, 1/3 two years after date of grant and the remaining 1/3 three years after date of grant. The Company's closing share price on June 1, 2018 was $0.11.

11. STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, June 30, 2017	14,808,000	$0.17
Granted	1,250,000	$0.11
Expired	(3,388,000)	$0.30
Balance, June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018	12,670,000	$0.13

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, June 30, 2017	14,808,000	$0.17
Granted	1,250,000	0.11
Expired	(3,388,000)	0.30
Balance, June 30, 2018	12,670,000	0.13
Granted	-	-
Expired	(720,000)	0.17
Balance, December 31, 2018	11,950,000	$0.13

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2018:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
Exercise Price ($)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
0.110	1,250,000	4.41	0.110	-	-
0.060	3,350,000	2.20	0.060	2,566,664	0.060
0.080	1,000,000	0.44	0.080	1,000,000	0.080
0.150	2,320,000	0.95	0.150	2,320,000	0.150
0.165	2,000,000	0.70	0.165	2,000,000	0.165
0.170	30,000	0.04	0.170	30,000	0.170
0.220	2,000,000	0.70	0.220	2,000,000	0.220
	11,950,000	1.53	0.130	9,916,664	0.140

The fair value of stock options granted during years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 has been estimated using the Black Scholes model. For purposes of the calculation, the following assumptions were used under the Black Scholes option pricing model:

	June 30, 2018	**June 30, 2017**
Risk free interest rate	2.11%	1.22%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	149%	144%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years

11. STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

For the purpose of recognizing share-based payment expense, the Company estimates forfeiture rate of 3.40% based on prior experience (2017: 3.55%). The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Stock options outstanding at December 31, 2018 will expire between June 9, 2019 and June 1, 2023. At December 31, 2018, unrecognized share-based payments related to outstanding options is $96,612 which will be recognized over the remaining vesting period of 2.5 years.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The following key management personnel compensation and related party transactions took place during the financial period:

		December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017
Short-term benefits	$	124,705	$	89,416
Share-based payments		46,469		53,857
Professional fees paid to BridgeMark Financial Corp. and Jackson and Company		21,444		13,200
Total remuneration	$	192,618	$	156,473

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management is included in short-term benefits and share-based payments. BridgeMark Financial Corp. and Jackson and Company are companies owned by the officer of the Company.

The Company recognized interest expense of $31,395 and $11,635 during the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, on the loans payable to Sandfire Resources NL (Note 9). As of December 31, 2018, accrued interest payable on these loans was nil (June 30, 2018: $5,219).

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, Sandfire Resources NL paid exploration expenses amounting to $158,487 (2017: Nil) on behalf of the Company. These amounts are repaid by the Company at 7.5% mark up according to a charge back policy with Sandfire Resources NL.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2018 were Nil (June 30, 2018: $6,426) payable to Bridgemark, $40,165 (June 30, 2018: $28,149) payable to Sandfire Resources NL and $Nil (June 30, 2018: $Nil) payable to Sandfire B.C.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operations are limited to a single industry segment being the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. The resource properties are located in the State of Montana in the United States.

As at December 31, 2018

		Canada	United States	Total
Other Assets	$	1,980,345	12,968,446	14,948,791
Resource properties			5,321,145	5,321,145
Total Assets	$	1,980,345	18,289,591	20,269,936
Total Liabilities	$	67,865	1,306,022	1,373,887

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

As at June 30, 2018

		Canada		United States		Total
Other Assets	$	159,356		3,103,361		3,262,717
Resource properties		-		4,984,917		4,984,917
Total Assets	$	159,356	$	8,088,278	$	8,247,634
Total Liabilities	$	142,050	$	1,854,809	$	1,996,859

		Canada		United States		Total
Loss before income tax for six month ended December 31, 2018	$	(231,960)	$	(6,527,124)	$	(6,759,084)
Loss before income tax for six month ended December 31, 2017	$	(201,181)	$	(2,311,703)	$	(2,512,884)

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has commitments to incur resources property payments as disclosed in Note 7. The Company also has a small monetary commitment for a long term lease on the office building with an option to buy when the project progresses. The following is a schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars as at December 31, 2018:

Due within one year	$	647,565
2 to 5 years		2,726,705
More than 5 years		12,714,162
Total	$	16,088,432

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has a complaint against it being investigated by the U.S. Federal Election Commission for Tintina Montana participating in an anti-mining initiative that failed. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of the complaint with certainty, the Company believes that it is without merit and intends to vigoursely defent against it.

15. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and exploration of its resource properties. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject to.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company had capital resources consisting of cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or adjust the amount of cash.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in investment instruments in high credit quality financial institutions with terms to maturity selected with regards to the expected time of expenditures from operations.

Refer to Note 1 going concern disclosure.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy has three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - 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 are for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at December 31, 2018, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates their fair value due to their short terms to maturity. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate cash balance. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows, and also matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate price risk. The Company's interest rate risk management policy for cash and cash equivalents is to purchase highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of three months or less on the date of purchase. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity. The Company earned $3,119 and nil in interest income during the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Credit Risk

The Company maintains substantially all of its cash with major financial institutions. Deposits held with these institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities may be subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

Foreign currency risk

As the Company operates on an international basis, currency risk exposures arise from transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar. A significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

There have been no changes in the Company’s objectives and policies for managing the above mentioned risks and there has been no significant change in the Company’s exposure to each risk during the six months ended December 31, 2018.

As at December 31, 2018, a 10% change in U.S. dollar against Canadian dollar would result in a $1.0 million (June 30, 2018: $0.1 million) decrease or increase in the Company's net loss.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has no subsequent events to report.