

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Part 4, subsections 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

As at October 31, 2020 and July 31, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

	October 31, 2020	July 31, 2020
Assets		
Current		
Cash (Note 5)	\$ 1,294,802	\$ 256,949
Restricted cash equivalents (Note 5)	23,000	23,000
Amounts receivable (Note 6)	13,099	21,515
Due from related parties (Note 7b)	-	6,994
Prepaid expenses and advances	87,369	42,220
	1,418,270	350,678
Non-current		
Reclamation deposits	43,489	43,489
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 8)	484,914	466,859
Total assets	\$ 1,946,673	\$ 861,026
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 361,210	\$ 143,686
Equity		
Share capital (Note 9)	30,016,920	29,060,554
Share subscriptions received	30,000	-
Share-based payments reserve (Note 9)	6,912,392	6,641,619
Warrants reserve (Note 9)	6,212,628	5,830,493
Deficit	(41,526,477)	(40,815,326)
Total equity	1,585,463	717,340
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,946,673	\$ 861,026

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 15)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on December 30, 2020

Larry W Reaugh

Director

Norm Tribe

Director

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

	October 31, 2020	October 31, 2019
Expenses		
Administration (Note 10)	\$ 723,244	\$ 344,174
Loss from operations	723,244	344,174
Finance income	(58)	(46)
Foreign exchange loss	(210)	(5)
Government grants received	(11,825)	-
Net income (loss) for the period	711,151	344,123
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency gain on translation of subsidiary	-	(9)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(9)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	711,151	344,132
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.004)	(0.002)
Weighted average shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	182,109,909	177,266,183

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
 For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020 and 2019
 (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

	Number of shares (Note 9)	Share capital (Note 9)	Prepaid share subscriptions	Share-based payments reserve (Note 9)	Warrants reserve (Note 9)	Deficit (Note 9)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 9)	Total equity
Balance, July 31, 2019	176,882,628	\$ 28,625,654	\$ 20,000	\$ 5,588,082	\$ 5,560,119	\$ (41,190,452)	\$ 2,416,859	\$ 1,020,262
Share-based payments	-	-	-	201,045	-	-	-	201,045
Issued pursuant to options exercise	390,000	32,192	-	(11,193)	-	-	-	20,999
Issued pursuant to warrants exercise	374,800	102,255	-	-	(72,232)	-	-	30,023
Prepaid share subscription	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	(20,000)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(344,123)	-	(344,123)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Balance, October 31, 2019	177,647,428	\$ 28,760,101	\$ -	\$ 5,777,934	\$ 5,487,887	\$ (41,534,575)	\$ 2,416,850	\$ 908,197
Share-based payments	-	-	-	882,046	-	-	-	882,046
Issued pursuant to options exercise	330,000	46,362	-	(18,361)	-	-	-	28,001
Issued pursuant to warrants exercise	2,758,800	739,744	-	-	(143,047)	-	-	596,697
Reclassification pursuant to extension of warrant expiry date	-	(485,653)	-	-	485,653	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	719,249	-	719,249
Recognition of net historical foreign exchange gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,413,199)	(2,413,199)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,651)	(3,651)
Balance, July 31, 2020	180,736,228	\$ 29,060,554	\$ -	\$ 6,641,619	\$ 5,830,493	\$ (40,815,326)	\$ -	\$ 717,340
Share-based payments	-	-	-	270,773	-	-	-	270,773
Issued pursuant to private placements	6,645,920	1,329,184	-	-	-	-	-	1,329,184
Cost of share issuance	-	(35,683)	-	-	-	-	-	(35,683)
Warrants issued with private placement	-	(407,572)	-	-	407,572	-	-	-
Issued pursuant to warrants exercise	225,000	70,437	-	-	(25,437)	-	-	45,000
Prepaid share subscription	-	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	(30,000)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(711,151)	-	(711,151)
Balance October 31, 2020	187,607,148	\$ 30,016,921	\$ (30,000)	\$ 6,912,392	\$ 6,212,628	\$ (41,526,477)	\$ -	\$ 1,585,463

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020, and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (711,151)	\$ (344,123)
Add items not affecting cash		
Impairment of mineral properties	-	-
Share-based payments	270,773	201,044
Recognition of net historical foreign exchange gains	-	-
Loss on sale of marketable securities	-	-
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	-
Net changes in non-cash working capital items related to operations:		
Amounts receivable	8,415	(7,573)
Due from related parties	6,994	(1,500)
Prepaid expenses	(45,149)	(24,095)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	217,524	(6,342)
Payable to related parties	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(252,594)	(182,589)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(18,055)	(54,456)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	-
Property cost recoveries	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,055)	(54,456)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Advances to related parties	-	-
Net proceeds from issuance of shares	1,285,607	31,024
Prepaid share subscriptions	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	1,285,607	31,024
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(105)	(51)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,014,853	(206,072)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	279,949	487,132
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,294,802	\$ 281,060

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

American Manganese Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on July 8, 1987, and is a publicly-traded company with its shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange trading under the symbol “AMY”. The Company is principally engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of interests in mineral resource projects in British Columbia, Canada and Arizona, USA. To date, the Company has not generated any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is Unit 2 – 17942 55th Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, V3S 6C8.

These consolidated interim financial statements comprise the financial statements of American Manganese Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Rocher Manganese Inc. (“RMI”), incorporated in the state of Arizona, USA.

The business of exploring and developing mineral resource properties involves a high degree of risk, and there can be no assurance that planned exploration and development programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts shown for capitalized exploration and development costs is dependent on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such properties at a profit. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values of exploration and evaluation interests.

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.

Management estimates that the Company will have adequate funds to meet its corporate, administrative and other obligations during the upcoming July 31, 2021 year-end. The Company has financed its exploration and research and development activities and operations through equity issuances and expects to continue to do so to the extent such instruments are issuable under terms acceptable to the Company and until such time as its operations provide positive cash flows. However, while, the Company has been successful in raising financing in the past, there is no guarantee that it will be able to do so in the future.

If future financing is unavailable, the Company may not be able to meet its ongoing obligations, in which case the realizable value of its assets may decline materially from current estimates and the Company will be required to re-evaluate its plans for expenditures and allocate its resources in a manner that both the Board of Directors and senior management deem to be in Company’s best interest. Such a plan may result in significant deviations from the Company’s original plans for operations and main business purpose. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations (continued)

As of October 31, 2020, and July 31, 2020, the Company reported the following:

	October 31, 2020	July 31, 2020
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ 711,151	\$ 378,786
Deficit	\$ (41,526,477)	\$ (40,815,326)
Working capital	\$ 1,057,060	\$ 206,992

These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. If the going concern assumption is not appropriate for these financial statements, then potentially material adjustments may be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used.

2. Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 30, 2020 and have been prepared in accordance with and in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated interim financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars and were prepared under the historical cost convention, except for share-based payment transactions (Note 9e).

b) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the parent Company's functional currency. Prior to July 31, 2020, the functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, RMI, was the United States dollar ("USD"). The accounts of the subsidiary have been translated to the Canadian dollar in accordance with Note 3(b).

Effective July 31, 2020, the Company has assessed the current functional currency of RMI to be the Canadian dollar. Accordingly, the Company has recognized in income its net cumulative foreign exchange gains, previously reported as a separate component of equity within these consolidated interim financial statements, in relation to the translation of the accounts of RMI to Canadian dollars. See Note 8(c).

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(i) Measurement and recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the recoverability of the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets. These assumptions are changed when conditions exist that indicate the carrying value may be impaired, at which time an impairment loss is recorded. Management is required to review the carrying value of its exploration and evaluation assets for potential impairment.

Evaluating the recoverability during the exploration and evaluation phase requires judgments in determining whether future economic benefits from future exploitation, sale or otherwise are likely. Evaluation may be more complex where activities have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves or resources.

As such, it requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances including, but not limited to, the interpretation of geological, geophysical and seismic data, the Company's financial ability to continue exploration and evaluation activities and the impact of the current and future mining processes for potential reserves.

The determination of historical costs applicable to the carrying value of residual exploration property interests, subsequent to their partial impairment or abandonment, is subject to significant estimation uncertainty.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Significant judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Going Concern

The Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (see Note 1).

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

(ii) Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs

Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic information, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently, to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiary.

a) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiary as described in Note 1. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated interim financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

b) Foreign currency

Items included in the interim financial statements of each consolidated entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of an entity are recognized in the consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss.

Assets and liabilities of the subsidiary with a functional currency in US dollars are translated at the period end rates of exchange, and the results of its operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in other comprehensive income and cumulatively within accumulated other comprehensive income.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash with original maturities of three months or less.

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Reclamation deposits

The Company maintains cash deposits, as required by regulatory bodies, as assurance for the funding of decommissioning costs. These funds are restricted to that purpose and are not available to the Company until the reclamation obligations have been fulfilled, and are therefore classified as long-term assets.

e) Research and development

Expenditures on research activities undertaken to develop a hydrometallurgical process to recycle lithium-ion battery cathode materials and extract high purity lithium, nickel, cobalt, and manganese are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures, including all costs incurred to apply for and receive patents, are expensed in the period incurred unless the technology or project meets certain strict accounting criteria for deferral and amortization. No development expenditures have met the criteria for deferral to date.

f) Government assistance

The Company is in receipt of funding from the National Research Council of Canadian Industrial Research Assistance Program ("NRC-IRAP") to continue the research and development of its hydrometallurgical process. Funds received under the NRC-IRAP program are credited to research and development expenses in the consolidated interim statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company is eligible for a refundable tax credit related to eligible exploration expenditures conducted in certain regions of British Columbia. The refundable mining exploration tax credits are recorded as government assistance against exploration and evaluation assets at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received.

g) Exploration and evaluation assets

General exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to acquiring the legal right to explore are charged to the consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss as incurred.

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets relate to mineral rights acquired and exploration and evaluation expenditures capitalized in respect of projects that are at the exploration/pre-development stage, which are incurred subsequent to the acquisition of the legal right to explore.

No amortization charge is recognized in respect of exploration and evaluation assets. These assets are transferred to mine development when they are determined to meet certain technical feasibility and commercial viability thresholds as determined by management.

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures in the relevant area of interest comprise costs which are directly attributable to:

- Drilling and related costs;
- Professional / technical fees;
- Surveying, geological and geotechnical;
- Land maintenance;
- Sampling and storage; and
- Mineral claims and permits.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures related to an area of interest where the Company has tenure are initially capitalized as incurred and are recorded at cost less impairment.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures also include the costs incurred in acquiring mineral rights, the entry premiums paid to gain access to areas of interest and amounts payable to third parties to acquire interests in existing projects. Capitalized costs, including general and administrative costs, are only allocated to the extent that those costs can be related directly to operations activities in the relevant area of interest.

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are assessed during each financial reporting period for impairment if facts and circumstances indicate that impairment may exist under IFRS 6 or IAS 36. In circumstances where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to that property are written off in the period.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated at the end of each reporting period by management for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit ("CGU"), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows

from other assets or group of assets, where the recoverable amount of the CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments to the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses for assets with a finite useful life, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive loss.

i) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences;
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

AMERICAN MANGANESE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of an asset to be recovered.

Flow-through shares are accounted for as compound instruments comprising liability and equity components upon issuance, with any premium received that can be reasonably determined being attributed to the tax benefit provided and considered a liability. Upon qualifying expenditures being incurred, this liability is reversed and recognized in income, and any deferred tax liability in respect to the amounts renounced to investors is recorded. Costs related to the liability component are also charged to profit or loss.

The Company estimates the value of the liability component using the residual method, whereby the quoted price of the Company's non-flow-through shares issued is compared to the price investors paid for the flow-through shares and any difference forms the premium amount.

j) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders (numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. The denominator is calculated by adjusting the shares issued at the beginning of the period by the change in the number of shares issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted loss per share would be calculated by adjusting the earnings and number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating loss per share. All options and warrants are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

k) Segmented reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's President and CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable segment under two geographic regions, being Canada and the United States ("USA"). Refer to Note 13.

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

l) Share-based payments

The Company has an equity settled share purchase stock option plan that is described in Note 9. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued at the grant date using the Black-Scholes pricing model, and are expensed over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specific vesting conditions are satisfied. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period.

Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to share-based payments reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital.

The fair values of share-based payments are determined using an estimated forfeiture rate. Compensation ultimately recognized is revised in subsequent periods to reflect final grant amounts.

m) Decommissioning liabilities

The Company records a liability for the reclamation of its exploration and evaluation interests based on the best estimate of costs for site closure and reclamation activities that the Company is legally or constructively required to remediate, and the liability is recognized at the time the environmental disturbance occurs. The resulting costs are capitalized to the corresponding asset. The fair value of the provision for closure and reclamation liabilities is estimated using expected cash flows, based on engineering and environmental reports prepared by third party industry specialists, discounted at a pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The capitalized amount is amortized on the same basis as the related asset. The liability is adjusted for accretion of the discounted obligation and any changes in the amount or timing of the underlying future cash flows. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of the amount and timing of future site closure and reclamation cash flows. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually.

n) Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issuance costs. Shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at the quoted price on the date the agreement to issue the shares was reached.

o) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. On initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless specifically indicated otherwise)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company's financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Account	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Amounts receivable (excluding sales tax receivable)	Amortized cost
Due from related parties	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Reclamation deposits	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Payable to related parties	Amortized cost

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance using the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model on financial assets classified as amortized cost. The Company has elected to use the simplified approach for measuring ECL by using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all amounts recoverable. Under this model, impairment provisions are based on credit risk characteristics and days past due. When there is no reasonable expectation of collection, financial assets classified as amortized cost are written off. Indications of credit risk arise based on failure to pay and other factors. Should objective events occur after an impairment loss is recognized, a reversal of impairment is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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Notes to the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

p) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in the statement of comprehensive loss.

q) Share purchase warrants

The Company has adopted the Black Scholes Valuation model with respect to the measurement of warrants issued as private placement units. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair values. The fair value attributed to the warrants is credited to warrants reserve. When warrants are exercised, the value is transferred from warrants reserve to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the related amount remains in warrants reserve.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting standards adopted during the current year

- IFRS 16, Leases

The Company has adopted the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases (“IFRS 16”) as of July 1, 2019. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases. The details of the new accounting policy and the impact of the policy change are described below.

At inception of a contract, the Company must assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company must assess whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the term of the contract and if it has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of a given lease.

Right-of-use asset

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made and any initial direct costs incurred at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. They are

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4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Accounting standards adopted during the current year (continued)

subsequently amortized from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, right-of-use assets may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of lease liabilities.

Lease liability

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee; the exercise price under any purchase option that the Company would be reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in any optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for any early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early. The Company has elected to exclude non-lease components related to premises leases in the determination of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash at banks and on hand. Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

The Company has \$23,000 invested in a guaranteed investment certificate, held as collateral for a Company credit card and classified as a restricted cash equivalent.

6. Amounts Receivable and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Amounts receivable are all current and include the following:

	October 31, 2020		July 31, 2020
Trade receivable	\$ -	\$	-
GST receivable	13,099		21,251
	<u>\$ 13,099</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>21,251</u>

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6. Amounts Receivable and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities (continued)

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include the following:

	<u>October 31, 2020</u>	<u>July 31, 2020</u>
Trade payables	\$ 361,210	\$ 109,426
Payroll amounts	-	34,260
	<u>\$ 361,210</u>	<u>\$ 45,092</u>

7. Related Party Transactions

a) Investment in subsidiaries

The wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has been incorporated in the USA and is included in these consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Note 1.

b) Transactions with related parties

At October 31, 2020, \$nil (July 31, 2020 - \$6,994 payable) was receivable from the CEO of the Company for advances for business expenses. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

c) Compensation of key management personnel

Total compensation expense for key management personnel and the composition thereof, is as follows:

	<u>October 31, 2020</u>	<u>July 31, 2020</u>
Short-term benefits	\$ 94,569	\$ 355,000
Share based compensation	8,931	238,211
	<u>\$ 103,500</u>	<u>\$ 593,211</u>

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8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Rocher Deboule Property, British Columbia	Balance July 31, 2019	Expenditures	Translation adjustments	Balance July 31, 2020	Expenditures	Translation adjustments	Balance July 31, 2020
Acquisition and staking	\$ 164,452	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164,898	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164,898
Assays & analysis	73,767	-	-	73,767	-	-	73,767
Camp & supplies	59,504	-	-	59,504	-	-	59,504
Drilling	146,826	-	-	146,826	-	-	146,826
Geological and geophysical	585,353	-	-	624,082	15,000	-	639,082
Travel and accommodation	21,197	-	-	28,197	3,055	-	31,252
Freight and transport	97,638	-	-	97,638	-	-	97,638
Mineral property option	(24,500)	-	-	(24,500)	-	-	(24,500)
BC Mining Exploration Tax Credit	(288,007)	-	-	(288,007)	-	-	(288,007)
Impairment	(532,000)	-	-	(532,000)	-	-	(532,000)
	\$ 304,230	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,405	\$ 18,055	\$ -	\$ 368,459
Lonnie property							
British Columbia							
Acquisition and staking	\$ 54,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,121
Assays & analysis	4,528	-	-	4,528	-	-	4,528
Drilling	60,073	-	-	60,073	-	-	60,073
Geological and geophysical	82,025	-	-	82,025	-	-	82,025
Travel and accommodation	186	-	-	186	-	-	186
Mineral property option	(56,000)	-	-	(56,000)	-	-	(56,000)
BC Mining Exploration Tax Credit	(28,480)	-	-	(28,480)	-	-	(28,480)
	\$ 116,453	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,453	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,453
Artillery Peak property							
Arizona							
Acquisition and staking	\$ 3,226,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,226,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,226,449
Assays & analysis	417,870	-	-	417,870	-	-	417,870
Drilling	3,125,410	-	-	3,125,410	-	-	3,125,410
Equipment and rentals	11,860	-	-	11,860	-	-	11,860
Geological and geophysical	4,851,642	-	-	4,851,642	-	-	4,851,642
Travel and accommodation	231,495	-	-	231,495	-	-	231,495
Property maintenance	40,781	-	-	40,781	-	-	40,781
Other fieldwork	4,694	-	-	4,694	-	-	4,694
Impairment	(11,910,200)	-	-	(11,910,200)	-	-	(11,910,200)
	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
Total	\$ 420,684	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,859	\$ 18,055	\$ -	\$ 484,913

a) Rocher Deboule property, British Columbia

The Rocher Deboule property consists of mineral claims covering approximately 1,016 hectares near New Hazelton, British Columbia. The Company initially acquired four staked claims consisting of 1,325 hectares in May 2011, and expanded the area of the property through additional staking. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Rocher Deboule property. During the year ended July 31, 2016 the Company allowed 31 of the 33 claims to expire and wrote off estimated costs of \$532,000 incurred in respect to the claims dropped.

In November 2017 the Company entered into an option agreement with New World Cobalt Limited, formerly Liaz Pty Ltd ('Liaz'), an Australian public company, which has since been acquired by Longford Resources Limited ('LRL'), whereby Liaz may earn a 60% interest in the Rocher Deboule property. Consideration will consist of an initial payment of \$10,000 (received), an additional payment of \$5,000 or 50,000 shares of LRL (shares received); completion of exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 over four years; and \$10,000 cash plus \$5,000 cash or 50,000 shares of LRL each subsequent year until the 60% interest has been fully earned, of which \$10,000 was also received during the 2018 fiscal year. In November 2018, Liaz withdrew from the option agreement.

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8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

b) Lonnie property, British Columbia

The Lonnie property is a niobium exploration property which covers approximately 674 hectares in the Omineca mining division of British Columbia. The Company initially staked mineral claims covering an area of approximately 692 hectares. In October 2007, the Company acquired additional claims covering approximately 1,788 hectares at a cost of \$10,000 and 100,000 shares of the Company. The Company owns a 100% interest in the property.

c) Artillery Peak project, Arizona, USA

The Artillery Peak project includes 31 unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 620 acres, and is prospective for manganese.

During the year ended July 31, 2015 the Company decided to suspend conventional exploration on the Artillery Peak Property and wrote off a total of \$5,977,294 in deferred costs. The residual balance was based on an estimate of the cumulative hydrometallurgical and related exploration costs incurred in connection with the patented technologies which have since been further developed by the Company.

These technologies are related in part to the recovery of manganese and accordingly, in the view of management, provided the potential to positively impact the future exploration and development of the Artillery Peak project. Current costs specifically related to the research and development process in respect to these technologies are being expensed as incurred as disclosed at Note 10.

Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated May 31, 2007, the Company purchased 90 unpatented lode claims (of which it currently retains 13) from Primus Resources, L.C. for \$96,000 USD and 1,000,000 common shares of the Company. The purchase agreement also provides for a 2% NSR royalty in favour of the vendors. The Company has the right to repurchase 1% of the NSR for \$2,000,000 USD.

At July 31, 2019, the Company elected to write off the balance of the remaining costs down to a nominal amount on the basis that there had been an extended period of limited direct exploration activity.

The Artillery Peak project comprises the main asset of RMI. In previous years the Company recognized net foreign currency gains largely related to the translation of historic deferred costs incurred on the project in US dollars, to Canadian dollars, amounts which were included in accumulated other comprehensive income. During the comparative year, such costs were written off, while in the current year, with the change in RMI's functional currency to Canadian dollars, the related historical currency gains have been included in income.

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9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves

a) Authorized capital

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common voting shares without nominal or par value.

9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves (continued)

b) Issued shares

During the year ended July 31, 2019, 720,000 share purchase options with an exercise prices ranging from \$0.05 to \$0.15 per option were exercised for proceeds of \$29,554. These options were originally valued at \$22,462 using the Black Scholes Valuation Model and the value of these options was reclassified from the share-based payments reserve to share capital upon exercise.

During the year ended July 31, 2020, 3,133,600 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.05 per option were exercised for proceeds of \$626,720. These warrants were originally valued at \$215,279 using the Black Scholes Valuation Model and the value of these warrants was reclassified from the warrants reserve to share capital upon exercise.

During the period ended October 31, 2020, 225,000 share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.20 per warrant were exercised for proceeds of \$45,000. These warrants were originally valued at \$25,437 using Black Scholes Valuation Model and the value of these warrants was reclassified from the warrants reserve to share capital upon exercise.

c) Issued warrants

Changes in the Company's share purchase warrants during the periods ended October 31, 2020 and July 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding at July 31, 2019	35,569,249	0.23
Issued	(3,133,600)	0.20
Cancelled	(6,835,190)	0.20
Balance outstanding at July 31, 2020	25,600,459	0.25
Granted	6,645,920	0.30
Issued	(225,000)	0.20
Balance outstanding at October 31, 2020	32,021,379	0.26

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9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves (continued)

c) Issued warrants (continued)

As at October 31, 2020, the following common share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Expiry Date	Number of warrants	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
December 4, 2020	3,382,999	0.20	0.09
December 27, 2020	400,000	0.30	0.16
January 11, 2021	778,334	0.20	0.20
February 13, 2021 ^(b)	3,782,000	0.30	0.29
March 3, 2021 ^{(a)(b)}	4,654,487	0.30	0.34
March 29, 2021	2,334,733	0.20	0.41
May 3, 2021	3,662,159	0.20	0.50
June 21, 2021 ^(b)	2,218,500	0.25	0.64
June 29, 2021 ^(b)	2,903,026	0.25	0.66
August 16, 2021 ^(b)	30,555	0.25	0.79
November 1, 2021 ^{(b)(c)}	650,222	0.25	1.00
December 1, 2021 ^{(b)(c)}	578,444	0.25	1.08
October 2, 2022	3,784,252	0.30	1.92
October 30, 2022	2,861,668	0.30	2.00
	32,021,379		0.74

(a) 100,000 warrants were cancelled in February 2019 as part of the cancellation of 100,000 units issued pursuant to the February and March 2018 private placement due to the non-receipt of \$24,000 proceeds.

(b) During the year ended July 31, 2020, the expiry dates of these options were extended by one year. The values of these warrants were recalculated using the Black Scholes Valuation Model at the dates of extension and a total value of \$485,653 was reallocated from share capital to the warrants reserve.

(c) See Note 15.

The fair values of warrants issued pursuant to private placements were estimated using the Black Scholes Valuation Model with the following assumptions used:

	2021	2019
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	78.17%	84.57% - 87.98%
Risk-free interest rate	0.23%	1.55% - 2.12%
Expected lives (years)	2.00	2.00
Issue date fair value	\$0.0613	\$0.0393 - \$0.0534

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9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves (continued)

d) Broker warrants

Changes in the Company's broker warrants for years ended July 31, 2020 and year ended July 31, 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding at July 31, 2019	26,578	0.25
Expired	(26,578)	0.25
Balance outstanding at July 31, 2020	-	-
Balance outstanding at October 31, 2020	-	-

e) Share-based payments

In November 2016, the Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, under the rules of the TSX-V pursuant to which it is authorized to grant stock options to executive officers, directors, employees and consultants, enabling them to acquire up to 27,148,600 shares of the Company. Under the stock option plan, the option exercise price of any option granted shall not be less than the discounted market price of the Company's common shares. If options are granted within 90 days of a distribution by prospectus, the minimum exercise price per share is the greater of the discounted market price and the share price paid by investors pursuant to the distribution. For the purposes of the stock option plan, the discounted market price is calculated in accordance with the policies of the TSX-V at the time of the grant of the options.

The options may be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest 25% on the date of grant and 25% every 6 months thereafter for 18 months. No individual may hold options to purchase common shares of the Company exceeding 5% of the total number of common shares outstanding. Pursuant to the policies of the TSX-V, shares issued upon the exercise of options are restricted from trading during the 4-month period subsequent to the exercise of options.

In June 2018 the Company entered into a stock option agreement granting 6,750,000 common share purchase options exercisable at a price of \$0.24 per share.

In July 2018, the Company entered into a stock option agreement granting 500,000 common share purchase options exercisable at a price of \$0.24 per share.

In August 2019, the Company entered into a stock option agreement granting 5,880,000 common share purchase options exercisable at a price of \$0.21 per share.

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9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves (continued)

e) Share-based payments (continued)

The fair value of each option granted is estimated at the time of the grant using Black Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions for grants as follows:

	2020	2019
Dividend yield	0%	-
Expected volatility	198.05%	-
Risk-free interest rate	1.35%	-
Expected lives	5.00	-
Grant date fair value	\$ 0.1848	\$ -

Stock option transactions for the period ended October 31, 2020 and year ended July 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance outstanding as at July 31, 2019	15,790,000	\$ 0.16
Granted	5,880,000	\$ 0.21
Exercised	(720,000)	\$ 0.07
Balance outstanding as at July 31, 2020	20,950,000	\$ 0.18
Granted	-	\$ -
Exercised	-	\$ -
Balance outstanding as at October 31, 2020	20,950,000	\$ 0.18

As at October 31, 2020, the following stock options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of options	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
April 12, 2021	4,350,000	\$ 0.05	0.45
October 26, 2021	2,870,000	\$ 0.15	0.99
December 20, 2021	600,000	\$ 0.24	1.14
June 8, 2023	6,750,000	\$ 0.24	2.60
July 5, 2023	500,000	\$ 0.24	2.68
August 2, 2024	5,880,000	\$ 0.21	3.76
	20,950,000		2.22

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9. Share Capital, Share-Based Payments and Reserves (continued)

f) Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognize the fair value of share options granted to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. When options are subsequently exercised, the fair value of such options in share-based payments reserve is credited to share capital.

g) Warrants reserve

The warrants reserve is used to recognize the fair value of warrants issued. When warrants are subsequently exercised, the fair value of such warrants in warrants reserve is credited to share capital.

h) Dilutive common shares

For the period ended October 31, 2020, potentially dilutive common shares relating to share purchase warrants and options outstanding totalling 32,021,379 and 20,950,000 respectively (July 31, 2020 – 25,600,459 and 20,950,000), were not included in the computation of loss per share as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

10. Expenses by Nature

General and administration expenses for the three-month period ended October 31, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Bank charges and interest	\$ 726	\$ 1,020
Consulting fees	34,268	21,000
Filing agent and transfer fees	2,088	1,673
Insurance	3,566	3,125
Management fees	673	993
Office and miscellaneous	14,550	38,185
Office rent and property taxes	2,715	2,715
Professional fees	7,963	2,412
Research and development	257,016	-
Shareholder communications	56,393	13,550
Share-based payments	270,773	201,044
Telephone	989	1,322
Travel	(544)	4,907
Wages and benefits	72,069	52,229
Total	\$ 723,244	\$ 344,174

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11. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

a) Financial assets and liabilities by category

The Company classifies its cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable (excluding sales tax receivable), due from related parties and reclamation deposits as financial assets measured at amortized costs and its marketable securities as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and payable to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

As of October 31, 2020, the statement of financial position carrying amounts of these financial instruments closely approximate their fair values, except for accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and payable to related parties where the fair value may be less than carrying amounts due to liquidity risks.

b) Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices, as appropriate, in the most advantageous market for that instrument to which the Company has immediate access. Where quoted market prices are not available, the Company uses the closing price of the most recent transaction for that instrument. In the absence of an active market, fair values are determined based on prevailing market rates for instruments with similar characteristics. The fair value of current financial instruments approximates their carrying values as long as they are short term in nature or bear interest at market rates.

c) Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments that are held at fair value are categorized based on a valuation hierarchy which is determined by the valuation methodology utilized:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are valued using a market approach based upon unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in an active market obtained from securities exchanges.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the periods ended October 31, 2020 and July 31, 2020.

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11. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	Fair value at October 31, 2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Cash	1,294,802	-	-
Restricted cash equivalents	23,000	-	-
	<u>1,317,802</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value at July 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets			
Cash	256,949	-	-
Restricted cash equivalents	23,000	-	-
	<u>279,949</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

d) Financial risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in response to the Company's activities. Management regularly monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to various risks such as interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and liquidity risks. To manage these risks, management determines what activities must be undertaken to minimize potential exposure to risks. The objectives of the Company in managing risks are as follows:

- Maintaining sound financial condition;
- Financing operations; and
- Ensuring liquidity to all operations.

There have been no changes in risks that have arisen or how the Company manages those risks during the periods ended October 31, 2020 and July 31, 2020.

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11. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

d) Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from the interest received on cash and cash equivalents, which is invested on a short-term basis to enable adequate liquidity for payment of operational and capital expenditures.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and cash equivalents, reclamation deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US dollars. As at October 31, 2020, total net monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars amounted to a net asset of \$52,989 (\$40,761 USD). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would affect net loss and comprehensive loss by less than \$5,298 with all other variables remaining constant.

(iii) Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are dependent on the price of manganese and the outlook for this mineral. Market prices for these metals historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside the Company's control, including but not limited to, levels of worldwide production short term changes in supply and demand, industrial and retail demand, as well as certain other factors related specifically to manganese. If manganese prices decline for a prolonged period below the cost of production, it may not be economically feasible to continue towards production.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss if counterparties do not fulfill their contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and short-term investment as these financial instruments are held with major Canadian and international banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining cash and cash equivalents. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flow to ensure there is capital to meet short term and long-term obligations. As disclosed in Note 1, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on many factors. The Company's cash and cash equivalents is primarily invested in bank accounts and guaranteed investment certificates which are cashable on demand.

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12. Capital Management

The Company classifies its share capital, share-based payments reserve and warrants reserve as capital, which at October 31, 2020 totalled \$43,111,940 (July 31, 2020 - \$41,532,666). When managing capital, the Company's objectives are to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish qualitative 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 properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. 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 appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the periods ended October 31, 2020 and July 31, 2020. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

13. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one segment – the exploration for and development of mineral property interests. Geographic information for the Company is as follows:

	October 31, 2020		July 31, 2020	
	Canada	USA	Canada	USA
Current assets	\$ 1,393,122	\$ 25,148	\$ 345,472	\$ 5,206
Non-current assets	498,913	29,490	480,858	29,490
Total assets	\$ 1,892,035	\$ 54,638	\$ 826,330	\$ 34,696
Current liabilities	\$ 361,210	\$ -	\$ 143,686	\$ -
Total liabilities	\$ 361,210	\$ -	\$ 143,686	\$ -

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14. Income Taxes

The income tax provision differs from income taxes, which would result from applying the expected tax rate to net loss before income taxes. The difference between the expected income tax expense and the actual income tax provision are summarized as follows:

	2020		2019	
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$	375,126	\$	(8,054,671)
Statutory income tax rate		27.00%		27.00%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)		101,284		(2,174,761)
Differences resulting from:				
Deductible and non-deductible items		(374,666)		1,528,629
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized		273,382		646,132
Provision for income taxes	\$	-	\$	-

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets at July 31, 2020 and 2019 are comprised of the following:

	July 31, 2020		July 31, 2019	
Deferred income tax assets - Canada				
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$	5,249,340	\$	4,983,930
Fixed assets		1,943		1,943
Financing costs		25,241		40,779
Exploration and evaluation assets		814,230		816,562
Capital loss carryforwards		295		282
		6,091,049		5,843,496
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(6,091,049)		(5,843,496)
Net deferred tax asset	\$	-	\$	-

	July 31, 2020		July 31, 2019	
Deferred income tax assets – US				
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$	201,960	\$	194,130
Exploration and evaluation assets		3,451,226		3,383,661
		3,653,186		3,577,791
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(3,653,186)		(3,577,791)
Net deferred tax asset	\$	-	\$	-

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14. Taxes (continued)

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$19,442,000 which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

2026	\$	96,000
2027		266,000
2028		940,000
2029		1,008,000
2030		1,031,000
2031		2,620,000
2032		4,349,000
2033		1,422,000
2034		555,000
2035		376,000
2036		188,000
2037		1,447,000
2038		1,773,000
2039		2,388,000
2040		983,000
Total	\$	19,442,000

The Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$748,000 which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for US tax purposes:

2027	\$	6,000
2028		40,000
2029		74,000
2030		72,000
2031		209,000
2032		149,000
2033		75,000
2034		32,000
2035		19,000
2036		18,000
2037		15,000
2038		5,000
2039		5,000
2040		29,000
Total	\$	748,000

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized because at this stage of the Company's development, it is not determinable that taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize such deferred income tax assets.

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15. Subsequent Events

In November 2020, United States Defense Logistics Agency granted \$235,323 USD to the Company for research, assessment and evaluation work to be performed by the Company concerning its patented process for the recovery of electrolytic manganese metal from low-grade manganese ores.

In December 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 521,000 flow-through units at \$0.24 per unit for gross proceeds of \$125,040. Each flow-through unit consists of one flow-through common share of AMY and one warrant. Each warrant will be exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.30 per common share for a period of two years from the warrant's issuance date.

Subsequent to October 31, 2020, 1,350,000 share purchase options with an exercise price of \$0.05 were exercised for proceeds of \$67,500.