McLaren Resources

Financial Statements

For the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEX

Notice to Reader

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Stands for the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements and are in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The condensed interim financial statements as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2020 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditor.

McLaren Resources

Statements of Financial Position
As at,

Expressed in Canadian Dollars	Note		**June 30, 2020**		September 30, 2019
Assets					
Current assets			**(Unaudited)**		(Audited)
Cash	4	**$**	**10,741**	$	89,305
Marketable securities	5		**6,722**		6,481
Amounts receivable	6		**9,491**		18,840
Prepaid expenses and deposits	7		**6,607**		8,774
Total assets		**$**	**33,561**	$	123,400
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9, 11	**$**	**74,353**	$	22,779
Flow though premium liability	12(b)(ii)		**15,000**		38,117
			89,353		60,896
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	12		**7,414,765**		7,305,539
Warrant reserve	12(c)		**318,621**		319,947
Stock option reserve	12(d)		**150,742**		187,341
Deficit			**(7,939,920)**		(7,750,323)
			(55,792)		62,504
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**$**	**33,561**	$	123,400

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 10)
Subsequent Events (Note 16)

On behalf of the Board of Directors on August 26, 2020;

"John Heslop" *(signed)*
Director

"Paul Crath" *(signed)*
Director

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

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the periods ended June 30,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)	**Note**	**2020**	2019	**2020**	2019
Management fees	**11**	**$ 7,000**	**$ 22,500**	**$ 39,000**	$ 65,500
Consulting fees		**2,500**	**7,100**	**97,008**	27,433
Office, general and administrative		**6,242**	**3,369**	**14,639**	16,243
Professional fees		**3,500**	**5,948**	**11,404**	15,046
Investor relations		**1,603**	**3,449**	**7,086**	8,092
Insurance		**7,985**	**7,657**	**13,482**	12,603
Business development		**-**	**-**	**-**	10,370
Total expenses		**28,830**	50,023	**182,619**	155,287
Loss before undernoted		**(28,830)**	**(50,023)**	**(182,619)**	(155,287)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		**(8,000)**	**(10,352)**	**(81,935)**	(274,667)
Flow-through premium recovery		**-**	**12,845**	**38,117**	12,845
Unrealized Gain on marketable securities		**2,541**	**843**	**241**	2,419
Net loss and comprehensive loss of period		**$ (34,289)**	$ (46,687)	**$ (226,196)**	$ (414,690)

Loss per share				
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted	**57,475,511**	**54,975,511**	**56,153,319**	53,967,292
Net loss per share - basic and fully diluted	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.01)	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.01)

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

McLaren
RESOURCES

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

		Share Capital		Reserves			-
	Note	Number of Shares	Amount $	Warrants $	Stock Options $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance at September 30, 2018		**52,975,511**	**7,031,760**	**559,524**	**187,341**	**(7,290,983)**	**487,642**
Private placement flow-through shares	12(b)(i)	2,000,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Issuance of warrants	12(b)(i)	-	(2,202)	2,202	-	-	-
Flow-through share price premium	12(b)(i)	-	(57,798)	-	-	-	(57,798)
Share issue costs	12(b)(i)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	(8,000)
Cancellation of expired warrants		-	242,131	(242,131)	-	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(459,340)	(459,340)
Balance at June 30, 2019		**54,975,511**	**7,305,891**	**319,595**	**187,341**	**(7,750,323)**	**62,504**
Balance at September 30, 2019	**12(b)(ii)**	**54,975,511**	**7,305,539**	**319,947**	**187,341**	**(7,750,323)**	**62,504**
Flow-through private placement	12(b)(ii)	600,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Share issue costs	12(b)(ii)	-	(2,100)	-	-	-	(2,100)
Issuance of warrants	12(b)(ii)	-	(1,077)	1,077	-	-	-
Issuance of broker warrants	12(b)(ii)	-	(151)	151	-	-	-
Flow-through share price premium	12(b)(ii)	-	(15,000)	-	-	-	(15,000)
Shares issued for services	12(b)(iii)	1,900,000	95,000	-	-	-	95,000
Cancellation of expired warrants		-	2,202	(2,202)	-	-	-
Cancellation of expired warrants		-	352	(352)	-	-	-
Cancellation of expired options		-	-	-	(36,599)	36,599	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(226,196)	(226,196)
Balance at June 30, 2020		**57,475,511**	**7,414,765**	**318,621**	**150,742**	**(7,939,920)**	**(55,792)**

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

McLaren Resources

Statement of Cash Flows
For the periods ended June 30,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)		**2020**		2019
		-		-
Net loss for the period:	**$**	**(226,196)**	**$**	**(459,340)**
Items not affecting cash				
Shares issued for services		**80,000**		-
Gain on value of marketable securities		**(241)**		(2,979)
Flow-through share premium		**(23,117)**		(19,681)
		(169,554)		(482,000)
Changes in non-cash working capital activities:				
Amounts receivable		**9,349**		30,872
Prepaid expenses		**2,167**		48,430
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**51,574**		(26,454)
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances		**63,090**		52,848
Net cash flows used in operating activities:		**(106,464)**		**(429,152)**
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from private placements		**30,000**		100,000
Share issuance costs		**(2,100)**		(8,000)
Net Cash flows from financing activities:		**27,900**		92,000
Net change in cash during the period		**(78,564)**		(337,152)
Cash (overdraft), beginning or year		**89,305**		426,457
Cash, end of period	**$**	**10,741**	**$**	**89,305**
Cash paid during the period:				
Interest paid and received	**$**	**-**	$	-
Income taxes	**$**	**-**	$	-

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

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN

McLaren Resources Inc. (CSE:MCL) (the "Company") was incorporated on July 13, 1999 under The Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's head office is located at 44 Victoria Street, Suite 1616, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1Y2.

On September 26, 2011, the Company announced it had entered into an option agreement with Orla Mining Ltd. ("Orla") (formerly Red Mile Minerals Corp.) whereby Orla has the option to earn 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property Extension ("BQ Extension") which is owned 100% by the Company. Upon completion of the option agreement, the Company and Red Mile will each own 50% of the entire Blue Quartz BQ-Extension Property package.

On November 8, 2011 the Company signed a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") with TimGinn Exploration Limited ("TimGinn") to earn 60% in a past producing gold Property located in the heart of the Timmins Gold Camp and adjacent to Newmont Corporation's ("Newmont") Hollinger Mine and McIntyre Mine (Note 8).

On May 14, 2020, McLaren entered into an option agreement with Newmont Corporation ("Newmont"). McLaren has granted Newmont an option to acquire a 100% interest in McLaren's 408 ha Augdome gold property, subject to McLaren retaining a 1.0% net smelter returns interest ("NSR") on any future production from the Augdome property. The option can be exercised by Newmont at any time prior to May 5, 2024 upon the payment by Newmont of CDN $500,000 to McLaren, such amount to be increased on a yearly basis according to the Canadian Consumer Price Index commencing on January 1, 2021 until the option is exercised. (Note 8)

On May 14th 2020, McLaren acquired 100% interest in the 275 hectare McCool gold property and 100% interest in the 775 hectare Kerrs gold property from Newmont subject to Newmont retaining a 1.0 % NSR on any future production from either property. (Note 8)

These unaudited 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 and commitments in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at June 30, 2020, the Company has been incurring losses and has an accumulated deficit of $7,939,920 (September 30, 2019 - $(7,750,323)). The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. Management intends to obtain further financing through the issuance of flow through shares and private placements. While management has been successful in the past, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined because they are contingent on future events. However, the Company's management believes that it will be successful in meeting its business objectives, and that the going concern assumption remains appropriate.

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence are dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and 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, non-compliance with regulatory requirements or aboriginal land claims.

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy, capital markets and the Company's financial position cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company is monitoring developments and will adapt its business plans accordingly. The actual and threatened spread of COVID-19 globally could adversely impact the Company's ability to carry out its plans and raise capital.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by IASB and interpretations issued by IFRIC. The policies applied in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and outstanding as of August 26, 2020, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements.

The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements as at and for the year ended September 30, 2019. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company's annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2019 could result in restatement of these unaudited condensed financial statements

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is expressed in Canadian dollars.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make certain estimates and assumptions that they consider reasonable and realistic. Despite regular reviews of these estimates and assumptions, based in particular on past achievements or anticipations, facts and circumstances may lead to changes in these estimates and assumptions which could impact the reported amount of the Company's assets, liabilities, equity or earnings. These estimates and assumptions notably relate to the following items:

Impairment in mineral properties and related deferred costs - Management uses significant judgement in determining whether there is any indication that mineral properties and related deferred costs may be impaired.

Measurement of impairment in available-for-sale financial assets - The impairment loss is the difference between the original cost of the asset and its fair value at the measurement date, less any impairment losses previously recognized in the statements of operations. The impairment loss recognized in the statements of operations is a reclassification of unrealized losses resulting from the decline in fair value previously recorded in other comprehensive loss.

Significant or prolonged decline is defined by management as a decline in fair value of at least 50% below original cost or a decline in fair value below original cost for at least 24 months.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The policies applied in these financial statements are based upon IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2020.

(a) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration expenditures typically include costs of prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore. Evaluation expenditures reflect costs incurred at the exploration projects related to establishing the technical and commercial viability of mineral deposits identified through exploration. Evaluation expenditures include the costs of (i) establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body that is classified as either a mineral resource of a proven probable reserve, (ii) determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes, (iii) studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements, (iv) permitting activities, and (v) economic evaluations to determine whether development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, prefeasibility and final feasibility studies.

(b) Rehabilitation and restoration

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. Provision for the rehabilitation and restoration is recorded when an obligation is incurred with a corresponding increase in related asset. At each date of the statement of financial position, the provision for rehabilitation and restoration is re-measured in line with changes in discount rates, timing and other costs to be incurred. The provision amount is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available. As at June 30, 2020 the Company did not incur any rehabilitation and restoration obligation.

(c) Financial instruments

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments which addresses classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset of financial liability, except for those financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, which initially are measured at fair value.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the assets was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each is as follows:

i) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") - This category comprises financial assets designated upon initial recognition as FVPL and is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial instruments managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking, or a derivative (excluding a derivative used for hedging). FVPL are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in value recognized in profit or loss for the period as they arise.

ii) Loans and accounts receivable - They are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's accounts receivable are of short term nature and approximate their carrying values and are included in current assets. These assets are recognized initially at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision of impairment. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. Interest income or expense is recognized in profit or loss.

iii) Held-to-maturity investments - Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the entity's original effective interest rate. The impairment losses are recognized in the statement of loss.

iv) Investments in equity instruments - Non-derivative assets designated as investments in equity instruments that are not classified as loans and receivables, held to maturity investments or FVPL. Investments in equity instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Where a decline in the fair value of an investment in equity instrument constitutes objective evidence of impairment other than temporary, the amount of the loss is removed from the other comprehensive income and reclassified directly to retained earnings. When an investment in equity instruments at a fair value through other comprehensive income is sold, the realized gain or loss is transferred directly from the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve to deficit. All financial assets except for those recorded at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to review for impairment. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial liabilities

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

a) Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVPL. FVPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value recognized in the statement of income (loss) for the period.

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost - Financial inabilities measured at amortized cost comprise accounts payables and accrued liabilities. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payables and accrued liabilities and other current liabilities, due to their short term nature and approximation to their carrying values, are classified liabilities. The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Instrument	Classification and Measurement
Cash	FVTPL
Marketable securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Accounts receivable	Amortized Cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized Cost

Fair value hierarchy classification of financial instruments

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
Level 3 - inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The classification of a financial instrument in the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level or input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature. Decommissioning liabilities have been recorded at its present value.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(d) Cash

Cash consists of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have maturity dates of three months or less from the date of purchase. Cash consists of cash on deposit with a major Canadian bank. Cash is classified as Amortized Cost and are measured at Amortized Cost.

(e) Marketable securities

Marketable securities include publicly traded equity shares and warrants which have been classified as Fair value through profit and loss under the fair value option ("FVO") and are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. The increase or decrease in fair value is reported as income or loss.

(f) Prepaid expense

Prepaid expense represents advance payments made to vendors for expenses applicable to a future period.

(g) Decommissioning obligations

The liability for a decommissioning obligation, such as site reclamation costs, is recorded when a legal or constructive obligation exists and is recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The Company records the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with site reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The liability is accreted to reflect the passage of time and adjusted to reflect changes in the timing and amount of estimated future cash flows. As at June 30, 2020, the Company has determined that it does not have material decommissioning obligations.

(h) Share Capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair value on the date of issue. The company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned nil value and included in capital stock with the commons shares that were concurrently issued. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transaction costs are accounted for as stock-based compensation.

(i) Stock-based compensation

The Company offers a share option plan. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each tranche is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized as a charge to net loss or mineral property and related deferred costs over the tranche's vesting period by increasing the reserve for options based on the number of awards expected to vest. Any consideration paid on exercise of share option is credited to capital stock. The reserve for options resulting from stock-based payment is transferred to capital stock when the options are exercised. For equity settled transactions with non-employees, the Company measures goods or services received at their fair value, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, the Company measures their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

(j) Flow-through shares

Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue flow-through instruments whereby the deduction for tax purposes relating to qualified resource expenditures is claimed by the investors rather than the Company. Common shares issued on a flow-through basis typically include a premium because of the tax benefits provided to the investor. At the time of issue, the Company estimates the proportion of the proceeds attributable to the premium and the common shares. The premium is estimated as the excess of the subscription price over the value of common shares on the date of the transaction and is recorded as a deferred liability. The Company recognizes a pro-rata amount of the premium through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as other income with a corresponding reduction to the deferred tax liability as the flow-through expenditures are incurred and renounced. When the flow-through expenditures are incurred and renounced, the Company records the tax effect as a change to profit or loss and an increase to deferred income tax liabilities. To the extent that the Company has deferred income tax assets that were not recognized in previous periods, a deferred income tax recovery is recorded to offset the liability resulting from the renunciation.

(k) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except for items recognized in equity or in other comprehensive 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 substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an assets or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in statutory tax rates is recognized in net earnings in the year of change. 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.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Loss per share

The Company calculates basic loss per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from continuing operations and the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants. Due to the losses for the periods ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, basic loss per share is equal to dilutive loss per share for the periods presented.

4. CASH

The balance at June 30, 2020 consists of cash on deposit with a major Canadian bank in general interest-bearing accounts totaling $10,741 (September 30, 2019 - $89,305).

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company's marketable securities consist of the following:

Held for trading	**June 30, 2020**	September 30, 2019
Shoal Point Energy Ltd (8,000 common shares @$0.08 per share)	**640**	1,320
Osisko Mining Inc. (1,588 common shares @$3.83 per share)	**6,082**	5,161
	6,722	6,481

The shares have been classified as fair value through profit and loss under the fair value option ("FVO").

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company’s trade and other receivables includes harmonized services tax (“HST”) due from the Canadian government and other receivables. These are broken down as follows:

	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
HST receivable	**1,991**	18,840
Subscription receivable	**7,500**	-
	9,491	18,840

At June 30, 2020, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. On July 24th, 2020, the subscription receivable of $7,500 was collected. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note (14).

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at June 30, 2020.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. PREPAID EXPENSE

Prepaid expenses represent advance payments made to vendors for expenses applicable to a future period. Advance payments and deposits include amounts paid in advance for Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance and Commercial Insurance.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Sept 30, 2019	Cumulative to date
Blue Quartz					
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	-	-	-	-	213,603
BQ-Extension					
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	68,000
Property tax 50%	-	(807)	-	807	6,627
TimGinn					
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	5,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	7,500	-	38,511	282,018	1,318,905
Property tax	-	740	-	727	4,727
Augdome					
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	-	-	26,400	8,047	252,844
Property tax	-	1,590	-	-	4,696
Other	500	-	-	-	5,196
	$ 8,000	$ 1,523	$ 64,911	$ 291,599	$ 1,879,598

Northern Ontario, Canada

Blue Quartz

On December 6, 2010, the Company and Orla Mining Ltd. ("Orla") (formerly Red Mile Minerals Corp.), entered into an Option Agreement whereby McLaren could earn a 50% interest in the Blue Quartz gold property, with the Company having the right of first refusal on the remaining 50% interest. The Property consists of 25 patented mining claims and is located in Beatty Township, Northern Ontario. To earn a 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property, the Company paid $10,000 cash and issued 100,000 common shares with a deemed price of $0.14 per share and is required to spend $200,000 on exploration and development.

On July 26, 2011, the Company purchased additional property "BQ-Extension" from 2285944 Ontario Limited consisting of 8 unpatented claims totaling 240 hectares or approximately 600 acres for a purchase price of $68,000.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 2011, the Company completed the $200,000 in exploration and development expenditures and exercised its option to acquire 50% of the Blue Quartz property holding 25 patented mining claims. A 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") is retained by the predecessor companies (Thundermin Resources Inc. and Wesdome Mines Ltd.). Upon completion of the earn in and exercising its option to acquire the 50% interest in the Blue Quartz property, the Company has the right to purchase 50% (.05%) of the NSR from the predecessor companies for $250,000.

On September 26, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement with Orla whereby Orla has the option to earn 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property Extension ("BQ Extension") which is owned 100% by the Company. The BQ-Extension property consists of 8 unpatented claims totaling 240 hectares or approximately 600 acres. Upon completion of the option agreement the Company and Orla will each own 50% of the entire Blue Quartz and BQ-Extension Property package.

TimGinn

During the first half of 2018, the Company announced the successful completion of a four-hole, 1,038 metre, exploration drill program on its 238-hectare TimGinn Gold Property. In the fall of 2018 a 2,151 metre drill program was completed and announced February 14, 2019. On December 7, 2016, the Company announced the signing of an agreement with TimGinn Exploration Limited to renew the TimGinn Property option agreement for a term of five years with an effective start date of January 1, 2017. McLaren can earn a 50% interest in the TimGinn Property by spending $1.4 million over five years (Note 10).

Augdome

The Company controls a 100% interest in the 414-hectare Augdome Gold Property located in Tisdale and Whitney Townships in the prolific Timmins Gold District, Northeastern Ontario. The Property is located immediately east of the Dome Mine operated by Newmont.

On May 14, 2020, McLaren entered into an option agreement with Newmont Corporation ("Newmont"). McLaren has granted Newmont an option to acquire a 100% interest in McLaren's 408 ha Augdome gold property, subject to McLaren retaining a 1.0% net smelter returns interest ("NSR") on any future production from the Augdome property. The option can be exercised by Newmont at any time prior to May 5, 2024 upon the payment by Newmont of CDN $500,000 to McLaren, such amount to be increased on a yearly basis according to the Canadian Consumer Price Index commencing on January 1, 2021 until the option is exercised.

McCool and Kerrs

On May 14th 2020, McLaren acquired 100% interest in the 275 hectare McCool gold property and 100% interest in the 775 hectare Kerrs gold property from Newmont subject to Newmont retaining a 1.0 % NSR on any future production from either property.

Under the terms of the PSA Agreement, Newmont shall immediately transfer to McLaren its 100% interest in the 275 hectare ("ha") McCool gold property and its 100% interest in the 775 ha Kerrs gold property, subject to Newmont retaining a 1.0 % net smelter returns interest ("NSR") on any future production from either property. Newmont shall also transfer to McLaren copies of all geotechnical information from past exploration programs carried out on these properties that it has in its possession.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, McLaren has granted Newmont an option to acquire a 100% interest in McLaren's 408 ha Augdome gold property. The option can be exercised by Newmont at any time prior to May 5, 2024 upon the payment by Newmont of CDN $500,000 to McLaren, such amount to be increased on a yearly basis according to the Canadian Consumer Price Index commencing on January 1, 2021 until the option is exercised. During the term of the option, McLaren has granted Newmont unfettered access to the Augdome property to carry out any and all exploration and geotechnical work it wishes to undertake on the property. If and when Newmont exercises the option, McLaren shall transfer a 100% interest in the Augdome property to Newmont, subject to McLaren retaining a 1.0% NSR on any future production from the Augdome property. McLaren shall also transfer to Newmont copies of all geotechnical information from past exploration programs carried out on the property that it has in its possession.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The 275 ha McCool gold property, held under one Ontario Mining Lease consisting of surface and mining rights, is located in McCool Township and the 775 ha Kerrs gold property, held under five Ontario Mining Leases consisting of surface and mining rights, is located in Kerrs Township. These properties are located approximately 85 kilometres ("km") east of the City of Timmins and are situated along the Destor-Porcupine Deformation Zone which is host to many of the gold deposits in the Timmins Gold District. The McCool property is located between the Fenn-Gib and Jonpol gold deposits approximately 18 km east of the producing Black Fox Gold Mine operated by McEwen Mining Inc. and the McCool property is located approximately 22 km east-southeast of McLaren's Blue Quartz gold property, which hosts the former Blue Quartz Gold Mine. Both the McCool and Kerrs properties have been the target of various exploration programs by other operators over the years. McLaren intends to provide more technical information on these properties and its exploration plans in the near future to investors once its technical team has had a chance to more thoroughly review all of the available exploration data provided by Newmont and government archives.

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist primarily of outstanding vendors' invoices and accrued expenses incurred during the periods. The balances owing to the creditors are payable in accordance with the vendors' individual credit terms.

	June 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Management fees	**$ 7,910**	$ -
Trade and other payables	**55,888**	13,779
Accrued audit fees	**9,000**	9,000
Canada Revenue Agency - Part XII.6 tax and penalties	**1,555**	-
	$ 74,353	$ 22,779

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has committed to spend $1.4 million in exploration over five years on the TimGinn property as follows;

	April 18, 2018	**April 30, 2019**	*** April 30, 2020**	**April 30, 2021**	**April 30, 2022**	**Total**
Commitment	200,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,400,000
Spent	(200,000)	(300,000)	(164,581)	-	-	(664,581)
Balance	**-**	**-**	**135,419**	**300,000**	**300,000**	**735,419**

*** Extended to December 31, 2020**

The Company's operations were partly financed by the issuance of flow-through shares. However, there is no assurance that the funds spent by the Company will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company has committed to take all the necessary measures for this purpose.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Related Party Transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, senior management, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. Related party transactions conducted in the normal course of operations are measured at fair value.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties for the three month periods:

	June 30, **2020**	June 30, 2019
Management and consulting fees charged by officers and directors	**$ 7,000**	$22,500
Paid to a law firm which an officer is a partner	**653**	-
Director fees	**-**	-
Other remuneration to officers and directors	**7,500**	7,500
Amount outstanding at end of period	**7,500**	7,500
Director fees	**$ -**	$ -
Amounts outstanding at end of period	**$ -**	$ -

12. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

As at June 30, 2020, the Company's authorized number of common shares was unlimited and without par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

	Note	June 30, 2020 **Shares**	June 30, 2020 Amount
Balance at September 30, 2018		**52,975,511**	**$ 7,031,760**
Private placement Flow-through common shares	12(b)(i)	2,000,000	100,000
Share issue costs	12(b)(i)	-	(8,000)
Issuance of warrants	12(b)(i)	-	(2,202)
Issuance of broker warrants	12(b)(i)	-	(57,798)
Flow-through share price premium	12(b)(i)	-	(352)
Expiration of warrants		-	242,131
Private placement Flow-through commons shares	12(b)(ii)	600,000	30,000
Share issue costs	12(b)(ii)	-	(2,100)
Issuance of warrants	12(b)(ii)	-	(1,077)
Issuance of broker warrants	12(b)(ii)	-	(151)
Flow-through share price premium	12(b)(ii)	-	(15,000)
Shares issued for services	12(b)(iii)	1,900,000	95,000
Cancellation of expired warrants		-	2,202
Cancellation of expired warrants		-	352
Balance at June 30, 2020		**57,475,511**	**$ 7,414,765**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(i) On December 31, 2018 the Company issued 2,000,000 Flow-through common share units at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $100,000. Each unit consists of one Flow-through common share and one half (1/2) common share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.10 for a period of 18 months. The warrants were valued at $2,022 using the Black Scholes valuation model. A Finder fee of $8,000 was paid in cash and 160,000 broker warrants were issued exercisable at $0.10 for 18 months. The broker warrants were valued at $352 using the Black-Scholes valuation pricing model. A Flow-through premium of $57,798 was calculated based on the residual value of flow-through shares (excess of subscription price over closing price multiplied by the 2,000,000 shares subscribed).

(ii) On December 31, 2019 the Company issued 600,000 Flow-through common share units at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $30,000. Each unit consists of one Flow-through common share and one half (1/2) common share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.10 for a period of 18 months. The warrants were valued at $1,077 using the Black Scholes valuation model. Finder fees of $2,100 was paid in cash and 42,000 broker warrants were issued exercisable at $0.10 for 18 months. The broker warrants were valued at $151 using the Black-Scholes valuation pricing model. A Flow-through premium of $15,000 was calculated based on the residual value of the flow-through shares (excess of subscription price over the closing market price multiplied by the 600,000 shares subscribed).

(iii) During the quarter ending March 31, 2020 the Company issued 1,900,000 common shares at $0.05 per share to consultants for services.

(c) Warrants

The following table shows the continuity of warrants for the years presented:

	Warrants
Balance at September 30, 2018	**559,524**
Issuance of warrants with private placement	2,202
Issuance of warrants with private placement	352
Cancellation of expired warrants	(242,131)
Issuance of warrants with private placement	1,077
Issuance of warrants with private placement	151
Cancellation of expired warrants	(2,202)
Cancellation of expired warrants	(352)
Balance at June 30, 2020	**318,621**

The following table reflects the warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2020:

Date issued		Number of Warrants		Fair Value of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Dare
January 15, 2018		2,150,000	$	150,504	$0.15	July 15, 2020
February 12, 20118		3,420,000	$	166,889	$0.15	August 12, 2020
December 31, 2019		300,000		1,077	0.10	June 30, 2021
December 31, 2019		42,000		151	0.10	June 30, 2021
Totals	**$**	**5,912,000**	**$**	**318,621**	**$0.15**	

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The Company follows the fair value method of accounting for warrants using the Black Scholes option pricing model. The fair values of warrants issued were calculated based on the following assumptions:

	Jan 15, 2018	Feb 12, 2018	Dec 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2019
Risk free interest rate	1.72%	1.74%	1.85%	1.69%
Expected volatility	100%	100%	100%	100%
Expected life (in years)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Expected dividend rate	-	-	-	-
Exercise price	$0.15	$0.15	$0.10	$0.10

(d) Stock Options

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan"), which provides that the board of directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with exchange requirements, where applicable, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company options to purchase the Company's shares, provided that the number of the Company's shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at any time. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. Except in specified circumstances, options are not assignable and will terminate if the optionee ceases to be employed by or associated with the Company. The terms of the Plan further provide that the price at which shares may be issued cannot be less than the market price (net of permissible discounts) of the shares when the relevant options were granted.

As at June 30, 2020 the following common share options were held by directors, officers and consultants:

Grant Date	Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Number of Options Exercisable	Black Scholes Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
March 1, 2018	225,000	$0.15	225,000	20,620	-	February 26, 2021
August 21, 2019	1,225,000	$0.125	1,225,000	108,193	-	February 22, 2022
August 21, 2019	300,000	$0.125	300,000	16,313	-	May 16, 2022
December 23, 2019	125,000	$0.15	125,000	5,616	-	February 26, 2023
Totals	**1,875,000**	**$0.15**	**1,875,000**	**150,742**	**-**	

In calculating the fair value of the options, the following underlying assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes calculation:

	Mar 31, 2018	Aug 21, 2019	Dec 23, 2019
Share price	$0.03	$0.03	$0.03
Strike price	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05
Risk free interest rate	1.99%	1.27%	1.65%
Expected volatility	100 %	100 %	100 %
Expected dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected forfeiture rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected life (in years)	5	5	5

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective in managing capital is to maintain the entity's ability to continue as going concern, support the Company's normal operating requirements and to continue the exploration and development of its mineral properties.

The capital of the Company consists of the items in the shareholders' deficit. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the amount of capital in proportion to risk and future development and exploration opportunities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new debts or equity or similar instruments to obtain additional financing.

The Company's over all strategy with respect to capital risk management remained unchanged during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements as at June 30, 2020.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its exposure to a number of different financial risks arising from its operations as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks (commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk through its risk management strategy. The objective of the strategy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting its future financial security and flexibility.

Financial risks are primarily managed and monitored through operating and financing activities and, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments. The financial risks are evaluated regularly with due consideration to changes in the key economic indicators and to up to date market information.

The Company's risk exposure and risk management policies and procedures have not changed.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. The Company may use derivative, financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to manage certain exposures. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on going basis.

Commodity risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company monitors commodity prices as they relate to gold and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main sources of liquidity are its cash. These funds are primarily used to finance working capital, operating expenses, exploration expenditures, capital expenditures, and acquisitions.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities, holding adequate amounts of cash. The current year's budget is planned to be funded and cash and cash equivalents provide additional flexibility for short term timing fluctuations.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current financial instruments expected to be settled in the normal course of operations.

Fair value

The fair value of certain of the Company's financial instruments. including cash, bank overdraft, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, are estimated by management to approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature.

15. LOSS PER SHARE

Net loss per share has been calculated by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The effect of stock options and warrants was anti dilutive and hence, the diluted loss per share equals the basic loss per share.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 13, 2020, the Company announced closing a non-brokered private placement financing consisting of flow-through share units and common share units for aggregate gross proceeds of $587,000.

The Company issued 6,540,000 Common Share Units and 5,200,000 Flow-Through Units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each Flow-Through Unit consists of one common share in the capital of McLaren issued on a flow-through basis pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada) and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each Common Share Unit consists of one common share in the capital of McLaren and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.10 per common share for a period of 18 months from the date of issuance. The Company also announced the granting of 1,550,000 stock options and $50,000 value in shares at $0.05 per share of McLaren to directors and consultants in exchange for services rendered to McLaren.