TRIUMPH GOLD CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Corporation)

Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)



Crowe MacKay LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Triumph Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Triumph Gold Corp. (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the years ended December 31, 2022. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be a key audit matter to be communicated in our report. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

As disclosed in Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements, the carrying value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets represents a significant asset of the Group. Refer to Note 2 and Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements for a description of the accounting policy and significant judgments applied to Exploration and Evaluation Assets.

At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to Exploration and Evaluation Assets. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Indicators of impairment may include (i) the period during which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the year or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed; (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and (iv) sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the Exploration and Evaluation Assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter

We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the Exploration and Evaluation Assets balance and (ii) the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment related to Exploration and Evaluation Assets, which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing audit procedures related to these judgments applied by management.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We have evaluated management's assessment of impairment indicators per IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, including but not limited to:

- Obtaining, by reference to government registries, evidence to support (i) the right to explore the area and (ii) claim expiration dates:
- Considering the status of the relevant exploration areas by holding discussions with management, and reviewing the Group's exploration budget;
- Assessing whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of the Exploration and Evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered through development or sale; and
- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 3 and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hilda Leung.

"Crowe MacKay LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants Vancouver, Canada May 1, 2023

TRIUMPH GOLD CORP. (An Exploration Stage Corporation) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,746	41,681
Trade and other receivables	36,474	15,372
Prepayments and deposits (note 8)	19,365	46,320
	58,585	103,373
Non-current assets		
Right-of-use assets (note 8)	-	103,059
Property and equipment (note 4)	22,786	34,994
Investment in equities (note 5)	1	1
Deposit (note 6)	-	100,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	3,620,869	3,576,690
	3,643,656	3,814,744
Total assets	3,702,241	3,918,117
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 9)	1,806,522	932,495
Due to related party (note 9)	661,725	135,000
Lease liabilities (note 8)	-	82,201
,	2,468,247	1,149,696
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities (note 8)	-	24,018
Reclamation provision (note 6)	60,000	50,000
Total liabilities	2,528,247	1,223,714
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 7)	72,870,002	72,870,002
Reserve (note 7)	8,684,033	8,684,033
Deficit	(80,380,041)	(78,859,632)
	1,173,994	2,694,403
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,702,241	3,918,117
Noture and continuous of energtions (note 1)		
Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)		
Commitments and contingency (note 8)		
Subsequent events (note 14)		
Approved on behalf of the board:		
"John Anderson"	"Gregory Sparks"	
John Anderson	Gregory Sparks	
Director	Director	

TRIUMPH GOLD CORP. (An Exploration Stage Corporation) Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Administrative expenses (note 9)	191,694	198,066
Corporate communications	37,271	999,057
Depreciation (notes 4 and 8)	85,466	111,901
Exploration expenditures (notes 6 and 9)	435,036	3,067,482
Interest (note 8 and 9)	108,184	11,850
Listing and filing fees	25,470	32,385
Professional fees (note 9)	252,772	227,892
Property investigation (note 6)	125,559	38,168
Share-based payments (notes 7 and 9)	-	101,115
Wages and salaries (note 9)	347,741	412,830
	(1,609,193)	(5,200,746)
Other items		
Interest and other income (note 9)	87,099	14,580
Write-off of trade payable (note 9)	-	40,000
Gain on derecognition of lease (note 8)	1,685	-
Total other items	88,784	54,580
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	(1,520,409)	(5,146,166)
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	(1,320,409)	(3, 140, 100)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	(0.11)	(0.37)
Weighted average number of shares		
outstanding - basic and diluted	13,884,420	13,864,217

TRIUMPH GOLD CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Onares	\$	\$	\$	<u> </u>
Balance, December 31, 2020	13,759,420	72,645,002	8,619,380	(73,749,928)	7,514,454
Share issuance (notes 6, 7)	125,000	225,000	-	-	225,000
Warrants expired (note 7)	-	-	(36,462)	36,462	-
Share-based payments (note 7)	-	-	101,115	-	101,115
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(5,146,166)	(5,146,166)
Balance, December 31, 2021	13,884,420	72,870,002	8,684,033	(78,859,632)	2,694,403
Loss for the year		-	-	(1,520,409)	(1,520,409)
Balance, December 31, 2022	13,884,420	72,870,002	8,684,033	(80,380,041)	1,173,994

On December 22, 2022, the Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on 10:1 basis. Accordingly, the number of outstanding common shares has been retroactively presented.

TRIUMPH GOLD CORP. (An Exploration Stage Corporation) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
-	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(1,520,409)	(5,146,166)
Items not involving cash		
Depreciation	85,466	111,901
·	,	
Interest	108,184	11,850
Reclamation provision	10,000	-
Property investigation	100,000	- (40 000)
Write-off of trade payable	- ((40,000)
Gain on derecognition of lease	(1,685)	-
Share-based payments	-	101,115
	(1,218,444)	(4,961,300)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Trade and other receivables	(21,102)	(544)
Prepayments and deposits	26,955	129,181
Trade and other payables	834,027	767,895
_	(378,564)	(4,064,768)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Prepayment of exploration advance	_	(100,000)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(5,764)	(30,793)
Acquisition of property and equipment Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(4,179)	(61,874)
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	·	(192,667)
Cash flows from financing activities	(9,943)	(192,007)
Payment of lease liabilities	(72 000)	(104 100)
-	(72,900)	(104,100)
Due to related party	422,472	135,000
-	349,572	30,900
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(38,935)	(4,226,535)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	41,681	4,268,216
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	2,746	41,681
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Cash and cash equivalents consist of:	2.746	22.424
Cash	2,746	22,124
Term deposit		19,557
-	2,746	41,681
Cash paid for:		
Income taxes	-	-
Interest	-	-
_	-	-

Non-cash transactions:

Recorded in trade and other payables at December 31, 2022 is \$40,000 (2021 - \$Nil) in exploration and evaluation asset expenditures.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company issued 125,000 post-consolidated common shares at a fair value of \$225,000 pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement for the acquisition of an exploration and evaluation asset (note 6).

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Triumph Gold Corp. was continued under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on December 19, 2011 and is extra-provincially registered in the Yukon Territory. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"), having the symbol "TIG". The Company's principal business activity is the exploration for mineral resources, primarily in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 1100, 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3V6.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,409,662 and an accumulated deficit of \$80,380,041. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to achieve profitable operations and, in the meantime, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities when they become due. External financing, predominantly by the issuance of equity to the public, will be sought to finance the operations of the Company. Although the Company has a history of raising money, there is no guarantee of this in the future. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's business financial condition and results of operations may be negatively affected by economic and other consequences from Russia's military action against Ukraine and the sanctions imposed in response to that action in late February 2022. In response to the military action by Russia, various countries, including Canada, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. The ramifications of the hostilities and sanctions may not be limited to Russia and Ukraine and may spill over to and negatively impact other regional and global economic market and on various sectors, industries and markets for securities and commodities globally.

While the Company expects any direct impacts, of the war in the Ukraine, to the business to be limited, the indirect impacts on the economy and on the mining industry and other industries in general could negatively affect the business and may make it more difficult for it to raise equity or debt financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will not be impacted by adverse consequences that may be brought about on its business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the future. As a result, there always exists uncertainty that causes significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These audited consolidated financial statements for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

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

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously evaluated and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounting judgments

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bushmaster Exploration Services (2007) Ltd. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared using consistent accounting policies and reporting dates of the Company. The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item comprising property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is recorded on a declining balance basis at the following annual rates, except in the year of acquisition when one-half of the rate is used:

Automotive 30%
Computer equipment 2 year straight line
Equipment 20%
Furniture and fixtures 20%

An item comprising property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for separately. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

Exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E")

The Company's mineral interests comprise mineral property surface rights, mining titles, exploration licenses, exploitation permits and concession contracts. All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral interests are capitalized and classified as intangible assets. All other E&E costs incurred prior to a decision to proceed with development are charged to profit and loss as incurred. When a decision to proceed with development is made, development costs subsequently incurred to develop a mine prior to the start of mining operations are capitalized and carried at cost.

Subsequent to entering production, acquisition costs and development expenditures are tested for impairment and then transferred to mineral interests within property and equipment. Mineral interests are classified as tangible assets and depreciated when such assets are put in use.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E") (continued)

The Company assesses mineral interests for impairment when indicators of impairment are present and at least annually. When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, mineral interests in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those mineral interests, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off and recognized in profit and loss.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to exploration costs. Exploration and evaluation acquisition costs that are capitalized are included as part of cash flows from investing activities whereas exploration and evaluation expenditures that are expensed are included as part of cash flows from operating activities.

The Federal and Provincial taxation authorities provide companies with tax incentives for undertaking mineral exploration programs in certain areas. The Company accrues these credits as a reduction to exploration expenditures in the period that the related expenditures are incurred. The accrued credits are subject to review by the relevant authorities and by their nature are subject to measurement uncertainty. Adjustments, if any, resulting from such a review are recorded in the year the tax filing is amended.

Reclamation obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets, or property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of statutory, legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement cost is allocated to the cost of the E&E asset, as a charge to profit and loss. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease obligation at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease obligation adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The assets are depreciated over the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits.

The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease obligation. The lease obligation is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Income taxes

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

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency translation

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the reporting date and the related translation differences are recognized in profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, options and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financing expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in the reserve. If the warrants expire unexercised, the value attributed to the warrants is transferred to deficit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Earnings (loss) per common share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. As at December 31, 2022 there were 870,000 (2021–1,358,500) options and 3,318,535 (2021 – 3,318,535) warrants outstanding that were not included as their inclusion was anti- dilutive in nature.

Share-based payments

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

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

The fair value of each option granted is calculated at the time of the grant by using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model based on historical volatility. All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in the reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in the reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. Where options expire unexercised no adjustment is made to reserve.

Financial instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company's classification of financial instruments is as follows:

Financial asset/liability	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Investment in equities	FVTPL
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Due to related party	Amortized cost
Lease liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss in the period in which they arise.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

The Company follows the single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. There was no impact on the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

New or revised accounting standards not yet adopted

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

				Furniture	
		Computer		and	
	Automotive	Equipment	Equipment	Fixtures	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost					
Balance, December 31, 2020	107,242	28,025	76,401	5,000	216,668
Additions	13,050	17,743	-	-	30,793
Balance, December 31, 2021	120,292	45,768	76,401	5,000	247,461
Additions	_	5,764	-	-	5,764
Balance, December 31, 2022	120,292	51,532	76,401	5,000	253,225
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, December 31, 2020	106,604	25,128	64,725	500	196,957
Depreciation	2,149	10,126	2,335	900	15,510
Balance, December 31, 2021	108,753	35,254	67,060	1,400	212,467
Depreciation	3,462	11,922	1,868	720	17,972
Balance, December 31, 2022	112,215	47,176	68,928	2,120	230,439
Net book value					
As at December 31, 2021	11,539	10,514	9,341	3,600	34,994
As at December 31, 2022	8,077	4,356	7,473	2,880	22,786

5. INVESTMENT IN EQUITIES

The Company holds securities that have been designated as FVTPL as follows:

		Fair Market
	Cost	Value
	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022		
150,000 common shares of FluidOil Limited	380,000	1_

The shares of FluidOil Limited (formerly Dawson Gold Corp.) were halted on the TSXV. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no trading occurred and the shares were delisted during 2019.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company paid a \$100,000 non-refundable fee pursuant to the terms of a proposed Property Purchase Agreement (the "Property Purchase Agreement"). Closing of the Property Purchase Agreement was contingent upon certain consents, orders and approvals, including the TSXV, necessary or desirable for completion of the proposed transaction, all on satisfactory terms. At December 31, 2022, the terms for closing had not been fulfilled and the Company is no longer pursuing with the Property Purchase Agreement. Accordingly, the deposit has been expensed to property investigation cost.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets and related expenditures comprise:

Freegold Mountain, Canada

To December 31, 2022, the Company has recorded a \$60,000 (December 31, 2021 - \$50,000) provision for reclamation activities related to the Freegold Mountain project. The timing of the reclamation activities cannot be estimated at this time, and will be performed upon the completion of the development of the project.

The Freegold Mountain project is comprised of the following exploration properties:

(i) Tinta Hill Property, Yukon

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Tinta Hill Property subject to an annual advanced royalty payment of \$20,000 and a 3% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"). The advanced royalty payment will be netted against royalty interest payments after commencement of commercial production. Of the 3% NSR, the Company can elect to purchase 2% at a cost of \$250,000 for the first 1% and \$1,000,000 for the second 1%.

As at December 31, 2022, the total advanced royalty payment made was \$100,000 (December 31, 2021 – \$100,000). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$nil (December 31, 2021 - \$7,291) in filing fees for the Tinta Hill Property.

(ii) Freegold Property, Yukon

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Freegold Property subject to an annual advanced royalty payment of \$ 10,000 and a 3% NSR. The advanced royalty payment will be netted against royalty interest payments after commencement of commercial production. Of the 3% NSR, the Company can elect to purchase 2% at a cost of \$250,000 for the first 1% and \$1,000,000 for the second 1%.

As at December 31, 2022, the total advanced royalty payment made was \$50,000 (December 31, 2021 – \$50,000). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$nil (December 31, 2021 - \$7,291) in filing fees for the Freegold Property.

(iii) Goldstar Property, Yukon

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Goldstar Property subject to an advance payment of \$10,000 and a 3% NSR. The advanced royalty payment will be netted against royalty interest payments after the commencement of commercial production. Of the 3% NSR, the Company can elect to purchase 2% at a cost of \$500,000 for the first 1% and \$1,000,000 for the second 1%.

As at December 31, 2022, the total advanced royalty payment made was \$50,000 (December 31, 2021 – \$50,000).

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Freegold Mountain, Canada (continued)

(iv) Golden Revenue Property, Yukon

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Golden Revenue Property subject to a 1% NSR in favour of ATAC Resources Ltd on that portion of the property which is not subject to an underlying royalty. There is a 2% underlying NSR on a portion of the property. A total of 75% of the underlying NSR (1.5% NSR) may be purchased at any time for \$600,000. On June 13, 2018, the Company acquired the underlying NSR for a purchase price of \$100,000, thereby conveying the exclusive right to be paid all future rights associated from the NSR to the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$nil (December 31, 2021 - \$7,292) in filing fees for the Golden Revenue Property.

Big Creek, Canada

On February 3, 2021, and as closed on March 1, 2021, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire certain claims, subject to 1.5% NSR, comprising the Big Creek coppergold Property located in the Whitehorse Mining District of Yukon, Canada. As consideration, the Company issued 125,000 post-consolidated common shares at a fair value of \$225,000 (note 7). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$2,089 (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) in filing fees for the Big Creek Property.

Other, Canada

Tad/Toro Property, Yukon

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Tad/Toro Property subject to a 3% NSR, of which the first 1% may be purchased for \$500,000 and a second 1% for \$1,000,000. The Company wrotedown the value of the Tad/Toro Property to \$1 in previous years. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid \$2,090 (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) in filing fees for the Tad/Toro Property.

Andalusite Peak, British Columbia, Canada

The Company staked the Andalusite Peak Property and held a 100% interest. On August 8, 2019, the Company and Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ("RTEC") entered into an option agreement whereby RTEC has the option to obtain a 100% interest in the Andalusite Peak property for consideration of \$3,000,000 over a five-year option period and reserve for the Company a 1% NSR. On December 15, 2020, RTEC provided notice of termination of the option agreement and 100% ownership of the Andalusite Property was transferred back to the Company.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

	Freegold Mountain	Big Creek	Other	Andalusite Peak	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and Evaluation Assets					
Balance, December 31, 2020	3,286,765	-	3,051	-	3,289,816
Additions	61,874	225,000	-	-	286,874
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,348,639	225,000	3,051	-	3,576,690
Additions	40,000	2,089	2,090	-	44,179
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,388,639	227,089	5,141	-	3,620,869
Current Exploration Expenditures					
Year ended December 31, 2021					
Administrative	20,279	3,042	-	500	23,821
Assaying	247,395	-	-	10,669	258,064
Camp costs	144,941	-	-	-	144,941
Drilling	1,093,402	-	-	-	1,093,402
Equipment and supplies	180,897	-	-	569	181,466
Geological costs	376,303	22,605	36,795	12,535	448,238
Geophysical costs	29,973	-	-	-	29,973
Helicopter	-	-	-	13,500	13,500
Transportation and storage	35,427	-	-	168	35,595
Travel and accomodation	36,907	-	-	7,258	44,165
Wages and labour costs	778,623	-	-	15,694	794,317
Total	2,944,147	25,647	36,795	60,893	3,067,482
Year ended December 31, 2022					
Administrative	1,025	-	-	-	1,025
Assaying	2,251	-	-	12,950	15,201
Camp costs	377	-	-	-	377
Equipment and supplies (recovery)	(11,110)	-	-	-	(11,110)
Exploration grant	-	-	-	(7,893)	(7,893)
Geological costs	23,676	-	-	981	24,657
Reclamation provision	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Transportation and storage	13,827	-	-	-	13,827
Travel and accomodation	62	- 	-	-	62
Wages and labour costs	372,782	164	163	15,781	388,890
Total	412,890	164	163	21,819	435,036

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

	Freegold	Big		Andalusite	
	Mountain	Creek	Other	Peak	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cumulative Exploration Expenditures					
Administrative	702,295	3,042	-	1,050	706,387
Assaying	1,146,546	-	12,172	25,751	1,184,469
Camp costs	3,860,635	-	10,800	86	3,871,521
Community relations	9,125	-	-	-	9,125
Drilling costs	18,668,403	-	-	-	18,668,403
Environmental	33,800	-	-	-	33,800
Equipment and supplies	1,063,089	-	2,275	2,569	1,067,933
Exploration grant	(325,455)	-	-	(7,893)	(333,348)
Geological costs	6,251,837	22,605	83,372	13,716	6,371,530
Geophysical costs	1,476,715	-	-	-	1,476,715
Helicopter	7,942	-	30,841	17,965	56,748
Reclamation provision	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Resource work	243,501	-	-	-	243,501
Transportation and storage	1,501,757	-	22,632	2,591	1,526,980
Travel and accomodation	837,277	-	100	13,627	851,004
Wages and labour costs	13,131,777	164	27,401	46,412	13,205,754
Total	48,669,244	25,811	189,593	115,874	49,000,522

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares with no par value.

Unlimited preferred shares, the series rights and restrictions to be determined by the Board of Directors on issuance.

Issued:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

On December 22, 2022, the Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on 10:1 basis. Accordingly, the number of outstanding common shares, options and warrants have been retroactively presented.

For the year ended December 31, 2021

On March 1, 2021, the Company issued 125,000 post-consolidated common shares at a fair value of \$225,000 for the purchase of the Big Creek copper-gold property (note 6).

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock options:

The Company has a stock option plan whereby options to purchase common shares are granted by the board of directors to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company. Under the terms of the plan, the Company has reserved an amount of common shares for options up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options granted under this plan are non-transferable; expire no later than the tenth anniversary of the date the option is granted and must comply with the requirements of the regulatory authorities.

A summary of outstanding stock options at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Number of stock options	Exercise		Number of stock
outstanding	price	Expiry date	options exercisable
	\$		
125,000	4.00	July 20, 2023	125,000
120,000	5.50	July 26, 2024	120,000
595,000	3.00	July 24, 2025	595,000
30,000	3.00	January 25, 2026	30,000
870,000			870,000

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

		Weighted	Weighted
	Number of stock	average	average
	options	exercise price	remaining life
		\$	_
December 31, 2020	1,358,500	3.70	3.17
Cancelled	(30,000)	3.00	
Granted	30,000	3.00	
December 31, 2021	1,358,500	3.70	2.28
Expired	(468,500)	4.12	
Cancelled	(20,000)	3.00	
December 31, 2022	870,000	3.49	2.16

On January 26, 2021 the Company granted a total of 30,000 post-consolidated stock options to a consultant. These options vested immediately. The total fair value of \$35,097 was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model assuming an expected life of 5 years, expected dividend yield of 0%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.41%, share price on grant date of \$1.90 and an expected volatility of 90.28%. The vesting of these options resulted in a total share-based compensation expense of \$35,097 which was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2021.

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock options: (continued)

The Company recorded a further \$Nil (December 31, 2021 - \$6,708) in share-based compensation relating to previously granted stock options which vested during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Expected volatility is determined by reference to the Company's historical stock prices.

Warrants:

A summary of outstanding warrants at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Number of warrants	Exercise		Remaining life
outstanding	price	Expiry date	(years)
	\$		
1,659,850	3.00	July 17, 2023	0.54
27,465	2.50	July 17, 2023	0.54
1,500,000	3.00	July 24, 2023	0.56
62,720	2.50	July 24, 2023	0.56
68,500	3.00	December 31, 2023	1.00
3,318,535			

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

		Weighted	
	Number of	average exercise	Weighted average
	warrants	price	remaining life
		\$	_
December 31, 2020	3,953,676	3.50	2.22
Expired	(635,141)		
December 31, 2021	3,318,535	2.99	1.56
December 31, 2022	3,318,535	2.99	0.56

Reserve:

The reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in the reserve.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company transferred \$Nil (December 31, 2021 - \$36,462) from reserve to deficit for warrants that expired, unexercised.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCY

- a) As of December 31, 2022, the Company has \$nil (December 31, 2021 \$19,557) in term deposits with a Canadian financial institution for the guarantee of business credit cards.
- b) The Company has included in officers' employment agreements a change in control clause that entitles them to a lump sum severance payment equal to 1.5 to 2.0 times their annual base salaries. This would amount to up to \$360,000 based on salaries in effect as at December 31, 2022.
- c) Under the terms of the Company's by-laws, the Company indemnifies individuals who have acted at the Company's request to be a director and/or officer of the Company. The claims covered by such indemnifications are subject to statutory and other legal limitation periods.
- d) On July 10, 2018, the Company entered into a sublease agreement that provides for a base rent of \$5,175 per month, commencing September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2020. At December 31, 2019, a security deposit consisting of the last two months of rent, totaling \$10,350, had been recorded in prepaids and deposits.

The Company initially recognized a lease liability obligation related to its lease commitment for its office lease of \$88,087. The liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 8% as at January 1, 2019. The associated right-of-use asset was measured at the lease obligation amount, resulting in no adjustment to the opening balance of deficit. The right-of-use asset will be depreciated and the Company will record a related interest expense over the term of the lease liability obligation. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company paid lease obligations of \$31,050, thereby reducing the lease liability, recorded \$30,540 in depreciation of the right-of-use asset and \$510 in interest expense.

Commencing September 1, 2020, the Company extended the sublease to August 31, 2022. The Company recognized a lease liability obligation and associated right-of-use asset related to its lease commitment for its office lease of \$115,185. The liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 8%. The right-of-use asset will be depreciated and the Company will record a related interest expense over the term of the lease liability obligation. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid lease obligations of \$41,400 (December 31, 2021 - \$62,100), thereby reducing the lease liability, recorded \$38,394 (December 31, 2021 - \$57,593) in depreciation of the right-of-use asset and \$947 (December 31, 2021 - \$5,313) in interest expense. The lease commitment period ended on August 31, 2022.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCY (continued)

e) On October 1, 2020, the Company entered into a lease agreement that provides for a base rent of \$3,500 per month, commencing October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2022.

The Company recognized a lease liability obligation and associated right-of-use asset related to its lease commitment for its office lease of \$109,662. Included in the right-of-use asset is \$3,500, representing the last month's rent, prepaid in advance. The liability was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 8%. The right-of-use asset will be depreciated and the Company will record a related interest expense over the term of the lease liability obligation.

On October 26, 2022, the Company extinguished the lease. The Company paid lease obligations to September 30, 2022 of \$31,500 (December 31, 2021 - \$42,000), thereby reducing the lease liability, recorded \$29,100 (December 31, 2021 - \$38,798) in depreciation of the right-of-use asset and \$2,984 (December 31, 2021 - \$6,537) in interest expense, and derecognized the right-of-use asset and lease obligation, resulting in a \$1,685 gain on derecognition of the lease. On October 26, 2022, the Company paid the remaining lease commitment obligation of \$10,500, covering the period up to December 31, 2022, as final payment in extinguishment of the lease and recorded the remaining short-term lease payments as incurred.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Commencing January 1, 2022, interest at a rate of 20% per annum has been charged on advances from a director of the Company. At December 31, 2022, the balance due to the director is comprised of \$64,601 (December 31, 2021 - \$Nil) in principal and \$11,779 (December 31, 2021 - \$Nil) in accrued interest included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and \$569,251 (December 31, 2021 - \$135,000) in principal and \$92,474 (December 31, 2021 - \$Nil) in accrued interest included in due to related party. Accrued interest at December 31, 2022 totaled \$104,253 (December 31, 2021 - \$Nil), of which \$73,423 relates to amounts advanced during the year ended December 31, 2022 and \$30,830 represents an interest bonus relating to amounts previously advanced. The balance is unsecured and due on demand. Subsequent to year end, the amount was repaid in full (Note 14).

The Company had the following transactions involving key management during the year ended December 31, 2022:

- (i) RIP Services Inc., a company controlled an officer of the Company provides accounting services to the Company. Professional fees incurred during the year were \$48,000 (December 31, 2021 \$48,000). At December 31, 2022, this officer was owed \$71,400 (December 31, 2021 \$21,000).
- (ii) Purplefish Capital Limited, a company controlled by a director of the Company, provides consulting services to the Company. Consulting fees incurred during the year were \$255,000 (December 31, 2021 \$60,000) which were recorded in wages and salaries. At December 31, 2022, this company was owed \$294,000 (December 31, 2021 \$26,250).

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

- (iii) Brian Bower Consulting, a company controlled by a director of the Company, provides consulting and geological services during the year. Consulting fees incurred during the year were \$7,651 (December 31, 2021 \$4,407) and were recorded in professional fees. Geological fees incurred during the year were \$8,435 (December 31, 2021 \$78,279) and were recorded in exploration expenditures. At December 31, 2022, this company was owed \$31,819 (December 31, 2021 \$14,928).
- (iv) Halle Geological Services Ltd., a company controlled by the VP of Exploration of the Company provided geological services. Geological fees incurred during the year were \$10,338 (December 31, 2021 \$204,806). At December 31, 2022, this company was owed \$34,688 (December 31, 2021 \$24,661).
- (v) Wiklow Corporate Services, Inc. a company controlled by an officer of the Company provided consulting services to the Company. Professional fees incurred during the year were \$42,000 (December 31, 2021 \$42,000). At December 31, 2022, this company was owed \$60,628 (December 31, 2021 \$14,700).
- (vi) Wages and salaries of \$97,920 (December 31, 2021 \$226,800) were paid to a director and officer, and a former officer of the Company, of which \$97,290 (December \$Nil) were included in exploration and expenditures. At December 31, 2022, \$Nil (December 31, 2021 \$15,000) was owed to a director.
- (vii) Directors of the Company were paid consulting fees of \$Nil (December 31, 2021 \$80,000), which were recorded in wages and salaries. At December 31, 2022, the directors were owed \$120,000 (December 31, 2021 \$120,000).
- (viii) Recorded a write-off of trade payable of \$Nil (December 31, 2021 \$40,000) for the balance due to a former director of the Company.
- (ix) Recorded \$Nil (December 31, 2021 \$5,311) in share-based payments, for stock options granted and vested, to officers and directors of the Company.
- (x) Parallel Mining Corp., a company related by common directors and officers, rented office space from the Company and paid \$13,990 (December 31, 2021 \$10,350) in rent which has been recorded in administrative expenses. A further \$18,480 (December 31, 2021 \$Nil) for geological services and \$30,809 (December 31, 2021 \$Nil) for the use of software were paid to the Company during the year and these such amounts have been recorded as other income.

Amounts owed above are included in trade and other payables. The balance is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specific terms of repayment.

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one operating segment, that being exploration of mineral properties. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes cash and cash equivalents and equity, comprising issued common shares, reserve and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds 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.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to financial instrument related risks by virtue of its activities. The overall financial risk management program focuses on preservation of capital, and protecting current and future Company assets and cash flows by reducing exposure to risks posed by the uncertainties and volatilities of financial markets.

The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposures are managed are as follows:

Credit Risk - The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash and cash equivalents with high-credit quality financial institutions. The Company does not have financial assets that are invested in asset backed commercial paper. Other receivables are comprised primarily of tax receivables generated on the purchase of supplies and services for the Company's exploration programs, which are refundable from the Canadian government. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of financial assets on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Liquidity Risk – The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested in business accounts with high-credit quality financial institutions which are available on demand for the Company's programs. Future operations or exploration programs will require additional financing primarily through equity markets.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. Historically, the Company's primary source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

The Company has a working capital deficiency of \$2,409,662 (December 31, 2021 - \$1,046,323) at December 31, 2022. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Interest rate risk – In respect to the Company's financial assets, the interest rate risk mainly arises from the interest rate impact on cash and cash equivalents and term deposits. Every 1% fluctuation in interest rates up or down would have an insignificant impact on profit or loss.

Foreign currency risk - The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that certain monetary financial instruments and other assets are denominated in United States dollars. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk and has no financial instruments held in United States funds. Therefore, foreign currency risk is minimized.

Commodity price risk – The value of the Company's mineral resource properties is related to the price of various commodities and the outlook for them. Commodity prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, level of worldwide production and short-term changes in supply and demand. The Company is not exposed to significant price risk.

Fair Value - The Company has various financial instruments comprised of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investment in equities, trade and other payables and lease liabilities.

For disclosure purposes, all financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- **Level 1** Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2** Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- **Level 3** Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2022				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,746	-	-	2,746
Investment in equities	-	-	1	1
December 31, 2021				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	41,681	_	-	41,681
Investment in equities	-	-	1	1

13. INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 a reconciliation of the statutory tax rate to the average effective rate for the Company is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loss before income tax	(1,520,409)	(5,146,166)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Tax recovery at statutory rate	(411,000)	(1,389,000)
Non-deductible expenses	2,000	28,000
True-up adjustment	-	32,000
Tax benefits unrecognized	409,000	1,329,000
Income tax recovery	-	

The component of the Company's unrecognized deferred income tax asset is a result of the origination and reversal of temporary differences and is comprised of the following:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Mineral exploration properties	27,142,000	26,787,000
Non-capital losses carried forward	29,953,000	28,726,000
Share issue costs	185,000	313,000
Other	332,000	271,000
Total deferred tax assets	57,612,000	56,097,000

13. INCOME TAXES (continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, subject to confirmation by income tax authorities, the Company has approximately the following available tax pools:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Undepreciated capital cost	175,000	169,000
Resource-related deductions	30,754,000	30,358,000
Undeducted share issue costs carried forward	184,000	312,000
	31,113,000	30,839,000

At December 31, 2022, the Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$29,761,000 that may be carried forward to apply against future income taxes in Canada expiring as follows:

	Total
	\$
2026	437,000
2027	1,574,000
2028	1,866,000
2029	2,202,000
2030	2,049,000
2031	3,099,000
2032	2,777,000
2033	1,221,000
2034	1,296,000
2035	381,000
2036	929,000
2037	1,508,000
2038	2,186,000
2039	2,341,000
2040	2,401,000
2041	2,268,000
2042	1,226,000
	29,761,000

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Company:

- a) repaid \$673,504 in amounts due to related party (note 9); and
- b) completed a non-brokered private placement for 28,571,428 units at a price of \$0.13125 per unit for gross proceeds of \$3,750,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one half of a common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one additional share at a price of \$0.175, for a term of 5 years from the date of issuance. The Company paid finder's fees of \$9,975 in connection with the private placement.