## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

#### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of North Peak Resources Ltd. ("the Company") were prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the annual consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Corporation's circumstances. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements and (ii) the consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Corporation, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Corporation's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of North Peak Resources Ltd.

#### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of North Peak Resources Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual management's discussion and analysis, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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 Pat Kenney.

Chartered Professional Accountants Licensed Public Accountants

Clearhouse 224

Mississauga, Ontario May 1, 2023

**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position** (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at December 31,		2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	\$	8,087,936	\$ 5,115,374
Investment		100,000	100,000
Prepaid and sundry receivable		120,161	114,901
	\$	8,308,097	\$ 5,330,275
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)		95,000	3,651,793
Right-of-use assets (note 6)		61,009	-
Total assets	\$	8,464,106	\$ 8,982,068
Current liabilities  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12) Current portion of lease liability (note 7)	\$	128,139 59,586	\$ 147,695 -
	•	407 707	 4.47.005
Non-current portion of lease liability (note 7)	\$	187,725 4,686	\$ 147,695
Non-current portion of lease namity (note 1)		4,000	
Total liabilities	\$	192,411	\$ 147,695
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital (note 8)		28,782,135	27,674,324
Contributed surplus (notes 9 and 10)		14,142,910	11,340,951
Deficit		(34,653,350)	(30,180,902)
Total shareholders' equity		8,271,695	8,834,373
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	8,464,106	\$ 8,982,068

Subsequent Events (note 16)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ "Brian Hinchcliffe"

/s/ "John Thomson"

Brian Hinchcliffe Director

John Thomson Director

**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss** (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Expenses		
Contractor fees	\$ 25,017	\$ 117,007
Travel	202,991	56,926
Office and general (note 12)	767,209	658,221
Professional fees (note 12)	180,794	156,188
Marketing	1,984	1,015
Exploration expenses (note 14)	2,097,914	218,759
Loss on disposition of exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)	679,440	-
Stock-based compensation (notes 10 and 12)	658,942	542,620
Interest income	(141,842)	(33,261)
oss from continuing operations for the year	(4,472,448)	(1,717,475)
Gain from discontinued operations (note 13)	-	150,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (4,472,448)	\$ (1,567,475)
Basic and diluted net loss per share (note 11)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.08)
Neighted average number of common shares		00.054.05-
outstanding, basic and diluted (note 11)	23,179,907	20,051,087

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Number	Capital Amount	Shares t Issu		Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	17,734,456	\$ 24,347,714	\$ 404	,613	\$ 10,798,331	\$ (28,613,427) \$	6,937,231
Issued on private placement	2,299,999	1,104,000	(404	,613)	-	-	699,387
Costs of issue	- ·	(67,890)	` -	,	-	-	(67,890)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-		542,620	-	542,620
Issued on property acquisition (note 5)	1,300,000	2,290,500	-		-	-	2,290,500
Net loss for the year	-	-	-		-	(1,567,475)	(1,567,475)
Balance, December 31, 2021	21,334,455	27,674,324	-		11,340,951	(30,180,902)	8,834,373
Issued on private placement	2,499,996	5,750,000	-		-	-	5,750,000
Costs of issue	- ·	(249,172)	-		-	-	(249,172)
Warrants issued	-	(2,143,017)	-		2,143,017	-	- '
Stock-based compensation	_	-	-		658,942	-	658,942
Shares returned to treasury on termination of property							
agreement (note 5)	(1,250,000)	(2,250,000)	-		-	-	(2,250,000)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-		-	(4,472,448)	(4,472,448)
Balance, December 31, 2022	22,584,451	\$ 28,782,135	\$ -		\$ 14,142,910	\$ (34,653,350) \$	8,271,695

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows** (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (4,472,448)	\$ (1,567,475)
Stock-based compensation	658,942	542,620
Gain on disposition of patents	-	(150,000)
Loss on disposition of exploration and evaluation assets	679,440	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	51,623	-
Accretion of lease liability Non-cash working capital items:	8,339	-
Prepaid and sundry receivable	(5,260)	49,348
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(19,556)	19,867
Accounts payable and accided habilities	(13,000)	10,007
	(3,098,920)	(1,105,640)
Investing activities		
Proceeds on disposition of patents	-	150,000
Proceeds received on disposition of mining claims	656,950	-
Property acquisition costs	(29,597)	(1,306,793)
	627,353	(1,156,793)
	021,000	(1,100,700)
Financing activities		
Private placement, net of fees	5,500,827	1,036,110
Repayment of lease obligations	(56,698)	-
Proceeds received for subsequent private placement	- '-	(404,613)
	5,444,129	631,497
Net change in cash	2,972,562	(1,630,936)
Cash, beginning of the year	5,115,374	6,746,310
Cash, end of the year	\$ 8,087,936	\$ 5,115,374
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Shares returned to treasury upon termination of property agreement (note 5)	\$ (2,250,000)	\$ -
Shares issued on property acquisition	\$ -	\$ 2,290,500
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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 1. Nature of Operations

North Peak Resources Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated on March 28, 2011 and organized under the laws of Alberta, Canada.

The Company is a Canadian based gold and silver exploration and development company that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") under the symbol "NPR".

The Company holds an option (the "Kenogami Option") to acquire 100% interest in and to the Kenogami Lake Project located 15 kilometres southwest of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada (the "Kenogami Property").

The registered office of the Company is located at 1600, 421 - 7 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 4K9.

The Company previously had an option agreement to acquire the Black Horse property in Nevada, but agreed in September 2022, to amend the original agreement such that control of the Black Horse property reverted back to Minex LLC. (Note 5)

On February 1, 2022, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary "North Peak (Nevada) Ltd." in Nevada. USA.

#### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for incorporation into Part 1 of the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, as issued and effective for the year ended December 31, 2022.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 25, 2023.

#### **Basis of Measurement**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### **Foreign Currency Translation**

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The individual financial statements of each subsidiary are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange gains and losses on translation are included in profit and loss.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Basis of Consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary North Peak (Nevada) Ltd. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

#### **Exploration, Evaluation and Resource Property Acquisition Costs**

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in resource property costs and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing significant acquisition costs on active exploration properties and expensing exploration and evaluation expenditures. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral properties are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of an impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farm out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition. The Company recognizes, in income, costs recovered on mineral properties when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount of the mineral properties.

All capitalized acquisition expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged to the results of operations.

## **Financial Instruments**

#### **Financial Assets**

#### Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss when incurred.

### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The Company determines the classification of its financial assets, together with any embedded derivatives, based on the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Financial Instruments (Continued)**

Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial assets are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of investment and accounts receivable.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at
  amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit
  or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or
  loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of cash.
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably
  designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or
  significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities,
  or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases. All interest income and changes in the
  financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial
  assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. The entity does not hold any equity investments.

#### **Business Model Assessment**

The Company assesses the objective of its business model for holding a financial asset at a level of aggregation which best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. Information considered in this assessment includes stated policies and objectives.

### Contractual Cash Flow Assessment

The cash flows of financial assets are assessed as to whether they are solely payments of principal and interest on the basis of their contractual terms. For this purpose, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding, and other basic lending risks and costs. In performing this assessment, the Company considers factors that would alter the timing and amount of cash flows such as prepayment and extension features, terms that might limit the Company's claim to cash flows, and any features that modify consideration for the time value of money.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Financial Instruments (Continued)**

#### **Impairment**

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets, other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company applies the simplified approach for accounts receivable. Using the simplified approach, the Company records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Company assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts and breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Company continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or any portion thereof.

### Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

#### Financial Liabilities

## Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss.

Where an instrument contains both a liability and equity component, these components are recognized separately based on the substance of the instrument, with the liability component measured initially at fair value and the equity component assigned the residual amount.

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest, gains and losses relating to a financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability only when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Cash

Cash in the consolidated statements of financial position comprise cash at banks. The Company's cash is invested with major financial institutions in business accounts and higher yield investment and savings accounts that are available on demand by the Company for its programs.

#### Investment

Investment consist of a short term, highly liquid investment that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. At December 31, 2022, the Company held General Investment Certificates of \$100,000 (2021 - \$100,000).

#### Leases and Right-of-Use Assets

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, where cost comprises: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, and (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments. Subsequently, the Company measures a lease liability by: (a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability; (b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and (c) re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

#### **Treasury Shares**

Repurchase of shares issued (treasury shares) are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recorded on profit and loss on the repurchase of the entity's own equity instruments (Note 5)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Income Taxes**

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the asset and liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against that excess.

#### **Loss Per Share**

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares outstanding, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to include potential common shares for the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities under the treasury stock method.

#### **Share Based Payments**

The Company grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, consultants and employees.

The fair value of the instruments granted is measured using a Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments are granted. The fair value of the awards is adjusted by the estimate of the number of awards that are expected to vest as a result of nonmarket conditions and is expensed over the vesting period using the graded vesting method of amortization. At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the nonmarket vesting conditions including the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, with corresponding adjustments to equity.

### Provision for Expected Credit Losses ("ECL")

The Company performs impairment testing annually for accounts receivable in accordance with IFRS 9. The ECL model requires considerable judgment, including consideration of how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which are determined on a probability-weighted basis. IFRS 9 outlines a three-stage approach to recognize ECLs which is intended to reflect the increase in credit risks of a financial instrument based on 1) 12 - month expected credit losses or 2) lifetime expected credit losses. The Company measures provisions for ECLs at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The Company applies the simplified approach to determine ECLs on accounts receivable by using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experiences. The historical results were used to calculate the run rates of default which were then applied over the expected life of the trade receivables, adjusted for forward looking estimates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

### Exploration, Evaluation and Resource Property Acquisition Costs

Management reviews the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of cash-generating units for an exploration stage company requires various subjective assumptions. These assumptions may change significantly over time when new information becomes available and may cause original estimates to change. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$2,148,890 (2021 - \$nil) prior to entering into agreement to dispose of its Blackhorse Property, as described in note 5.

#### **Stock Based Compensation**

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of stock options awards, and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as stock based compensation in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss based on estimates of forfeiture, risk free interest rates, volatility of the Company's stock, and expected lives of the underlying stock options.

### **Critical Accounting Judgments**

## Income Taxes and Recovery of Deferred Tax Assets

The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. As at December 31, 2022, no deferred tax assets were recognized, and management is uncertain when sufficient taxable income will be available to realize the deferred tax assets.

#### Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its operations and working capital requirements.

### **Functional Currency**

The functional currency of North Peak Resources and its subsidiary is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The determination of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency if there are changes in events and conditions of the factors used in the determination of the primary economic environment.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, comprising share capital, contributed surplus and deficit, which at December 31, 2022 totaled \$8,271,695 (2021 - \$8,834,374). The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties. Information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the years ended December 31, 2022 or 2021.

#### 4. Financial Risk Factors

#### **Financial Risk**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including interest rate risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and investments. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of cash at banks. The cash has been invested and held with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due, or can only do so at excessive cost. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or as a result of conditions specific to the Company. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$8,087,936 (2021 - \$5,115,374) to settle current liabilities of \$187,725 (2021 - \$147,695). The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity. As the Company does not generate revenue, managing liquidity risk is dependent upon the ability to secure additional financing, controlling expenses, and preserving cash.

Most of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 4. Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

#### Market Risks

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

#### (i) Interest Rate Risk

The Company has cash balances and regularly monitors its cash management policy. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant interest rate risk.

### **Sensitivity Analysis**

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over the next twelve months:

- (i) Cash is subject to floating interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus one percentage point change in interest rates would not have a material impact on the reported net loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 or 2021.
- (ii) The Company maintains limited cash balances denominated in United States dollars. Sensitivity to a plus or minus one percentage point change in foreign exchange rates would not have a material impact on the reported net loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 or 2021.

## 5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

2022		2021	
\$ 3,556,793 29,597 (2,148,890) (1,437,500)	\$	- 3,556,793 - -	
\$ -	\$	3,556,793	
\$ 95,000 -	\$	54,500 40,500	
\$ 95,000	\$	95,000	
\$ 95,000	\$	3,651,793	
<b>\$</b>	\$ 3,556,793 29,597 (2,148,890) (1,437,500) \$ - \$ 95,000 - \$ 95,000	\$ 3,556,793 \$ 29,597 (2,148,890) (1,437,500) \$ - \$ \$ 95,000 \$ - \$	\$ 3,556,793 \$ - 29,597 3,556,793 (2,148,890) - (1,437,500) - \$ - \$ 3,556,793 \$ 95,000 \$ 54,500 - 40,500 \$ 95,000 \$ 95,000

### The Black Horse Property, Nevada, USA

On December 6, 2021, the Company signed a binding definitive agreement with Minex LLC ("Minex") for an option (the "Option") to acquire the Black Horse property. An initial payment to Minex of a combination of US\$1million in cash (\$1,281,200 - paid) and 1,250,000 common shares (issued on December 13, 2021, ascribed a fair value of \$2,250,000) of the Company initiated the Option.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2022, the Company assessed the carrying value of this property in the context of the outcomes it received from its completed drilling programs to date, resulting in an impairment charge of \$2,148,890 being recognized on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$nil). Subsequently, the Company entered into an agreement with Minex which would see the shares issued and half of the initial cash paid in conjunction with the Option returned to North Peak and the property returned to Minex.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Continued)

#### The Black Horse Property, Nevada, USA (Continued)

Effective August 31, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with Minex LLC to amend the option agreement for the Company to acquire the Black Horse Property such that control of the property reverted back to Minex and US\$500,000 (\$656,950) and 1,250,000 common shares ("Treasury Shares") (received and ascribed a value of \$2,250,000) were returned to the Company. Accordingly, the Company has forgone all option rights over this property. A loss in relation to this disposition of exploration and evaluation assets of \$679,440 has been recognized on the Company's consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in connection with this transaction for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$nil), which is presented net of the \$2,148,890 impairment charge recorded in the second quarter.

### The Kenogami Property, Ontario, Canada

The Company acquired the Kenogami Property in connection with the Company's change of business transaction to become a mining issuer (the "COB Transaction"), which was completed on June 26, 2020. The terms of the Kenogami Option required the Company to make an initial cash payment of \$35,000 (paid), and the Company has completed the following other conditions to exercise: (1) issued 25,000 common shares (post-consolidation) effective upon issuance of the 43-101 technical report on the Kenogami Property (completed – issued the common shares on July 2, 2020, and ascribed a fair value of \$19,500); and (2) incurred \$100,000 of exploration expenditures on the Kenogami Property and issued an additional 50,000 common shares to the optionor (completed, with corresponding common shares issued November 10, 2021, and ascribed a fair value of \$40,500). The remaining condition for the exercise of the Kenogami Option is the Company incurring no less than \$150,000 of exploration expenditures on the Kenogami Property on or before the fourth anniversary of the closing of the COB Transaction.

The Company continues to assess the Kenogami Property to determine the most effective and efficient path towards completing the remaining \$150,000 work commitment.

#### 6. Right-of-Use Assets

Right-of-use assets at December 31, 2021 Additions Depreciation	- 112,631 (51,623)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 61,008
Right-of-use assets consists of a facility lease amortized over 22 months.	
Maturity Analysis - Contractual Undiscounted Cash Flows	
As at December 31, 2022:	
Less than one year	\$ 61,853
Greater than one year	5,154
Total undiscounted lease obligation	\$ 67,007

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 7. Lease Obligation

At the commencement date of the leases, the lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 10%, which is the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The continuity of the lease liabilities are presented in the table below:

Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ -
Additions	112,631
Accretion expense	8,339
Lease payments	(56,698)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 64,272
As at December 31, 2022:	
Less than one year	\$ 59,586
Greater than one year	4,686
Total lease obligation	\$ 64,272

## 8. Share Capital

- a) Authorized share capital at December 31, 2022, the authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.
- b) Common shares issued the holders of common shares are entitled to receive notice of and attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and are entitled to one vote in respect of each common share held at such meetings. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of common shares are entitled to share rateably the remaining assets of the Company.

The change in issued share capital for the periods presented are as follows:

	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2020	17 734 456	\$ 24,347,714
Private placement (ii)	2,299,999	1,104,000
Costs of issue	-,200,000	(67,890)
Issued on property acquisition (note 5)	1,300,000	2,290,500
Balance, December 31, 2021	• •	\$ 27,674,324
Private placement (i)	2,499,996	5,750,000
Costs of issue (i)	=	(249,172)
Warrants issued in conjunction with private placement (i) Shares returned to treasury on termination of property	-	(2,143,017)
agreement (note 5)	(1,250,000)	(2,250,000)
Balance, December 31, 2022	22,584,451	\$ 28,782,135

(i) On March 11, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,499,996 units at an issue price of \$2.30 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$5,750,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance of the warrant, at an exercise price of \$3.50 per share. Cash costs of issue amounted to \$249,172 in aggregate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 8. Share Capital (Continued)

(i) (Continued)

The 1,249,998 warrants issued in conjunction with this private placement were ascribed a fair value of \$2,143,017, estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the relative value method with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 126%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.6%, and an expected life of 1 year.

(ii) On January 8, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,299,999 common shares at an issue price of \$0.48 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,104,000. Cash costs of issue amounted to \$67,890 in aggregate.

#### 9. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
Balance, December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021	-	\$ -	
Balance, December 31, 2021 Issued (Note 8(b)(i))	- 1,249,998	\$ - \$ 3.50	
Balance, December 31, 2022	1,249,998	\$ 3.50	

The following table reflects the warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2022:

		Weighted Average		
Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Life Remaining	Warrants Outstanding	Black-Scholes Value
March 11, 2023	\$ 3.50	0.19 years	1,249,998	\$ 2,143,017

## 10. Stock Options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 10. Stock Options (Continued)

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CDN)	
Balance, December 31, 2020	1,521,250	\$0.92	
Granted (iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)	525,000	\$1.39	
Expired	(18,750)	\$1.02	
Balance, December 31, 2021	2,027,500	\$1.36	
Granted (i)(ii)	105,000	\$2.67	
Expired	(10,000)	\$2.87	
Balance, December 31, 2022	2,122,500	\$1.42	

- i) On February 1, 2022, the Company granted 25,000 stock options to a consultant at an exercise price of \$2.10 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on February 1, 2023, expiring five years from the date of grant. The resulting fair value of \$55,347 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 126%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.65%, an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.
- ii) On February 17, 2022, the Company granted 80,000 stock options (10,000 options were fortified during the year) to two consultants at an exercise price of \$2.87 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on February 17, 2023, expiring five years from the date of grant. The resulting fair value of \$228,784 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 126%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.75%, an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.
- iii) On October 13, 2021, the Company granted 100,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on October 13, 2022 and expire five years from the date of grant to a consultant of the Company. The resulting fair value of \$34,510 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.27% an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.
- iv) On November 11, 2021, the Company granted 25,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.81 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on November 11, 2022 and expire five years from the date of grant to a consultant of the Company. The resulting fair value of \$20,560 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.47% an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.
- v) On December 2, 2021 the Company granted 65,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$1.28 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on December 2, 2022 and expire five years from the date of grant to two consultants of the Company. The resulting fair value of \$71,916 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.35% an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 10. Stock Options (Continued)

- vii) On December 17, 2021 the Company granted 200,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$1.90 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on December 17, 2022 and expire five years from the date of grant to directors and officers of the Company. The resulting fair value of \$378,280 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.18% an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.
- vi) On December 10, 2021 the Company granted 135,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$1.55 per share, vesting one-half immediately and the remaining one-half on December 10, 2022 and expire five years from the date of grant to two consultants of the Company. The resulting fair value of \$185,231 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 140%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.35% an expected life of 5 years, and a forfeiture rate of nil.

The following table reflects the stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2022:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price(CDN)	Weighted Average Life Remaining	Options Outstanding	Black-Scholes Value
January 29, 2023	\$ 15.50	0.08 years	40,000	\$ 301,160
May 11, 2023	11.66	0.36 years	37,500	405,375
January 10, 2024	3.04	1.03 years	75,000	212,025
July 2, 2025	0.55	2.50 years	1,350,000	668,790
October 13, 2026	0.40	3.79 years	100,000	34,510
November 11, 2026	0.81	3.87 years	25,000	20,560
December 2, 2026	1.28	3.92 years	65,000	71,916
December 10, 2026	1.55	3.95 years	135,000	185,231
December 17, 2026	1.90	3.96 years	200,000	378,280
February 1, 2027	2.10	4.09 years	25,000	55,348
February 17, 2027	2.87	4.13years	70,000	200,186
	\$ 1.42	2.79 years	2,122,500	\$ 2,533,381

Of the 2,122,500 options outstanding at December 31, 2022, 2,070,000 were exercisable.

#### 11. Net Loss Per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$4,472,448 and \$1,567,475, respectively and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 23,179,907 and 20,051,087, respectively. Basic and diluted income (loss) per share are the same.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 12. Related Party Balances and Transactions

	2022	2021
Remuneration paid to CEO	\$ 156.201	\$ 150.959
Remuneration paid to CFO	\$ 25,000	\$ 18,000
Stock-based compensation expense - directors and officers	\$ 243,213	\$ 321,630

As at December 31, 2022, amounts due to related parties totaled \$27,716 (December 31, 2021 - \$23,882) pertaining to amounts payable for key management remuneration, and reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of the Company included in accounts payable.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, director fees were paid as follows: Ms. Chelsea Hayes: \$nil (2021 - \$158,959), and Mr. Gordon Chmilar: \$nil (2021 - \$12,000). As at December 31, 2022, \$nil (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in relation to these fees.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Mr. Brian Hinchcliffe was paid \$156,201 (2021 - \$150,959) in his capacity as executive chairman and CEO. As at December 31, 2022, \$5,312 (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in relation to these fees.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Ms. Chelsea Hayes was paid \$190,925 in her capacity as an officer of the Company, being director of business development (2021 - \$nil). Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2022 is \$nil (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) with respect to these services.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company expensed \$62,261 (2021 - \$51,430) to Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("Marrelli Support") and DSA Corporate Services Inc. (the "DSA"), together known as the "Marrelli Group" for:

- (i) Robert D.B. Suttie, President of Marrelli Support, to act as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company,
- (ii) Bookkeeping and office support services, and
- (iii) Regulatory filing services.

The Marrelli Group is also reimbursed for out of pocket expenses.

As of December 31, 2022, the Marrelli Group was owed \$3,160 (December 31, 2021 - \$8,661). These amounts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, legal fees of \$93,793, (2021 - \$95,158) was paid to a law firm for which a director is a founder. The legal fees incurred pertained to general corporate matters. As at December 31, 2022, \$11,734 (December 31, 2021 - \$15,221) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in relation to these fees.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, \$328,883 (2021 - \$nil) was paid to a company controlled by the Chief Operating Officer of the Company until his resignation in October 2022. As at December 31, 2022, \$1,492 (December 31, 2021 - \$nil) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in relation to these fees.

The above noted transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, as agreed to by the parties, and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 13. Disposition of Intellectual Property

On February 24, 2021, the Company sold four (4) United States issued patents, ongoing related patent applications in China and related development work to Helix Applications Inc. ("Helix"). The Company prepared and applied for these patents prior to its current status as mining company, as part of a broader application for the technology it was developing at the time within the blockchain sector. As part of the transaction, the Company received \$150,000 and a 5% royalty on any profits generated by Helix and its affiliates from any commercial applications derived from the patents that Helix may develop as it seeks to evaluate the growing interest in the networks of digital token economics. Accordingly, the Company has recognized a gain on disposition of patents of \$150,000 on its consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2021.

### 14. Exploration Expenses

	2022	2021
Black Horse Project		
Drilling	\$ 1,028,666	\$ 17,674
Project management	484,728	1,420
Camp Support	302,045	-
Geological	68,703	-
Survey	28,599	-
Field supplies	34,514	-
Mapping	26,638	-
Environmental	20,055	2,683
Assays	85,436	-
	\$ 2,079,384	\$ 21,777
The Kenogami Property		
Drilling	\$ -	\$ 115,610
Assays	-	3,407
Geological	18,530	1,890
Environmental	<u>-</u>	1,613
	\$ 18,530	\$ 122,520
Investigation of Prospective Properties	\$ -	\$ 74,464
Total Exploration Expenses for the year	\$ 2,097,914	\$ 218,761

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 15. Income Taxes

The significant components of the Company's deferred income taxes are as follows as at December 31:

		2022	2021
Deferred income tax asset			
Exploration and evaluation	\$	1,126,880	\$ 73,053
Share issue costs and other		112,058	30,844
Non-capital losses carried forward		4,840,917	4,638,319
Deferred tax assets not recognized	(	6,079,855)	(4,742,216)
	\$	-	\$ -

The reported recovery of income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to the reported loss before income taxes due to the following:

	2022	2021
Loss before recovery of income taxes	\$ (4,472,448)\$	(1,567,475)
Combined statutory income tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Expected income tax recovery	\$ (1,185,199)\$	(415,381)
Non-deductible share based payment expense	174,620	143,794
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	1,337,639	272,204
Share iisue costs booked directly to equity	(649,074)	(14,393)
Permanent differences and other	322,014	13,776
Income tax expense reflected in the consolidated statements of		
loss and comprehensive loss	\$ - \$	-

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has estimated non-capital losses of \$18,267,611 available to reduce future income taxable income for income tax purposes, expiring at various dates between 2035 and 2042.

The potential benefit of these losses and deductible temporary differences in excess of the deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized in these financial statements it is not considered probable that sufficient future tax profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### 16. Subsequent Events

On April 10, 2023, the Company announced it had executed a non-binding letter of intent (the "LOI") dated March 8, 2023 with Solarljos LLC and Gullsil LLC of Nevada (the "Erickson Entities") for the acquisition of the Prospect Mountain Mine property in the Eureka, Nevada district (the "Acquisition"). The Acquisition involves the issuance of 8 million common shares in two phases - an initial tranche of 5 million shares to acquire 80% of the property, and an additional 3 million shares to acquire the remaining 20% interest plus a few other economic considerations described below. The Acquisition is an arm's length transaction.

The Prospect Mountain Mine complex is over 1,700 acres of high elevation lands with an underground infrastructure consisting of 4 shaft complexes and some 11 miles of tunnels where mining operations date back to 1872. The property's historic production areas sit on the western side of the Jackson fault and are approximately 3 km's south of the Ruby Hill Mine complex.

The LOI outlines how the Company and the Erickson Entities will work exclusively towards the execution of a binding, definitive agreement in respect of the Acquisition and sets out a strategy by which the Acquisition has been de-risked to the greatest extent possible for both parties, as it is proposed that both the Company and the Erickson Entities will have certain return and reversion rights (see below for further information). The LOI gives the parties until June 6, 2023 to complete due diligence, determine the final structure of the Acquisition (based on advice from legal, tax and professional advisors and in accordance with applicable corporate, tax and securities laws) and to enter into a binding, definitive agreement.

The Acquisition would be subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval.