PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

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PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

		2020		2019
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	$	215,896	$	61,465
Investments in Marketable Securities		32		64
Prepaid Expense		17,794		3,361
Prepaid Royalty Expenses		20,000		-
Total Current Assets		**253,722**		**64,890**
Property and Equipment				
Land		15,000		15,000
Building		65,000		65,000
Building Improvements		7,500		7,500
Machinery and Equipment		47,046		47,046
Furniture and Fixtures		4,950		4,950
Total Property and Equipment		**139,496**		**139,496**
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		58,468		52,916
Net Property and Equipment		**81,028**		**86,580**
Other Assets				
Investments in Mineral Rights		275,400		-
Goodwill		177,514		177,514
Mineral Property Rights		156,000		81,000
BLM Bond		-		4,060
Total Other Assets		**608,914**		**262,574**
Total Assets	**$**	**943,664**	**$**	**414,044**

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

		2020		2019
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	$	138,853	$	51,008
Insurance Note Payable		8,627		-
Loans Payable, Related Party		24,715		22,915
Convertible Notes Payable		510,000		-
Total Current Liabilities		**682,195**		**73,923**
Total Liabilities		**682,195**		**73,923**
Stockholders' Equity				
Common Stock ($0.0001 Par Value; 500,000,000 Shares Authorized; 284,638,119 and 259,838,119 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively)		28,464		25,984
Additional Paid-In Capital		13,655,238		13,283,718
Accumulated Deficit		(13,422,233)		(12,969,581)
Total Stockholders' Equity		**261,469**		**340,121**
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**$**	**943,664**	**$**	**414,044**

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

	2020	2019
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Operating Expenses		
Mining and Exploration Costs	101,397	66,213
Professional Fees	194,515	200,326
General and Administrative	42,748	211,721
Depreciation	3,907	4,936
Total Operating Expenses	**342,567**	**483,196**
Loss from Operations	**(342,567)**	**(483,196)**
Other Income (Expenses)		
Other Income (Expenses)	(5)	200
Interest Expense	(3,374)	(2,613)
Total Other Expenses	**(3,379)**	**(2,413)**
Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes	**(345,946)**	**(485,609)**
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-
Net Loss	**$ (345,946)**	**$ (485,609)**

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

	Common Stock $0.0001 Par Value			Additional		Accumulated		Total Stockholders'
	Shares		Amount		Paid-In Capital		Deficit		Equity
Balance, January 1, 2019	223,558,150	$	22,356	$	12,812,568	$	(12,483,972)	$	350,952
Common Stock Issued for Services	6,234,989		623		83,651		-		84,275
Common Stock Issued to Retire Convertible Notes Plus Accrued Interest	1,644,980		164		33,770		-		33,934
Debt Discounts as a Result of Beneficial Conversion	-		-		1,569		-		1,569
Common Stock Subscribed for Cash	28,400,000		2,840		352,160		-		355,000
Net Loss for the Nine Months Ended Septemter 30, 2019	-		-		-		(485,609)		(485,609)
Balance, September 30, 2019	**259,838,119**	**$**	**25,984**	**$**	**13,283,718**	**$**	**(12,969,581)**	**$**	**340,121**
Balance, January 1, 2020	282,438,119	$	28,244	$	13,624,458	$	(13,076,287)	$	576,415
Common Stock Issued for Services	1,900,000		190		18,810		-		19,000
Cash Proceeds from the Exercise of 300,000 Redeemable Warrants	300,000		30		11,970		-		12,000
Net Loss for the Nine Months Ended Septemter 30, 2020	-		-		-		(345,946)		(345,946)
Balance, September 30, 2020	**284,638,119**	**$**	**28,464**	**$**	**13,655,238**	**$**	**(13,422,233)**	**$**	**261,469**

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

PERSHING RESOURCES COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 AND 2019

		2020		2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net Loss	$	(345,946)	$	(485,609)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:				
Depreciation		3,907		4,936
Shares of Common Stock Issued for Services Rendered		19,000		84,275
Amortization of Debt Discount Interest Expense		-		2,613
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Prepaid Expense		(13,734)		(3,362)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses		55,009		(1,193)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		**(281,764)**		**(398,340)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Purchases of Mineral Property Rights		(75,000)		-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		**(75,000)**		**-**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock		-		355,000
Cash Proceeds from the Exercise of 300,000 Redeemable Warrants		12,000		-
Proceeds from Convertible Debt		510,000		-
Proceeds from Loans Payable, Related Party		1,800		-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		**523,800**		**355,000**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash		**167,036**		**(43,340)**
Cash - Beginning of Period		48,860		104,805
Cash - End of Period	**$**	**215,896**	**$**	**61,465**
Supplemental Disclosures:				
Cash Paid for Interest	$	736	$	-
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	$	-	$	-
Summary of Noncash Activities:				
Common Stock Issued for Services	$	19,000	$	84,275

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Organization

Pershing Resources Company, Inc., formerly named Xenolix, Technologies, Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on August 26, 1996. The Company is a gold and precious metals exploration company pursuing exploration and development opportunities primarily in Nevada. None of the Company's properties contain proven and probable reserves, and all of the Company's activities on all of its properties are exploratory in nature.

On May 14, 2015, the Company acquired its wholly owned subsidiary, Simple Recovery, Inc. ("Simple Recovery"), through the issuance of 2 million shares of the Company's Common Stock.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates, among other things, the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable period of time. The Company had incurred a net loss of $345,946 and $485,609 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, had incurred a total accumulated deficit of $13,422,233 as of September 30, 2020 and requires additional capital for its contemplated business and exploration activities to take place. The Company plans to raise additional capital to carry out its business plan. The Company's ability to raise additional capital through future equity and debt securities issuances is unknown. Obtaining additional financing, the successful development of the Company's contemplated plan of operations, and its transition, ultimately, to profitable operations are necessary for the Company to continue business. In addition, the continued spread of COVID-19 and its impact on market conditions may limit the Company's ability to raise additional capital through equity and debt securities issuances. The ability to successfully resolve these factors raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements of the Company do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of the uncertainties.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Company, intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The Company applies the guidance of Topic 810 "Consolidation" of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") to determine whether and how to consolidate another entity. Pursuant to ASC 810-10-15-10 all majority-owned subsidiaries—all entities in which a parent has a controlling financial interest—shall be consolidated except when control does not rest with the parent. Pursuant to ASC 810-10-15-8, the usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority voting interest, and, therefore, as a general rule ownership by one reporting entity, directly or indirectly, of more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting shares of another entity is a condition pointing toward consolidation. The power to control may also exist with a lesser percentage of ownership, for example, by contract, lease, agreement with other stockholders, or by court decree.

All adjustments (consisting of normal recurring items) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 have been included.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet, and revenues and expenses for the period then ended. Actual results may differ significantly from those estimates. Significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, the useful life of property and equipment, the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, including valuation allowance, amounts and timing of closure obligations, the assumptions used to calculate fair value of stock-based compensation, capitalized mineral rights, asset valuations, and the fair value of Common Stock issued.

Reclassification

The Company has reclassified certain amounts in the 2019 consolidated financial statements to comply with the 2020 presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of nine months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. The Company places its cash with a high credit quality financial institution. The Company's accounts at this institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to $250,000. To reduce its risk associated with bank balances exceeding the FDIC insurance limit on interest bearing accounts, the Company evaluates at least annually the rating of the financial institution in which it holds deposits. The Company held no cash equivalents on September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" ("ASC 820"), for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC 820 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied to existing generally accepted accounting principles that requires the use of fair value measurements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. The adoption of ASC 820 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or operating results, but did expand certain disclosures.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

These inputs are prioritized below:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the use of the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The Company analyzes all financial instruments with features of both liabilities and equity under the Financial Accounting Standard Board's ("FASB") accounting standard for such instruments. Under this standard, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses, investments in marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their estimated fair market values based on the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of the loans and note payable at September 30, 2020 and 2019 approximate their respective fair values based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company's investment in marketable securities is held for an indefinite period and thus is classified as available for sale.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. The cost of repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred; major replacements and improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired, or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are included in income in the year of disposition. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets, generally one to thirty-nine years. For the six months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, depreciation expense was $3,907 and $4,936, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized but tested annually for impairment or whenever events or changes in circumstances would make it more likely than not that an impairment may have occurred. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized. There was no impairment of goodwill recognized for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Mineral Property Acquisition and Exploration Costs

Costs of lease, exploration, carrying and retaining unproven mineral lease properties are expensed as incurred. The Company expenses all mineral exploration costs as incurred as it is still in the exploration stage. If the Company identifies proven and probable reserves in its investigation of its properties and upon development of a plan for operating a mine, it would enter the development stage and capitalize future costs until production is established. When a property reaches the production stage, the related capitalized costs are amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the proven and probable reserves. If in the future the Company has capitalized mineral properties, these properties will be periodically assessed for impairment. To date, the Company has not established the commercial feasibility of any exploration prospects; therefore, all exploration costs are being expensed.

ASC 930-805, "Extractive Activities-Mining: Business Combinations" ("ASC 930-805"), states that mineral rights consist of the legal right to explore, extract, and retain at least a portion of the benefits from mineral deposits. Mining assets include mineral rights. Acquired mineral rights are considered tangible assets under ASC 930-805. ASC 930-805 requires that mineral rights be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. As a result, the direct costs to acquire mineral rights are initially capitalized as intangible assets. Mineral rights include costs associated with acquiring patented and unpatented mining claims.

ASC 930-805-30-1 and 30-2 provides that in fair valuing mineral assets, an acquirer should take into account both:

- The value beyond proven and probable reserves ("VBPP") to the extent that a market participant would include VBPP in determining the fair value of the assets.
- The effects of anticipated fluctuations in the future market price of minerals in a manner that is consistent with the expectations of market participants.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets according to the ASC 360, “Property, Plant and Equipment”. The Company continually monitors events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying amounts of long-lived assets, including mineral rights, may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets in the exploration stage are monitored for impairment based on factors such as the Company’s continued right to explore the area, exploration reports, assays, technical reports, drill results and the Company’s continued plans to fund exploration programs on the property, and whether sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the mineral property cost carried forward as an asset will not be fully recovered. The tests for long-lived assets in the exploration stage are monitored for impairment based on factors such as current market value of the long-lived assets and results of exploration, future asset utilization, business climate, mineral prices and future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the related assets.

Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated future net undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. When necessary, impaired assets are written down to estimated fair value based on the best information available. Estimated fair value is generally based on either appraised value or measured by discounting estimated future cash flows. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate discounted future cash flows. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from such estimates.

In summary, we evaluate the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets, including mineral rights, whenever new information is obtained indicating that production or further exploration will not likely occur or may be reduced in the future, thus affecting the future recoverability of the properties. If the recoverability test is not met, then the Company recognizes an impairment loss when the current market value of the long-lived assets is less than the carrying amount of the asset. The Company did not record any impairment of its long-lived assets in September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations (“ARO”), consisting primarily of estimated mine reclamation and closure costs are recognized in the period incurred and when a reasonable estimate can be made, and recorded as liabilities at fair value. Such obligations, which are initially estimated based on discounted cash flow estimates, are accreted to full value over time through charges to accretion expense. Corresponding asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and depreciated over the asset’s remaining useful life. Asset retirement obligations are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from revisions to the estimated timing or amount of reclamation and closure costs. The Company reviews and evaluates its asset retirement obligations annually or more frequently at interim periods if deemed necessary.

To date the Company's activity has been primarily exploratory in nature and the obligating events that would trigger the accrual of an asset retirement obligation have not occurred.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the provision of ASC 740-10, “Accounting for Income Taxes” (“ASC 740-10”), which requires, among other things, an asset and liability approach to calculating deferred income taxes. The asset and liability approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is provided to offset any net deferred tax assets for which management believes it is more likely than not that the net deferred asset will not be realized

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes (Continued)

The Company follows the provision of ASC 740-10 related to Accounting for Uncertain Income Tax Positions. When tax returns are filed, there may be uncertainty about the merits of positions taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. In accordance with the guidance of ASC 740-10, the benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions.

Tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are measured at the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefit associated with tax positions taken that exceed the amount measured as described above should be reflected as a liability for uncertain tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The Company believes its tax positions are all more likely than not to be upheld upon examination. As such, the Company has not recorded a liability for uncertain tax benefits.

The Company has adopted ASC 740-10-25, "Definition of Settlement", which provides guidance on how an entity should determine whether a tax position is effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits and provides that a tax position can be effectively settled upon the completion and examination by a taxing authority without being legally extinguished. For tax positions considered effectively settled, an entity would recognize the full amount of tax benefit, even if the tax position is not considered more likely than not to be sustained based solely on the basis of its technical merits and the statute of limitations remains open. The federal and state income tax returns of the Company are subject to examination by the IRS and state taxing authorities, generally for three years after they are filed.

Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees

Pursuant to ASC Topic 505-50, "Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees", for share-based payments to consultants and other third-parties, compensation expense is determined at the measurement date. Accordingly, the Company records compensation expense based on the fair value of the services rendered on the reporting date.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related to the Company if the parties directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company. Related parties also include principal stockholders of the Company, its management, members of the immediate families of principal stockholders of the Company and its management and other parties with which the Company may deal where one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests. The Company discloses all related party transactions. All transactions shall be recorded at fair value of the goods or services exchanged. Property purchased from a related party is recorded at the cost to the related party and any payment to or on behalf of the related party in excess of the cost is reflected as compensation or distribution to related parties depending on the transaction.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06 "Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity," or ASU 2020-06. ASU 2020-06 simplifies the accounting for convertible debt by eliminating the beneficial conversion and cash conversion accounting models. ASU 2020-06 also updates the earnings per share calculation and requires entities to assume share settlement when the convertible debt can be settled in cash or shares. ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021 and is to be adopted through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings either at the date of adoption or in the first

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

comparative period presented. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06, convertible debt proceeds, unless issued with a substantial premium or an embedded conversion feature, will no longer be allocated between debt and equity components. This will reduce the issue discount and result in less non-cash interest expense in our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, ASU 2020-06 will result in the reporting of a diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive, in our consolidated financial statements, regardless of our settlement intent.

In December 2019, the FASB Issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740) Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. The amendments in this ASU simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740. The amendments also improve consistent application of and simplify U.S. GAAP for other areas of Topic 740 by clarifying and amending existing guidance. For public business entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. Management is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of this ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by FASB that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption. The Company does not discuss recent pronouncements that are not anticipated to have an impact on or are unrelated to its financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

NOTE 3 — INVESTMENTS IN MINERAL RIGHTS

On March 18, 2018, the Company entered into a five year "earn-in" agreement with America's Gold Exploration, Inc. (“AGEI”) on the West Bolo Mining Project located in Nye County Nevada. In May 2018, the Company issued 10,000,000 restricted common shares at $.02 per share to AGEI for the earn in rights. The share price was based on the quoted stock price on the transaction date.

In September 2019, the Company terminated the original agreement and has negotiated a new agreement. Under the new agreement, AGEI will retain the 10,000,000 restricted common shares and will convey a 50% ownership stake to the Company via a quit claim deed. The Company will assume responsibility for all exploration and development costs on the property. Also, there will be no further investments required by the Company in this venture.

On March 18, 2018, the Company entered into a six year "earn-in" agreement with William Matlack and Donald J. McDowell (“M & M”) on the Tonopah SIN Mining Project Located in Esmeralda County Nevada. In May 2018, the Company issued 3,770,000 restricted common shares at $.02 per share to M & M for the earn in rights. The share price was based on the quoted stock price on the transaction date.

In September 2019, the Company terminated the original agreement and is negotiating a new agreement. Under the current proposed terms of the new agreement, M & M will return the 3,770,000 of restricted common shares issued in May, 2018. In addition, under the current proposed terms of the new agreement, the Company will receive all future profits from the properties less a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR), which is the net revenue that the Company will receive from the sale of the mine's products less transportation and refining costs, that will be retained by M & M. See Note 11 for a more detailed discussion.

Investments in mineral rights are broken down as follows:

West Bolo	$ 200,000
Tonopah	75,400
	$ 275,400

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

NOTE 3 — INVESTMENTS IN MINERAL RIGHTS (CONTINUED)

The investments were recorded at fair market value. For a more detailed discussion please refer to Note 11, Mining Transactions.

NOTE 4 — MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company's mineral properties consists of a 40% interest in 107 mining leases and mining claims located in Pershing County, Nevada. The 40% interest in the properties was acquired in March 2004 for consideration of 35 million shares of the Company's Common Stock for a total value of $5,250,000.

In 2015, the Company recorded an impairment of $5,175,000 which resulted in an adjusted value of $75,000.

In 2004, Simple Recovery acquired 8 Bureau of Land Management claims located in Mohave County, Nevada at a cost of $4,800. In 2010, it acquired another 2 Bureau of Land Management claims in Mohave County at a cost of $1,200.

In 2020, the Company acquired a mineral property located in Mohave County, Nevada at a cost of $75,000.

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, based on management's review of the carrying value of mineral rights, management determined that there is no evidence that the cost of these acquired mineral rights will not be fully recovered and accordingly, the Company has determined that no adjustment to the carrying value of mineral rights was required. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not established any proven or probable reserves on its mineral properties and has incurred only acquisition and exploration costs.

NOTE 5 – INSURANCE NOTE PAYABLE

The Company financed one of its insurance policies with a $25,371 note that requires nine monthly payments of $2,913, which includes interest at 8%. The final payment is due December 2020. The Company incurred $736 and $0 of interest expense, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

NOTE 6 – LOANS PAYABLE, RELATED PARTIES

Other loans payable represents net advances received of $24,715, from a related party as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 that are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

NOTE 7 — CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE, NET OF DEBT DISCOUNT

Convertible notes payable represents advances that bear interest at 3% and are due on demand, and 8% interest due on various dates. The notes are secured by and convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock.

The balance due, net of discounts, as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 was $510,000 and $0, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, $33,934 of notes including accrued interest $1,569 were converted into 1,644,980 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

In connection with the above convertible notes the Company determined that a beneficial conversion feature existed on the date the notes were issued. The beneficial conversion feature related to the notes was valued as the difference between the effective conversion price (computed by dividing the relative fair value allocated to the convertible note by the number of shares the note is convertible into) and the fair value of the Common Stock multiplied by the number of shares into which the note may be converted.

In accordance with ASC 470 "Debt with Conversion and other Options", the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion features was recorded as a debt discount with a corresponding amount to additional paid in capital. The debt discount is amortized to interest expense over the life of the instrument.

NOTE 7 — CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE, NET OF DEBT DISCOUNT (CONTINUED)

Total interest expense incurred from these loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 was $2,638 and $2,613, respectively.

Total interest expense incurred from these loans with related parties for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 was $195 and $1,569, respectively.

NOTE 8 — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of $0.0001 par value common stock.

September 30, 2019

$33,934 of notes including accrued interest of $1,044 were converted into 1,644,980 shares of the Company's common stock.

6,234,989 shares of common stock were issued in consideration of professional services valued at $84,275.

The Company received $355,000 for 28,400,000 shares of Common Stock to be issued plus 300,000 warrants that can be exercised at a price of $.04 per share by May 2020.

September 30, 2020

1,900,000 shares of common stock were issued in consideration of professional services valued at $19,000.

The Company received $12,000 from the exercise of 300,000 redeemable warrants.

NOTE 9 — NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Net income or loss per common share is calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 260, "Earnings Per Share". Basic income or loss per share is computed by dividing net income or loss available to Common Stockholder, adjusted for preferred dividends, by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted net loss per share does not include anti-dilutive Common Stock equivalents in the weighted average shares outstanding. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share:

		September 30, 2020		September 30, 2019
Net loss available to common stockholders	$	(345,946)	$	(485,609)
Denominator for basic and diluted loss per share		283,178,119		229,975,276
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	**$**	**0.00**	**$**	**0.00**

NOTE 10 — INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC Topic 740: Income Taxes which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for both the expected impact of differences between the financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax losses and tax credit carryforwards. ASC Topic 740 additionally requires the establishment of a valuation allowance to reflect the likelihood of realization of deferred tax assets.

NOTE 10 — INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 differs from the amount which would be expected as a result of applying the statutory tax rates to the losses before income taxes due primarily to the valuation allowance to fully reserve net deferred tax assets.
Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon sufficient future taxable income during the period that deductible temporary differences and carry-forwards are expected to be available to reduce taxable income. As the achievement of required future taxable income is uncertain, the Company recorded a valuation allowance.

A reconciliation of the differences between the effective and statutory income tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Percent	September 30, 2020	Percent	September 30, 2019
Federal statutory rates	21.00%	$ 2,806,835	21.00%	$ 2,657,079
State statutory rates	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Permanent differences	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets	(21.00%)	(2,806,835)	(21.00%)	(2,657,079)
Effective rate	**0.00%**	**$ -**	**0.00%**	**$ -**

The Company is located in the State of Nevada and incurs no state income tax.

At September 30, 2020 and 2019, the significant components of the deferred tax assets are summarized below:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Deferred income tax asset		
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 2,818,669	$ 2,665,955
Total deferred income tax asset	**2,818,669**	**2,665,955**
Less: valuation allowance	(2,818,669)	(2,665,955)
Total deferred income tax asset	-	-
Deferred income tax liability		
Goodwill amortization	11,834	8,876
Total deferred income tax liability	**11,834**	**8,876**
Less: valuation allowance	(11,834)	(8,876)
Total deferred income tax liability	-	-
Total net deferred liability	**$ -**	**$ -**

No assurance is provided with these financial statements.

NOTE 10 — INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward for tax purposes totaling approximately $13.4 million at September 30, 2020, of which approximately $12.7 million is expiring through the year 2040, and approximately $700,000 is carried forward indefinitely. Internal Revenue Code Section 382 places a limitation on the amount of taxable income that can be offset by carryforwards after certain ownership shifts.

On December 22, 2017, Public Law 115-97, informally referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("the TCJA") was enacted into law. The TCJA provides for significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that impact corporate taxation requirements. Effective January 1, 2018, the federal tax rate for corporations was reduced from 35% to 21% for US taxable income and required one-time remeasurement of deferred taxes to reflect their value at a lower tax rate of 21%. There are other provisions to the TCJA, such as conversion of a worldwide system to a territorial system, limitations on interest expense and domestic production deductions, which became effective in fiscal 2019.

NOTE 11 — MINING TRANSACTIONS

New Enterprise

The Company has committed to beginning a Phase 1 geologic study and mapping and sampling program on its New Enterprise Property near Kingman, Arizona and has an on going consulting agreement with Duncan Bain Consulting Ltd of London Ontario, Canada to provide supplemental geologic consulting to the Company. The monthly consulting fee is $500. Duncan Bain Consulting Ltd and/or a subcontractor was brought in to execute the mapping and sampling program in the first quarter of 2018 and execute the Phase 1 Report. Additional costs related to lab analysis and travel expenses will be incurred by the Company.

The Company has filed documentation with the BLM and has received a permit to begin road clearing and site preparation work in advance of a beginning a bulk sampling program on the New Enterprise mine site. Exploration work, which includes mapping sampling and geophysical surveys are currently underway.

West Bolo

On March 18, 2018 the Company entered into a five year "earn-in" joint venture agreement with America's Gold Exploration, Inc. ("AGEI") on the West Bolo Mining Project located in Nye County Nevada. Under the terms of the agreement the Company paid 10,000,000 restricted common shares in May, 2018 to AGEI for the earn in rights and was scheduled to pay the CEO of AGEI $50,000 and commit to funding up to $5 million of exploration and development costs over a five year period, at the end of which the Company would have accumulated or "earned-in" a 70% ownership stake in the West Bolo Project.

As of September, 2019 the Company has terminated the original joint venture agreement and has negotiated a new agreement. Under the new agreement, AGEI will retain the 10,000,000 restricted common shares and will convey a 50% ownership stake to the Company via a quit claim deed. The Company will assume responsibility for all exploration and development costs on the property. Also, there will be no further investments required by the Company in this venture.

Tonopah SIN Mining

On March 18, 2018, the Company entered into a six year "earn-in" joint venture agreement with William Matlack and Donald J. McDowell ("M & M") on the Tonopah SIN Mining Project Located in Esmeralda County Nevada. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued 3,770,000 restricted common shares in May 2018, to M & M for the earn in rights and paid M & M $50,000 within 90 days of execution. The Company had also committed to funding of up to $5 million of exploration and development costs over a five-year period, at the end of which the Company would have accumulated or "earned-in" a 70% ownership stake in the Tonopah SIN Project.

NOTE 11 — MINING TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

In September 2019, the Company terminated the original joint venture agreement and is negotiating a new agreement. Under the current proposed terms of the proposed new agreement, M & M will return the 3,770,000 of the restricted common shares issued in May 2018, upon finalization and closing of the proposed new lease terms. In addition, under the current proposed terms of the proposed new agreement, the Company will receive all future profits from the properties less a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR), which is the net revenue that the Company will receive from the sale of the mine's products less transportation and refining costs, that will be retained by M & M. The terms of the proposed agreement call for the following annual royalty payments

In September 2019, the Company terminated the original joint venture agreement and is negotiating a new agreement. Under the current proposed terms of the proposed new agreement, M & M will return the 3,770,000 of the restricted common shares issued in May 2018, upon finalization and closing of the proposed new lease terms. In addition, under the current proposed terms of the proposed new agreement, the Company will receive all future profits from the properties less a 1.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR), which is the net revenue that the Company will receive from the sale of the mine's products less transportation and refining costs, that will be retained by M & M. The terms of the proposed agreement call for the following annual royalty payments:

Years 1 - 5	$ 25,000
Years 6 - 10	$ 50,000
Years 11 - 15	$ 75,000
Years 16 and thereafter	$ 100,000

To date, since the agreement has not been finalized, no royalty payments have been made.

The proposed new agreement includes a $1.5 million purchase option for a 10 to 20 acre piece of land, on which a milling facility could be placed, within the overall leased 400 acre claim block.

America's Gold Exploration

On March 18, 2018 the Company entered into a five year "earn-in" joint venture agreement with America's Gold Exploration, Inc. (“AGEI”) on the West Bolo Mining Project located in Nye County Nevada. Under the terms of the agreement the Company paid 10,000,000 restricted common shares to AGEI for the earn in rights.

The Company has begun a negotiation with Mountain Gold Claims LLC, an independent contractor and holder of significant mineral rights in Nevada for access and exploration rights to several properties located in Central Nevada. If negotiations result in an agreement the Company will expect significant charges related to consummation of an agreement regarding a generative exploration program with Mountain Gold Claims LLC.

Royalty Agreements

In December, 2019 the Company entered into a variety of mining lease agreements (the “Agreements”) with options to purchase royalty agreements (the "Agreements") with Mountain Gold Claims, LLC Series 8 ("MGC"). MGC owns and controls the mineral rights to a variety of properties located in the Klondyke, Tybo, and Divide mining districts in Nevada (the "Area of Interest" or "AOI"). MGC agreed to lease the properties to the Company and grant the Company an option to purchase a portion of the Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") generated from the property's mining activities. In consideration of the above Agreements, the Company paid MGC the following advanced royalty payments, the total of which is reflected as a prepaid expense on the Company's balance sheet:

NOTE 11 — MINING TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Klondyke	$	4,000
Tybo		4,000
Divide		12,000
Total	**$**	**20,000**

Each advanced royalty payment includes the following warrants which are executable at $.04 per share:

Klondyke	100,000
Tybo	100,000
Divide	300,000
Total	**500,000**

Additional advanced royalty payments are payable based on the below anniversaries of the execution of the above Agreement:

	Klondyke	Tybo	Divide	Total
First anniversary	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 30,000
Second anniversary	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Third anniversary	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
Fourth anniversary	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Fifth anniversary	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
Sixth through 10th anniversaries	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Eleventh through 15th anniversaries	75,000	75,000	75,000	225,000
Sixteenth anniversary and each anniversary afterward	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000

The Company shall pay MGC a production royalty equal to three percent (3%) of the NSR generated from the production or sale or other disposition of minerals by MGC derived from MGC's current claims on any and all lands within the AOI while the Agreements are in effect. The Company shall pay to MGC a production royalty equal to one percent (1%) of the NSR or any other royalties from the production or sale of minerals from all third-party lands located within the AOI. The above advanced royalty payments will be applied against these royalties.

Each of the Agreements include an option to purchase the first 1% of the NSR for $1 million on or before the 5th anniversary of the Agreements, and a right to purchase an additional 1% of the NSR generated from the property's mining activities on or before the 10th anniversary of the agreement.

The Agreements include the following future work commitment expenditures for the Company:

	Klondyke	Tybo	Divide	Total
First lease year	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 15,000
Second lease year	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
Third lease year and thereafter	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000

NOTE 12 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the consolidated financial statements through the date that the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industry and has concluded that while it is reasonably possible that the virus could have a negative effect on the Company's financial position, results of its operations and the ability to raise additional capital through future equity and debt security issuances, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of these financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Except for events previously disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, below are subsequent events disclosures:

On October 22, 2020 the Company converted a $100,000 note into 10,000,000 shares of common stock at a cost of $.01 per share.

In October, 2020 the Company received $200,000 in exchange for a 180 day note with an interest rate of 3%. The note is convertible into 10,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock.

In November, 2020, the Company acquired a quit claim deed and transfer of the mineral rights for the Standard Mine/Telluride Chief historic mines for $75,000.

The Company has issued 1,000,000 restricted common shares for mineral rights for two properties located in Mohave County, Arizona.