WESTERN PACIFIC
RESOURCES CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2020 and FEBRUARY 28, 2019

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

Index

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Western Pacific Resources Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Erez Bahar.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada | Chartered Professional Accountants

June 16, 2020

WESTERN PACIFIC RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note(s)		February 29, 2020		February 28, 2019
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	46,849	$	2,086
Receivables			12,361		11,953
Prepaid expenses and deposits			3,090		-
			62,300		14,039
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment			2,354		2,942
Exploration and evaluation assets	5		-		102,800
			2,354		105,742
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**64,654**	**$**	**119,781**
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	257,303	$	321,357
Due to related parties	7		401,003		439,380
Total liabilities			658,306		760,737
Shareholders' deficiency					
Share capital	6		11,590,317		11,112,697
Obligation to issue shares	5, 6		40,000		92,800
Other equity reserves	6		2,585,185		2,585,185
Deficit			(14,809,154)		(14,431,638)
Total shareholders' deficiency			(593,652)		(640,956)
TOTAL LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		**$**	**64,654**	**$**	**119,781**

Nature of operations and going concern (notes 1 & 2)
Subsequent events (note 12)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON June 16, 2020:

"Darryl Cardey", Director
Darryl Cardey

"Jeff Sundar", Director
Jeff Sundar

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

WESTERN PACIFIC RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note		2020		2019
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
Amortization			588		736
Consulting fees	7		160,350		114,000
Directors fees	7		25,000		29,550
Investor relations and shareholder information			915		1,984
Management fees	7		63,000		98,275
Office and administration			1,857		15,728
Professional fees	7		34,151		75,350
Salaries and benefits	7		200		11,281
Share-based payments	6, 7		-		4,656
Transfer agent and regulatory fees			19,670		25,972
Operating loss			**(305,731)**		**(377,532)**
Interest income			242		88
Foreign exchange gain (loss)			4,255		(8,923)
Income from leasing exploration and evaluation assets	5		26,518		33,911
Gain on sale of net smelter royalty	5		-		20,579
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	5		(102,800)		-
			(71,785)		45,655
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$**	**(377,516)**	**$**	**(331,877)**
Loss per share, basic and diluted		$	(0.14)	$	(0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			2,612,895		1,575,584

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

WESTERN PACIFIC RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
For the years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

			Other equity reserves				
	Number of common shares	Share capital	Share-based payments	Share purchase warrants	Obligation to issue shares	Deficit	Total
Balance, February 28, 2018	1,575,584	$ 11,112,697	$ 1,265,599	$ 1,314,930	$ -	$ (14,099,761)	$ (406,535)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(331,877)	(331,877)
Shares to be issued for property	-	-	-	-	92,800	-	92,800
Share-based payments	-	-	4,656	-	-	-	4,656
Balance, February 28, 2019	1,575,584	$ 11,112,697	$ 1,270,255	$ 1,314,930	$ 92,800	$ (14,431,638)	$ (640,956)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(377,516)	(377,516)
Shares issued for property	160,000	92,800	-	-	(92,800)	-	-
Shares issued for private placements	2,326,734	349,010	-	-	-	-	349,010
Exercise of warrants	220,000	44,000	-	-	-	-	44,000
Shares to be issued for the exercise of warrants	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
Share issuance costs	-	(8,190)	-	-	-	-	(8,190)
Balance, February 29, 2020	**4,282,318**	**$ 11,590,317**	**$ 1,270,255**	**$ 1,314,930**	**$ 40,000**	**$ (14,809,154)**	**$ (593,652)**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

WESTERN PACIFIC RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note(s)	**February 29, 2020**	**February 28, 2019**
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		$ (377,516)	$ (331,877)
Items not affecting cash:			
Amortization		588	736
Share-based payments	6, 7	-	4,656
Gain on sale of net smelter royalty	5	-	(20,579)
Cost recovery from leasing income	5	-	16,229
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	5	102,800	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Receivables		(408)	(6,770)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(3,090)	4,750
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(54,054)	245,849
Due to related parties	7	(38,377)	46,342
Net cash used in operating activities		(370,057)	(40,664)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of net smelter royalty	5	-	20,579
Exploration and evaluation	5	(10,000)	-
Net cash provided by investing activities		(10,000)	20,579
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issuance	6	349,010	-
Share issue costs	6	(8,190)	-
Proceeds from warrants exercised	6	44,000	-
Cash received in advance for the exercise of warrants	6	40,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		424,820	-
Net inflow (outflow) of cash		44,763	(20,085)
Cash, beginning of year		2,086	22,171
Cash, end of year		**$ 46,849**	**$ 2,086**
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for income taxes		$ -	$ -
Cash paid during the year for interest		$ -	$ -
Income from leasing exploration and evaluation assets	5	$ 26,518	$ 33,911
Exploration and evaluation assets included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ -	$ 10,000
Shares to be issued for property	6	$ -	$ 92,800

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia on June 4, 2009. The Company's principal business activities are directed towards the exploration and development of mineral properties in the Americas.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 550 – 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

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

During March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Going Concern and Continuance of Operations

These consolidated financial statements have been presented on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Realization values may be substantially different from the carrying values shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. At February 29, 2020, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $14,809,154 (2019: $14,431,638) since inception, and the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets by $596,006 (2019: 746,698). The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors and/or achieve operating profitability and generate positive cash flows. There can be no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain the additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration, and evaluation activities. Subsequent to year end the Company raised additional funds by completing a private placement for gross proceeds of $1,500,000 (Note 12). The Company estimates it has sufficient funds to operate for the ensuing 12 months.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned Nevada, U.S.A. subsidiary, Western Pacific Resources (U.S.) Corp. A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control, directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company has determined that the functional currency of the Company and its foreign subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated at the rate of exchange in effect when the assets were acquired, or obligations incurred. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rates in effect at the time of the transaction. Exchange differences arising from the translations are recorded as a gain or loss on foreign exchange in profit or loss.

(c) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income/loss.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for those taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd…)*

(d) Property and Equipment *(cont'd…)*

Recognition and Measurement

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.

Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of property and equipment using the following rates and methods:

Computer equipment	30% declining-balance
Furniture and office equipment	20% declining-balance

Additions during the year are amortized on a pro-rated basis.

(e) Exploration and Evaluation Assets and Expenditures

Acquisition costs for exploration and evaluation assets, net of recoveries, are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs may include cash consideration, the value of common shares issued based on fair values, and the fair value of share purchase warrants and options issued based on amounts determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, for mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries, are charged to operations as incurred. After a property is determined by management to be commercially feasible, development expenditures on the property are capitalized.

The costs related to a property from which there is production, together with the costs of production equipment, will be depleted and amortized using the unit-of-production method.

Exploration and evaluation assets acquired under an option agreement where payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company are capitalized at the time of payment. Property interests granted to others under an option agreement where payments to be made to the Company are at the sole discretion of the optionee, are recorded as recoveries at the time of receipt. Where recoveries exceed costs, such amounts are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company is in the exploration stage and the recoverability of amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, maintenance of the Company's legal interests in its mineral claims, obtaining further financing for exploration and development of its mineral claims and commencement of future profitable production, or receiving proceeds from the sale of all or an interest in its mineral properties. Management reviews the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets on a periodic basis and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, the prospect of further work being carried out by the Company, the assessment of future probability of profitable revenues from the property or from the sale of the property, or upon recognition of other indicators of impairment. Amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred, net of write-downs and recoveries, and are not intended to represent present or future values.

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these accruals coincides with the earlier of completion of a feasibility study or the Company's commitment to a plan of action based on the then known facts.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd…)*

(f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds it recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income/loss.

(g) Provisions

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reliable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the asset.

At February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019, the Company is not aware of any obligation related to rehabilitation costs.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd…)*

(h) Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of the diluted per common share amount assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In a loss year, potentially dilutive equity instruments are excluded from the loss per share calculation, as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

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.

(i) Share Capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Warrants issued by the Company typically accompany an issuance of shares in the Company (a "unit") and entitle the warrant holder to exercise the warrants for a stated price for a stated number of common shares in the Company. The Company uses the residual approach when allocating the fair value of the share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with the offering of units through a private placement. The Company determines the fair value of the common share and the residual value is allocated to the share purchase warrant for unit offerings that contain a common share and a share purchase warrant.

(j) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any incremental increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees or others providing similar services, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in profit or loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received or at the fair value of the equity instruments issued (if it is determined the fair value of goods or services cannot be reliably measured), and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd…)*

(j) Share-based Payments *(cont'd…)*

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in other equity reserve until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued, and the amount reflected in other equity reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest, except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

(k) Financial Instruments

Classification

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as either: measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") – Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost - A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Financial instrument	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Prepaid expenses and deposits	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(cont'd…)*

(k) Financial Instruments (*cont'd…)*

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where the Company has opted to designate a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's credit risk will be recognized in OCI.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

New accounting standards and interpretations adopted during the year

As at the date of these financial statements, the following standards have been applied in these financial statements:

(i) IFRS 16 – New standard to establish principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases with an impact on lessee accounting, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has not entered into any lease agreements as lessee; therefore, the adoption of the standard has not impacted the position of the Company.

(ii) IFRIC 23 - New standard sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 requires an entity to determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The adoption of the above standards did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amount of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting judgment

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in Note 2.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation costs related to acquisition are initially capitalized as intangible exploration assets with the intent to establish commercially viable reserves. The Company is required to make estimates and judgments about the future events and circumstances regarding whether the carrying amount of intangible exploration assets exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the exploration and evaluation assets themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and may be affected by undetected defects. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets represent acquisition costs incurred to date, less recoveries and write-downs, and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The measurement of a deferred tax provision is subject to uncertainty associated with the timing of future events and changes in legislation, tax rates and interpretations by tax authorities. The estimation of taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS *(cont'd…)*

Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. The value of the share-based compensation expense for the years presented along with the assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share-based compensation transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company has capitalized the following acquisition costs of its mineral property interests during the years ended February 28, 2019, and February 29, 2020:

		British Columbia, Canada Nizi Property		Nevada, USA Rock Springs		Total
Balance, February 28, 2018	$	-	$	16,229	$	16,229
Recoveries		-		(16,229)		(16,229)
Acquisition		102,800		-		102,800
Balance, February 28, 2019	**$**	**102,800**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**102,800**
Impairment		(102,800)		-		(102,800)
Balance, February 29, 2020	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

Nizi Property

In January 2019, the Company negotiated an option agreement with an arm's-length third party to earn a 100% interest in the Nizi Property ("Nizi") located northeast of the community of Dease Lake in British Columbia.

The following are the terms of the signed Nizi option agreement:

Due Date	Cash Payment	Shares
On or before February 28, 2019	$10,000 (paid)	160,000 (issued)
On or before June 15, 2020	$100,000	
On or before June 15, 2021	$100,000	
On or before June 15, 2022	$100,000	
Total	**$310,000**	**160,000**

As part of the agreement, the Company has committed to incur a total of $2,000,000 by October 15, 2023, broken down by date as follows:

Due Date	Expenditure Commitment
On or before October 15, 2020	$250,000
On or before October 15, 2021	$250,000
On or before October 15, 2022	$500,000
On or before October 15, 2023	$1,000,000
Total Commitment	**$2,000,000**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(cont'd…)*

Nizi Property *(cont'd…)*

The Nizi property is subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), of which 1% may be re-purchased for a cash payment of $2,000,000. This property is also subject to an Annual Royalty Payment commencing June 15th, 2022

During the year ended February 29, 2020, the Company issued 160,000 common shares with a value of $92,800, in relation to the Nizi Property option agreement (Note 6).

During the year ended February 29, 2020 the Company decided to not continue with the Nizi Property Option agreement, and wrote off the property to a value of $nil.

Rock Springs, Nevada

The Rock Springs Property ("Rock Springs") consisted of certain staked claims, in Elko County, Nevada.

During the year ended February 28, 2019, the Company granted lease rights to Rock Springs to Newmont USA Limited ("Newmont") for a term of ten years. As per the agreement, Newmont shall make the following payments:

Due Date	Payment Amount (US$)
October 18, 2018 (Effective date of the agreement)	$40,000 (received)
October 18, 2019 (First anniversary of the agreement)	$20,000 (received)
October 18, 2020 (Second anniversary of the agreement)	$20,000
October 18, 2021 (Third anniversary of the agreement)	$20,000
October 18, 2022 (Fourth anniversary of the agreement)	$20,000
October 18, 2023 and each anniversary thereafter until the lease terminates	$25,000

During the year ended February 28, 2019, the Company received the first payment of $52,944 (US$40,000), $16,229 (US$12,669) of which was recorded as recovery of the exploration and evaluation assets balance, $2,277 (US$1,755) offset exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred during the year ended February 28, 2019 and $33,911 (US$25,576) was recorded as income in profit or loss with $527 representing a foreign exchange adjustment.

During the year ended February 29, 2020, the Company received the second payment of $26,518 (US$20,000), which was recorded as income in profit or loss.

As per the agreement, the Company also retains a 1.5% NSR on the production and sale of minerals from the Rock Springs Property. At any time prior to October 18, 2025, Newmont has the option to purchase one-third of the NSR for US$1,000,000 reducing the royalty payable to the Company to 1%.

Mineral Gulch, Idaho

The Mineral Gulch Property consisted of certain claims in southeastern Cassia County in southern Idaho. In June 2016, the Company sold 100% of its interest in the Mineral Gulch Property to Liberty Gold Corp. ("Liberty"). Part of the consideration received was 0.5% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty on all future gold produced from the Mineral Gulch claims acquired. In conjunction with the sale of the Mineral Gulch Property, the Company assigned a 50% interest in the NSR royalty (0.25%) up to a maximum of US$2,300,000 to the Deer Trail Mining Company LLC ("DTMC"). During the year ended February 28, 2019, the Company sold its remaining NSR of 0.25% to DTMC for proceeds of $20,579 (US$16,000).

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(cont'd…)*

Julian Property, Ecuador

On January 23, 2020, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") with Green Oil S.A. ("Green Oil") with respect to the acquisition by Western Pacific from Green Oil of certain mineral claims located in Ecuador (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is an arm's length transaction and shareholder approval from Western Pacific's shareholders will not be required.

Pursuant to the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, Western Pacific will acquire Green Oil's legal and beneficial right, title and interest to the Julian Property (the "Property") located in Ecuador. As consideration for the acquisition of the Property, Western Pacific will issue to Green Oil and its nominees 6,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company. A finder fee of $92,500 is payable upon completion of the transaction.

Pursuant to the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, concurrent with the closing of the Transaction the Company is required to complete a financing for gross proceeds of $1,500,000.

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Common and Preferred Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common and preferred shares without par value. The Company has not issued any preferred shares.

During the year ended February 29, 2020, 160,000 shares, with a value of $92,800, were issued in relation to the Nizi Property option agreement (Note 5).

During the year ended February 29, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement, consisting of 2,326,734 units at a price of $0.15 per unit, raising aggregate gross proceeds of $349,010. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant; permitting the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.20 for five years. The warrants were allocated a value of $nil using the residual value allocation method. The Company paid cash finders' fees in the aggregate amount of $8,190.

During the year ended February 29, 2020, 220,000 common shares were issued upon warrant exercise for proceeds of $44,000.

During the year ended February 28, 2019, the Company completed a consolidation of the issued shares and stock options outstanding on a one (1) new for ten (10) old basis at September 20, 2018 and on a one (1) new for four (4) old basis at November 6, 2018. As a result, the Company's issued shares were reduced to 1,575,584. All references to common shares and stock options in these consolidated financial statements reflect the share consolidation.

Warrants

During the year ended February 29, 2020, the Company received cash proceeds of $40,000 in advance of issuing 200,000 common shares and is presented as an obligation to issue shares. The common shares were issued subsequent to year end (Note 12).

During the year ended February 28, 2019, no warrants were exercised.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(cont'd…)*

Warrants *(cont'd…)*

As at February 29, 2020, the number and weighted average exercise prices of warrants are as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding warrants, February 29, 2018, and 2019	-	-
Granted	2,326,734	$0.20
Exercised	(220,000)	$0.20
Outstanding warrants, February 29, 2020	**2,106,734**	**$0.20**

As at February 29, 2020, warrants enabling the holders to acquire common shares are as follows:

Expiry date	Number of warrants	Weighted average remaining life in years	Weighted average exercise price
10/16/2024	2,106,734	4.63	$0.20
	2,106,734	4.63	$0.20

All outstanding warrants were exercisable as at February 29, 2020. 2,106,734 warrants were exercised subsequent to the year ended February 29, 2020.

Options

Option Plan Details

The Company has a share purchase option plan ("the Plan"), which allows the Company to issue options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum aggregate number of securities reserved for issuance is 10% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding from time to time. The Plan provides that the number of options held by any one individual may not exceed 5% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares. Options granted under the Plan may have a maximum term of ten years. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the discounted market price of the Company's shares on the last day shares are traded prior to the grant date. Vesting restrictions may be imposed at the discretion of the directors.

Share Purchase Options

The Company has granted share purchase options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants.

The following is a summary of outstanding share purchase options as at February 29, 2020:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding options, February 29, 2018 and 2019	72,875	$7.38
Expired	(33,250)	$7.34
Outstanding options, February 29, 2020	39,625	**$7.41**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES *(cont'd…)*

Options *(cont'd…)*

As at February 29, 2020, options enabling the holders to acquire common shares are as follows:

Expiry date	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life in years	Weighted average exercise price
Jul 25, 2020	5,000	0.40	$15.20
Jul 12, 2021	7,125	1.37	$22.80
Mar 21, 2022	27,500	2.06	$2.00
	39,625	1.72	**$7.41**

There were no options granted during the years ended February 29, 2020, and February 28, 2019.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at February 29, 2020 is 1.72 (2019: 1.93) years.

Share-based payments recognized as at February 29, 2020 was $nil (2019: $4,656).

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties with transactions during the year ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019 consist of directors, officers and the following companies with common directors:

Related party	Nature of transactions
FT Management Ltd.	Short-term loan
J Dare Consulting Ltd.	Director fees
Sundar Consulting	Management fees
Jnr Management Corp.	Consulting Fees
CDM Capital Partners Inc.	Management fees and loans

Balances and transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are described below:

i) Amounts due to related parties is as follows:

		February 29, 2020	February 28, 2019
Current officers	Management fees and expense reimbursements	$ 2,000	$ 57,039
Former officers	Professional fees	-	7,938
Current officers and directors	Directors', consulting fees and loans	399,003	374,403
		$ 401,003	$ 439,380

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(cont'd…)*

The amount of $401,003 representing directors' and consulting fees and loans includes the debt owed to former officers and directors. The debt was re-acquired from current and former officers, and from an advisor, by a current director.

During the February 29, 2020, $167,250 (2019: $nil) in loans was repaid to related parties. Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing with no specific terms of repayment.

ii) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, and include certain of its directors and officers. Key management compensation, is as follows:

		Year ended February 28,		
		2020		**2019**
Management and professional fees	$	63,000	$	114,775
Salaries and benefits		-		11,250
Consulting fees		77,000		54,000
Directors' fees		25,000		29,550
Share-based payments		-		4,656
	$	**165,000**	**$**	**214,231**

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment, being the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The mineral property interests are located in the United States and Canada, and substantially all of the exploration expenditures are incurred in North America. Substantially all of the Company's other assets and expenditures are located and incurred in Canada.

9. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes computed at Canadian statutory rates to the reported income taxes is provided as follows:

		2020		**2019**
Income (loss) for the year	**$**	(377,516)	**$**	(331,877)
Canadian statutory tax rate		27.00%		27.00%
Income tax (recovery) expense computed at statutory rates		(102,000)		(90,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		(3,000)		321,000
Permanent differences		-		1,000
Share issue costs		(2,000)		-
Adjustments to prior years provision versus		-		613,000
Unused tax losses and tax offsets		107,000		(845,000)
	$	**-**	**$**	-

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

		2020		**2019**
Non-capital losses	$	9,088,000	$	8,812,000
Exploration and evaluation assets		343,000		240,000
Share issue costs		7,000		-
Equipment and others		21,000		20,000
Unrecognized future deductible amounts	**$**	**9,459,000**	**$**	**9,072,000**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES *(cont'd…)*

The Company's unrecognized unused non-capital losses have the following expiry dates:

	Canada	US	Total
2030	$ 298,308	$ -	$ 298,308
2031	701,358	-	701,358
2032	754,444	-	754,444
2033	903,717	-	903,717
2034	1,397,006	-	1,397,006
2035	615,642	938,000	1,553,642
2036	579,544	1,448,000	2,027,544
2037	375,502	-	375,502
2038	401,626	124,000	525,626
2039	274,701	-	274,701
2040	301,225	-	301,225
	$ 6,603,073	**$ 2,510,000**	**$ 9,113,073**

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these consolidated financial statements.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's management. The Board of Directors receives periodic reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility.

The Company's risk exposure and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and other receivables. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions. The Company does not have cash invested in asset-based commercial paper. Receivables are due from a government agency.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(cont'd…)*

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At February 29, 2020, the Company had cash of $46,849 and a working capital deficiency of $596,006. At February 29, 2020, current liabilities totalled $658,306 of which $401,003 was due to related parties. All of the Company's other short-term financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 45 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company completed a financing subsequent to February 29, 2020 (Note 12).

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and other market prices. Management closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

i) Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign currency rates. The Company operates in Canada and the United States. A substantial portion of the Company's expenses are incurred in US dollars. A significant change in the currency exchange rate between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. As at February 29, 2020, the Company had the Canadian dollar equivalent of $208 in cash held in US dollars and the Canadian dollar equivalent of $26,128 in liabilities owed in US dollars.

Based on the above net exposure as at February 29, 2020, and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $2,600 in the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended February 29, 2020.

ii) Interest Rate Risk

As at February 29, 2020, the Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers this risk to be immaterial.

iii) Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk, currency risk, or equity price risk. The Company is not exposed to any other price risk.

Determination of Fair Value

When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The carrying amounts for cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate fair values due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(cont'd…)*

(c) Market Risk *(cont'd…)*

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

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

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to advance its mineral property and pursue growth opportunities. The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it to effectively support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company monitors its cash, investments, common shares, and stock options as capital. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended February 29, 2020. The Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest-bearing bank accounts or highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of one year or less and which can be liquidated at any time without penalties. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and does not have exposure to asset-backed commercial paper or similar products.

Actual funding requirements may vary from those previously planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of the Company's business activities and economic conditions.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year ended February 29, 2020, 2,106,734 warrants were exercised at a price of $0.20 for proceeds of $421,347, of which $40,000 was received during the current year and is included in obligation to issue shares.

On June 11, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $1,500,000. The Company issued 7,500,000 units at a price of $0.20 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share, one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.35 for one year. The Company incurred $104,670 in cash finders' fees, and issued 523,350 in finders' warrants.

On June, 12, 2020, the Company announced it has completed an asset purchase agreement with Green Oil S.A., acquiring the legal and beneficial right, title and interest to the Julian Property, located in Ecuador. As consideration, Western Pacific issued to Green Oil and its nominees 6,000,000 common shares. The Company also paid a cash finder's fee of $92,500 to an arm's length third party.