



SEGO RESOURCES INC.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

December 31, 2018

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a note indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements.

Sego Resources Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 110,799	\$ 265,377
Receivables	7	18,381	18,597
BC Mining Exploration tax credit receivable	5	32,420	32,420
Prepaid expenses and deposits	8	16,083	22,878
		177,683	339,272
Non-current assets			
Reclamation deposits	4	10,000	10,000
Rent deposit		2,000	2,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	5, 8	4,652,326	4,149,566
		4,664,326	4,161,566
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 4,842,009	\$ 4,500,838
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 23,779	\$ 162,309
Due to related parties	8	199,983	208,785
TOTAL LIABILITIES		223,762	371,094
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	7	7,876,717	6,978,151
Share subscriptions	7	-	64,000
Reserves		394,904	470,991
Deficit		(3,653,374)	(3,383,398)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		4,618,247	4,129,744
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 4,842,009	\$ 4,500,838

Approved on behalf of the Board on February 14, 2019:

"J. Paul Stevenson"
Director

"Brent Petterson"
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.

Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	Three months ended December 31, 2018	Three months ended December 31, 2017	Six months ended December 31, 2018	Six months ended December 31, 2017
Expenses					
Accounting and audit fees	8	\$ 29,910	\$ 23,340	\$ 35,910	\$ 29,340
Consulting fees	8	39,900	1,800	81,500	3,600
Filing fees		3,079	3,079	4,379	4,379
Insurance		2,891	-	5,334	-
Investor relations		10,500	7,000	21,000	7,000
Legal		3,000	1,500	10,624	3,000
Management fees	8	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000
Marketing		-	10,000	-	10,000
Office and miscellaneous		3,302	3,178	10,935	6,157
Rent		6,320	3,140	12,640	6,280
Share-based payments	7	49,814	-	142,435	-
Telephone	8	1,950	1,950	3,900	3,900
Transfer agent		5,613	2,422	6,795	4,664
Net and comprehensive loss		\$ (165,279)	\$ (66,409)	\$ (353,452)	\$ (96,320)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.002)	\$ (0.001)	\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.001)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		106,310,327	76,060,327	101,976,100	76,060,327

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	Share capital		Subscriptions received	Reserves	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2018		90,600,527	\$ 6,978,151	\$ 64,000	\$ 470,991	\$ (3,383,398)	\$ 4,129,744
Reclassification on expiry of options and warrants		-	192,828	-	(276,304)	83,476	-
Private placements	7	15,709,800	735,240	(64,000)	50,250	-	721,490
Less: share issue costs	7	-	(29,502)	-	7,532	-	(21,970)
Share-based payments	7	-	-	-	142,435	-	142,435
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(353,452)	(353,452)
Balance at December 31, 2018		106,310,327	\$ 7,876,717	\$ -	\$ 394,904	\$ (3,653,374)	\$ 4,618,247

	Note	Share capital		Subscriptions received	Reserves	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2017		76,060,327	\$ 6,274,952	\$ -	\$ 377,899	\$ (3,043,469)	\$ 3,609,382
Reclassification on expiry of options and warrants		-	-	-	(101,595)	101,595	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(96,320)	(96,320)
Balance at December 31, 2017		76,060,327	\$ 6,274,952	\$ -	\$ 276,304	\$ (3,038,194)	\$ 3,513,062

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

Sego Resources Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	2018	2017
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (353,452)	\$ (96,320)
Adjustments for non-cash items		
Share-based payments	142,435	-
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Receivables	216	(8,918)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	6,795	3,018
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(29,601)	9,520
Due to related parties	(8,802)	192,400
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(242,409)	99,700
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	699,520	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	699,520	-
Investing Activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(611,689)	(120,148)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(611,689)	(120,148)
Change in cash	(154,578)	(20,448)
Cash, beginning	265,377	29,010
Cash, ending	\$ 110,799	\$ 8,562

Supplemental cash flow information – Note 9

Sego Resources Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements
December 31, 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. Corporate Information

Sego Resources Inc. (the “Company”) is an exploration stage company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. Its business is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company is currently in the process of exploring and evaluating its Miner Mountain property located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia. The Company’s common shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “SGZ”.

The Company’s head office and principal business address is #310 - 744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 1A5.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”.

They do not include all of the information and disclosures required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited annual financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

These condensed interim financial statements were authorized for issue on February 14, 2019 by the directors of the Company.

Going Concern

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such amounts could be material.

At December 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$46,079 and an accumulated deficit of \$3,653,374. The Company has not generated revenue from operations and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves and the Company’s ability to obtain adequate financing to develop the reserves into profitable operations. These conditions indicate material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company will have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Basis of Measurement

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the Company’s significant accounting policies set out in Note 3. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. The Company has one operating segment, mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company’s assets are located in Canada.

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Use of accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to those areas noted previously have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in these financial statements are discussed below:

- The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount the Company carries out an impairment test at the cash-generating unit ("CGU"), or group of CGUs, level in the year the new information becomes available. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment.

- Recoverability of deferred tax assets.

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes judgment related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities.

- The going concern assumption.

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Use of accounting judgments, estimate and assumptions (cont'd)

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The key estimates applied in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value assigned to share-based payments.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions, including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's equity reserves.

- Amount of mining exploration tax credit receivable.

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in British Columbia. Management's judgment and estimates are applied in determining whether the resource expenditures are eligible for claiming such credits.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

These condensed interim financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly and consistently prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

(a) Exploration and evaluation assets

(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized to exploration and classified as a component of mineral properties. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to a property, and directly attributable general and administrative costs. From time to time the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement.

As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to "mines under construction". No amortization is taken during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Sego Resources Inc.
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December 31, 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

(ii) Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset. The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The Company does not have decommissioning liabilities as at September 30, 2018 and June 30, 2018.

(b) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets that are subject to amortization to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Income taxes

Income tax expense, consisting of current and deferred tax expense, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(d) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of share options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

Existing share options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The Company grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes or another accepted option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as either an expense or as mineral property interests with a corresponding increase in option reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in option reserves is transferred to share capital. For those options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(f) Flow-through shares

Resource expenditures for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. A liability is recognized for the premium on the flow-through shares and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenses.

In circumstances where the Company has issued flow-through shares by way of a unit offering, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve first based on the fair value. Any remaining residual value is then recognized as a liability for the premium on the flow-through shares.

(g) Share capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the closing market price at the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in share capital and the related residual value is transferred to share capital. For those warrants that expire, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(h) Mining exploration tax credits

The Company is eligible to receive mining exploration tax credits for certain qualifying work done on its exploration properties. The benefits related to such mining exploration tax credits are credited against exploration costs in the period in which the Company can reasonably estimate the amounts to be received and establish their ultimate recovery.

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity investments ("HTM"), loans and receivables, and available-for-sale ("AFS"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of assets at recognition.

Sego Resources Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements
December 31, 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

- *Held-to-maturity investments*

HTM investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. Reclamation deposits and rent deposit are classified as held-to-maturity.

- *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost, less any impairment. The Company has no assets classified as loans and receivables.

- *Available-for-sale financial assets*

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) and classified as a component of equity.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as AFS are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are included in profit or loss.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: other financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities.

- *Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Borrowings and other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Other financial liabilities include accounts payable and due to related parties.

- *Derivative financial liabilities*

Derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company has no derivative financial liabilities.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

(j) New Accounting Pronouncements

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Issued by the IASB July 2014; effective for annual periods beginning July 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) New Accounting Pronouncements (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- *Classification and measurement of financial assets:*

Debt instruments are classified and measured on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics as either: "amortized cost", "fair value through other comprehensive income", or "fair value through profit or loss" (default). Equity instruments are classified and measured as "fair value through profit or loss" unless upon initial recognition elected to be classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income".

- *Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:*

When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the entity's own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income (as opposed to previously profit or loss). This change may be adopted early in isolation of the remainder of IFRS 9.

- *Impairment of financial assets:*

An expected credit loss impairment model replaced the incurred loss model and is applied to financial assets at "amortized cost" or "fair value through other comprehensive income", lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity recognizes twelve-month expected credit losses if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and lifetime expected credit losses otherwise.

- *Hedge accounting:*

Hedge accounting remains a choice, however, is now available for a broader range of hedging strategies. Voluntary termination of a hedging relationship is no longer permitted. Effectiveness testing now needs to be performed prospectively only. Entities may elect to continue to applying IAS 39 hedge accounting on adoption of IFRS 9 (until the IASB has completed its separate project on the accounting for open portfolios and macro hedging).

The Company does not expect the adoption of IFRS 9 to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

IFRS 16 Leases

Issued by the IASB January 2016; effective for annual periods beginning July 1, 2019:

This new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

- (k) Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective (cont'd)
IFRS 16 *Leases* (cont'd)

The main features of the new standard are as follows:

- An entity identifies as a lease a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments.
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly.
- A lessor provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

The new standard supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

The Company does not expect the adoption of IFRS 16 to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

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4. Reclamation Deposits

The Company has pledged \$10,000 in two guaranteed investment certificates as site reclamation deposits. The deposits are refundable if there is no environmental disturbance to the Miner Mountain property. It is management's opinion that there has been minimal disturbance to the property to date.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Miner Mountain Property

On June 13, 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 38 mineral claims (which were subsequently consolidated into 12 mineral claims) situated in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia for cash payments and common share issuances as follows:

- (a) Cash payments to the optionors of \$165,000 as follows:
 - (i) \$30,000 within five business days from the date the agreement is approved by the TSX-V (paid);
 - (ii) \$60,000 on or before June 13, 2008 (paid); and
 - (iii) \$75,000 on or before June 13, 2009 (paid).
- (b) Issuance of 600,000 common shares to the optionors as follows:
 - (i) 50,000 common shares within five business days of approval by the TSX-V (issued);
 - (ii) 100,000 common shares on or before June 13, 2008 (issued);
 - (iii) 150,000 common shares on or before June 13, 2009 (issued); and
 - (iv) 300,000 common shares upon preparation of a positive feasibility study on the property.

As part of the agreement, the optionors retain a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on the property. The Company has the right to buy back one-half of the NSR for the sum of \$1,500,000 at any time.

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5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Miner Mountain Property (cont'd)

On June 16, 2011, the Company acquired a 100% interest in three additional mineral claims at Miner Mountain for \$5,000 and the issuance of 50,000 common shares. There is no NSR on these claims.

As at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are comprised of property acquisition costs and deferred exploration costs on its Miner Mountain property:

Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 3,706,776
Deferred exploration costs	
Assays	6,411
Camp and supplies	46,360
Drilling	219,912
Engineering and geological (Note 8)	112,480
Equipment rental	69,491
Mapping	3,475
Travel, food and accommodation	17,081
BC Mining Exploration tax credit	(32,420)
Balance, June 30, 2018	\$ 4,149,566
Balance, June 30, 2018	\$ 4,149,566
Deferred exploration costs	
Assays	13,684
Camp and supplies	73,884
Drilling	276,376
Engineering and geological (Note 8)	111,825
Equipment rental (Note 8)	26,991
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 4,652,326

6. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are agreements between two parties that result in promises to pay or receive cash or equity instruments.

There were no changes in the Company's objectives and processes in managing these risks during the six months ended December 31, 2018 or the year ended June 30, 2018.

The fair values of the Company's accounts payable and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of the reclamation deposits approximates its fair value. The Company's cash is classified at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company has no financial instruments at Levels 2 or 3.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is held in a Canadian financial institution. The Company has minimal credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The contractual financial liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2018 are \$223,762 (June 30, 2018 - \$371,094). All of the contractual financial liabilities are current liabilities due in less than 90 days, and there are insufficient current assets to meet current obligations. Management will be required to raise funds to meet its financial obligations.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity price risk and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital.

Reclamation deposits are subject to floating interest rates whose fluctuation would not have a material effect on the value of these financial assets.

At December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, the Company is not exposed to any market risk.

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7. Share Capital

(a) Authorized

Unlimited Class A common shares without par value.

(b) Issued

At December 31, 2018, there were 106,310,327 (June 30, 2018 - 90,600,527) common shares issued and outstanding.

(c) Private Placements

Six months ended December 31, 2018:

On August 15, 2018, the Company issued 3,050,000 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$152,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2022. \$0.045 of the unit purchase price was allocated to share capital and \$0.005 was allocated to the warrants reserve.

On August 15, 2018, the Company issued 7,000,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$350,000. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2020. \$0.045 of the unit purchase price was allocated to share capital and \$0.005 was allocated to the warrants reserve. There was no premium on the flow-through shares.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had received share subscriptions of \$64,000 with respect to the above private placements.

Finder's fees of \$13,475 and 193,900 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until August 15, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$2,512.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$3,878 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	0.92%
Expected life of warrants	2 years
Annualized volatility	108%
Dividend rate	0%

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(c) Private Placements (cont'd)

Six months ended December 31, 2018: (cont'd)

On August 31, 2018, the Company issued 4,239,800 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$211,990. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2022.

On August 31, 2018, the Company issued 1,420,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$71,000. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2020. There was no premium on the flow-through shares.

Finder's fees of \$4,568 and 91,350 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until August 31, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$1,415.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$3,654 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	1.21%
Expected life of warrants	2 years
Annualized volatility	107%
Dividend rate	0%

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(c) Private Placements (cont'd)

Year ended June 30, 2018:

On June 15, 2018, the Company issued 8,440,200 units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$422,010. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2022. At September 30, 2018 and June 30, 2018, receivables included a subscription receivable of \$5,000 with respect to this private placement, which was received subsequent to September 30, 2018.

On June 15, 2018, the Company issued 5,850,000 flow-through units pursuant to a private placement at \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$292,500. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2020. There was no premium on the flow-through shares.

Finder's fees of \$12,180 and 243,600 agent options were paid with respect to the above private placement. Each agent option entitled the holder to purchase one non-flow-through unit with the same terms as the units to which the options relate at \$0.05 until June 15, 2020. The Company paid filing fees of \$4,323.

The fair value of the agent options issued was calculated as \$7,308 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

Risk-free interest rate	0.92%
Expected life of warrants	2 years
Annualized volatility	113%
Dividend rate	0%

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(d) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan under which it may grant stock options of up to 20% of its issued and outstanding shares. The stock option plan provides for granting stock options to insiders, consultants and employees up to a limit of 5%, 2% and 2%, respectively of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis per year. The stock option plan also restricts the issuance of options to insiders if the grant will result in the total number of options granted to insiders exceeding 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis. The option price and vesting terms will be specified in individual stock option agreements, adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the stock option plan. Options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over a minimum period of twelve months with no more than 25% of the options vesting in any three-month period.

On April 16, 2018, the Company granted 8,335,000 stock options to directors and consultants of the Company. The options entitle the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held at \$0.10 per share until April 16, 2023. The options vest 25% on grant and 25% every six months thereafter.

The fair value of the stock options vested during the six months ended December 31, 2018 was \$142,435. The fair value of the stock options vested during the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$187,379. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the weighted average assumptions below. Fair value is particularly impacted by stock price volatility, determined using historical price data for a term equivalent to the expected life of the option.

	Six months ended December 31, 2018	Year ended June 30, 2018
Risk-free interest rate	2.12%	2.12%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	137%	137%
Dividend rate	0%	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	\$0.022	\$0.022

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(d) Stock Options (cont'd)

A summary of stock option activity for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	Six months ended December 31, 2018		Year ended June 30, 2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning	9,876,425	\$ 0.11	2,541,425	\$ 0.15
Options granted	-	-	8,335,000	\$ 0.10
Options expired	(1,541,425)	\$ 0.15	(1,000,000)	\$ 0.15
Options outstanding, ending	8,335,000	\$ 0.10	9,876,425	\$ 0.11

At December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options is 4.29 years.

At December 31, 2018, there were 8,335,000 stock options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
8,335,000	\$0.10	April 16, 2023
8,335,000		

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(e) Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	Six months ended December 31, 2018		Year ended June 30, 2018	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning	17,295,200	\$ 0.11	8,455,000	\$ 0.12
Warrants expired	(5,930,000)	\$ 0.14	(2,275,000)	\$ 0.09
Warrants exercised	-	-	(250,000)	\$ 0.05
Warrants issued	11,499,800	\$ 0.10	11,365,200	\$ 0.10
Warrants outstanding, ending	22,865,000	\$ 0.10	17,295,200	\$ 0.11

On January 23, 2018, the Company issued 250,000 common shares at \$0.05 per share pursuant to the exercise of 250,000 share purchase warrants for proceeds of \$12,500.

At December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants is 2.93 years.

At December 31, 2018, there were 22,865,000 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,925,000	\$0.10	June 15, 2020
8,440,200	\$0.10	June 15, 2022
3,500,000	\$0.10	August 15, 2020
3,050,000	\$0.10	August 15, 2022
710,000	\$0.10	August 31, 2020
4,239,800	\$0.10	August 31, 2022
22,865,000		

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(f) Agent Options

Agent options are the right to purchase units with the same terms as the private placement units to which the options relate.

A summary of agent option activity for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and for the year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	Six months ended December 31, 2018		Year ended June 30, 2018	
	Number of agent options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of agent options	Weighted average exercise price
Agent options outstanding, beginning	1,698,000	\$ 0.09	1,454,400	\$ 0.09
Agent options expired	(1,454,400)	\$ 0.09	-	-
Agent options issued	285,250	0.05	243,600	0.05
Agent options outstanding, ending	528,850	\$ 0.05	1,698,000	\$ 0.09

At December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding agent options is 1.56 years.

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7. Share Capital (cont'd)

(f) Agent Options (cont'd)

At December 31, 2018, there were 528,850 agent options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one unit for each option held as follows:

Number of Agent Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
117,600*	\$0.05	June 15, 2020
126,000**	\$0.05	June 15, 2020
74,900***	\$0.05	August 15, 2020
119,000****	\$0.05	August 15, 2020
63,350*****	\$0.05	August 31, 2020
28,000*****	\$0.05	August 31, 2020
528,850		

* Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2022.

** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until June 15, 2020.

*** Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2022.

**** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 15, 2020.

***** Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2022.

***** Each unit comprises one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant may purchase one common share at \$0.10 until August 31, 2020.

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8. Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following charges by directors of the Company and by companies with directors in common with the Company during the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

		2018		2017
Deferred exploration costs – engineering and geological	\$	26,100	\$	27,200
Deferred exploration costs – equipment rental		2,280		-
Accounting fees		15,000		12,000
Consulting fees		48,600		3,600
Management fees		18,000		18,000
Telephone		3,900		3,900
	\$	113,880	\$	64,700

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

Included in the table below are key management compensation charges during the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

		2018		2017
Deferred exploration costs – engineering and geological	\$	26,100	\$	27,200
Deferred exploration costs – equipment rental		2,280		-
Accounting fees		15,000		12,000
Consulting fees		48,600		3,600
Management fees		18,000		18,000
	\$	109,980	\$	60,800

Related party balances

At December 31, 2018, prepaid expenses include \$7,500 (June 30, 2018 - \$15,000) paid to a director of the Company for consulting fees.

At December 31, 2018, due to related parties includes \$199,983 (June 30, 2018 - \$208,785) for cash advances, fees and expenses due to directors of the Company and to companies with directors in common with the Company. The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. During the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the following non-cash transactions were excluded from the statements of cash flows:

During the six months ended December 31, 2018:

- The Company issued 285,250 agent's options with a fair value of \$7,532.
- The Company reclassified \$83,476 from reserves to deficit on the expiry of stock options.
- The Company reclassified \$192,828 from reserves to share capital on the expiry of warrants and agent's options.
- At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$108,965 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for exploration and evaluation assets.
- At December 31, 2018, the Company had \$36 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to exploration and evaluation assets.

During the six months ended December 31, 2017:

- The Company reclassified \$101,595 from reserves to deficit on the expiry of stock options.
- At June 30, 2017, the Company had paid exploration advances of \$50,000 which were subsequently applied to exploration and evaluation costs.
- At December 31, 2017, the Company had \$10,749 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for exploration and evaluation assets.
- At December 31, 2017, the Company had \$27,200 in due to related parties for exploration and evaluation assets.

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10. Commitments

- (a) The Company entered into a year-to-year renewable agreement with J. Paul Stevenson & Associates, a company operated by J. Paul Stevenson, the CEO of the Company.

The agreement provides for management fees at \$3,000 per month and telephone services at \$650 per month. The agreement also provides for geological services on an as-needed basis. The agreement can be changed at any time on agreement between the Company and the CEO.

- (b) The Company entered into a lease agreement for office premises that commenced February 1, 2015 and expires February 1, 2020. The Company's remaining lease payments for office premises (including rent operating expenses) for the next two fiscal years are as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019	12,642
Year ended June 30, 2020	14,749
	\$ 27,391

11. Segmented Disclosure

The Company has one operating segment, mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's non-current assets are located in Canada.