Dixie Gold Inc.

Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

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A CHAN AND COMPANY LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of:
Dixie Gold Inc.

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Dixie Gold Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of cash flows and statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2021 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 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 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 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net comprehensive loss of $138,759 during the year ended December 31, 2021 and, as of that date, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $10,134,771 since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter
The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 29, 2021.

Other Information
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 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 practitioner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Anthony Chan, CPA, CA.

“A Chan & Company LLP”

Chartered Professional Accountant

Unit# 114B (2nd floor) – 8988 Fraserton Court
Burnaby, BC, Canada V5J 5H8

April 26, 2022

Dixie Gold Inc.

Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		739,392	674,799
Other receivables		15,853	28,119
Marketable securities	5	-	112,500
		755,245	815,418
Exploration and evaluation assets (“E&EA”)	6	1,132,330	1,100,082
Total assets		1,887,575	1,915,500
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		137,190	26,356
Total liabilities		137,190	26,356
Shareholders’ equity			
Share capital	7	10,407,849	10,407,849
Reserves		1,477,307	1,477,307
Deficit		(10,134,771)	(9,996,012)
Total shareholders’ equity		1,750,385	1,889,144
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity		1,887,575	1,915,500

Nature of operations (note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors

________“Ryan Kalt”______ Director ________“Brian Hearst”________ Director

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

Dixie Gold Inc.

Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

		For the year ended December 31,	
	Note	**2021**	2020
		$	$
Expenses			
General and administrative	9	**243,604**	227,702
Professional fees	9	**50,984**	76,986
Loss before other items		**(294,588)**	(304,688)
Other items			
Interest income		**-**	3,034
Impairment of exploration and evaluation projects		**(197,962)**	-
Disposition of exploration and evaluation projects	5 & 6	**353,791**	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(138,759)**	(301,654)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted		**(0.01)**	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted		**25,737,188**	25,692,720

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

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

			Reserves			
	Common shares outstanding	**Share capital**	**Share based compensation reserves**	**Warrants reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total shareholders' equity**
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance at December 31, 2019	**25,662,188**	**10,392,849**	**1,159,027**	**318,280**	**(9,694,358)**	**2,175,798**
Warrant exercise	75,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(301,654)	(301,654)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**25,737,188**	**10,407,849**	**1,159,027**	**318,280**	**(9,996,012)**	**1,889,144**
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(138,759)	(138,759)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**25,737,188**	**10,407,849**	**1,159,027**	**318,280**	**(10,134,771)**	**1,750,385**

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

Dixie Gold Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
	$	$
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(138,759)	(301,654)
Items not affecting cash		
Impairment of exploration and evaluation projects	197,962	-
Disposition of exploration and evaluation projects	(353,791)	-
	(294,588)	(301,654)
Change in non-cash operating working capital		
Decrease in other receivables	12,266	76
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	110,834	(10,973)
	(171,488)	(312,551)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(210,202)	(309,349)
Option payment received	200,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of marketable securities	246,283	-
	236,081	(309,349)
Cash flows provided by financing activities		
Gross proceeds from warrant exercise	-	15,000
	-	15,000
Increase (decrease) in cash	64,593	(606,900)
Cash - beginning of the year	674,799	1,281,699
Cash – end of the year	739,392	674,799
Supplemental cash flow information		
Cash interest received	-	**3,034**
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Marketable securities received for exploration and evaluation assets	-	**112,500**

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

1 Nature of operations

Dixie Gold Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 24, 2011, pursuant to the *Business Corporation Act* (Alberta) and was continued into British Columbia under the *Business Corporation Act* (British Columbia) on November 10, 2015. The Company is extra-provincially registered in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Quebec, as well as in the territories of Nunavut and Northwest Territories. The Company holds mineral tenures for the purpose of exploring for and developing mineral resources and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is Suite 810, 789 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1H2. Management believes the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business however the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to achieve profitable operations and, more immediately, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and pay liabilities as they become due. External financing, predominantly by the issuance of equity, will be sought to finance the operations of the Company. These uncertainties cast significant doubts regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These 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.

During 2021 and 2022, the global economy continued to experience the COVID-19 pandemic. The spread of the virus globally has had a material adverse effect on the global economy and has significantly impacted regions in which the Company operates, including, various activity restrictions and constraints imposed by governmental authorities. The pandemic could continue to have a negative and ongoing impact on broader equity markets, the trading value of the Company's shares and the Company's ability to perform near-term exploration. These factors, among others, could have a significant impact on the Company's operations. During 2021, the Company applied for and was granted certain claim assessment relief as provided by the Government of Ontario under one of its COVID-19 relief programs available to mining entities, the effect of which was the waiver of certain government-prescribed claim assessment requirements otherwise applicable to the calendar period. The Company is unable to determine the duration or extent that forward-aspects of the ongoing pandemic may have on its business, save and except that the impact is likely to be adverse in nature.

2 Basis of presentation

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2022.

3 Estimates, risks and uncertainties

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 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 revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Estimates, risks and uncertainties (continued)

Significant accounting estimates

a) The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation in profit or loss.
b) Amounts of provisions, if any, for environmental rehabilitation and restoration.
c) The inputs used in the fair value of investments (see note 11)

Significant accounting judgments

a) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities.
b) The assessment of indications of impairment of each mineral property and the related determination of the recoverable amount and write-down of those properties where applicable.
c) The tax basis of assets and liabilities and related deferred income tax assets and liabilities.
d) Assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

4 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements. The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment with reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit at banks and other highly liquid short-term investments, which may be settled on demand or within a maximum 90-day period to maturity.

Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive (loss) income ("FVOCI"), or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

i. Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL and FVOCI

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of net (loss) income. 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 statements of net (loss) income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income. The Company recognizes marketable securities at FVTPL. Elected investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income.

ii. Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL, are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

iii. Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a forward-looking basis on the expected credit losses ("ECL") model on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVOCI.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the ECL for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the ECL for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. The Company applies the simplified method and measures a loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

The Company recognizes in the statement of net (loss) income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized. The loss allowance was $Nil as at December 31, 2021.

The Company's assets and liabilities are recorded and measured as follows:

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification and measurement
Cash	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of PPE 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.

Where an item of PPE comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually.

An item of PPE 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 in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company did not have any property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2021 (2020 - $Nil).

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 value in use and fair value less costs to sell. 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 statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into option arrangements, whereby the Company may transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the optionee to meet certain E&E which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash or other consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, E&E in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount and at each reporting period end.

Under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment:

i. The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period 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.
iv. Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties. As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs. Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Rehabilitation obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a legal or constructive liability for a rehabilitation obligation in the period in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset. The Company does not have significant rehabilitation obligations.

Income taxes

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

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current period and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous periods. 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 year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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, warrants or options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

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 common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to warrants reserves.

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 i) 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 ii) share capital. Upon expenses being renounced, 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.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's year is disclosed separately as flow-through share commitments, if any.

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.

Per share amounts

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to re-purchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the period. For the current and prior year, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

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 in the statement of loss and comprehensive 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 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 in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

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 in the statement of loss and comprehensive 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 behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based compensation reserves, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based compensation reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. Share-based payments of options which expire unexercised remain in share-based compensation reserves.

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.

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Mineral tax credit

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 of exploration and evaluation expenditures in the period that the related expenditures were incurred. These accrued credits are subject to review by the relevant authorities and adjustments, if any, resulting from such a review are recorded in the period that the tax filings are amended.

Joint Arrangements

Certain of the Company's activities are conducted through joint arrangements in which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations arise when the Company has a direct ownership interest in jointly controlled assets and obligations for liabilities. The financial statements include the Company's interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of this type of arrangement. Joint ventures arise when the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. For these arrangements the Company uses the equity method of accounting and recognizes initial and subsequent investments at cost, adjusting for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss, less dividends received thereafter. Joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever objective evidence indicates that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable under the equity method of accounting. The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the higher of its fair value less costs of to sell and its value in use. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

New accounting standards not yet effective

New accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been adopted early. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

5 Marketable securities

	Fair value December 31, 2020	Acquisition	Disposition	Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value December 31, 2021
	$	$	$	$	$
Marketable securities	112,500	-	(112,500)	-	-

	Fair value December 31, 2019	Acquisition	Disposition	Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value December 31, 2020
	$	$	$	$	$
Marketable securities	-	112,500	-	-	112,500

On April 4, 2017, the Company received 2,250,000 common shares of Azincourt Energy Inc. valued at $0.22 per share. The shares were part of a March 8, 2017 option agreement entered into by the Company and Azincourt Energy Corp. (formerly Azincourt Uranium Inc.). See Note 6 for details of the transaction. During the year ended December 31, 2018, 600,000 of these common shares were sold for proceeds of $41,521. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the remaining 1,650,000 common shares of Azincourt Energy Inc. were sold for gross proceeds of $89,551.

In April 2020, the Company announced that it had entered into amending agreements with Azincourt Energy Corp. and Skyharbour Resources Ltd. concerning the East Preston Uranium Project. Under the amending agreements, Azincourt was granted a period extension to March 31, 2021 to 1) deliver the final cash payment and, 2) complete exploration work remaining in connection with respect to Azincourt's earn-in of a 70% interest in certain mineral claims constituting the East Preston Uranium Project. In consideration for the extension, Azincourt issued 2,500,000 of its common shares to the Company during the year ended December 31, 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2021, 2,500,000 common shares of Azincourt Energy Inc. were sold for gross proceeds of $246,283.

As at the date of this report, the Company no longer held any shares held as marketable securities in any third-party companies.

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

6 Exploration and evaluation assets

	Red Lake Gold Project	Preston Uranium Projects	Phoenix and Torp Lithium Projects	Other	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
December 31, 2019	**52,200**	**92,492**	**435,371**	**323,170**	**903,233**
Tenure and acquisition	12,000	-	6,195	3,319	21,514
Camp costs	90,645	-	-	-	90,645
Geophysical	197,190	-	-	-	197,190
Cost recovery	-	(112,500)	-	-	(112,500)
December 31, 2020	**352,035**	**(20,008)**	**441,566**	**326,489**	**1,100,082**
Tenure and acquisition	-	-	6,140	8,268	14,408
Geological	195,794	-	-	-	195,794
Reclassification for disposal of project interest	-	20,008	-	-	20,008
Impairment	-	-	-	(197,962)	(197,962)
December 31, 2021	**547,829**	**-**	**447,706**	**136,795**	**1,132,330**

6 Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Red Lake Gold Project (Ontario) – Principal Project

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company acquired a large portfolio of mineral claims situated in the emerging Dixie Gold District near Red Lake, Ontario in exchange for a cash payment of $52,200 and the assumption of a pre-existing two percent royalty. The Red Lake Gold Project held by the Company is located immediately adjacent to the Dixie Project now being advanced by Kinross Gold Corporation (by way of its acquisition of Great Bear Resources Ltd. in early 2022). The project covers approximately 21,258 ha (52,507 acres) across 1,044 mining claims.

During the first quarter of 2020, the Company expanded its Red Lake Gold Project through the purchase of an additional 197 mining claims covering approximately 4,011 ha (9,907 acres) in exchange for a payment of $12,000 and the assumption of a pre-existing two percent royalty. Subsequent to the transaction, the Company now holds a combined total of 1,241 mining claims in the project area.

As reflected in the project carrying-cost table located on the preceding page, the Company has performed significant field-exploration work at its Red Lake Gold Project (despite various exploration-challenges/restrictions associated with acquiring the project in close temporal-nature to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic).

During the second quarter of 2021, the Company filed a 43-101 technical report on its Red Lake Gold Project, copy of which is available at www.sedar.com.

On November 3, 2021, the Company announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement with a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corp. ("Barrick Gold") whereby the Company granted the right to Barrick Gold, in an operatorship capacity, to earn a 70% interest in the Company's Red Lake Gold project under the following terms:

- Incur an aggregate of at least $4,000,000 of exploration expenditures within 48 months of the Earn-In Agreement (of which at least $500,000 is a guaranteed expenditure in the first twelve months) (the "Expenditure Period").
- Deliver a 43-101 compliant technical report on the Red Lake Gold project that establishes a mineral resource of at least half a million ounces of gold (or gold-equivalent ounces) as prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and to be published within a further twelve months from the end of the Expenditure Period.
- Subject to a successful earn-in by Barrick Gold, the Company and Barrick Gold shall establish a joint-venture corporation (the "JV Corp."), to be held on the basis of 30% as to the Company and 70% as to Barrick Gold.
- The Company may, at its sole discretionary election, avail itself of certain development funding options. including whereby upon approval of a feasibility study within the JV Corp., the Company may request that Barrick Gold provide or otherwise successfully arrange third-party financing of the Company's portion of any debt financing required for the development and construction of an operating mine (the "Mine Financing Mechanism"), in consideration for a further 10% allocation out of the Company's 30% allocation in the JV Corp. Among other provisions, the Mine Financing Mechanism outline that funding from Barrick Gold shall be facilitated at an interest rate equal to Barrick Gold's cost of capital, with 80% of initial free cash flow related to the Company's interest being allocated to repayment.
- If either the Company's or Barrick Gold's interest in JV Corp. declines below a 10% threshold, then that party's interest shall, as applicable, convert to a 1% NSR.

Subsequent to the Company's above-announced transaction with Barrick Gold, Kinross Gold Corporation announced (and completed) an acquisition of Great Bear Resources Ltd. (which was advancing the adjacent exploration project).

The Company considers the Red Lake Gold Project to be its primary exploration asset and is engaged with Barrick Gold on a continuous basis for purposes of advancing the same.

Preston Uranium Projects (Saskatchewan)

Preston Uranium Project

On March 7, 2017, the Company, in conjunction with Preston Uranium Project partner Skyharbour Resources Ltd. ("**Skyharbour**"), executed an option agreement with Orano Canada Inc. ("**Orano Canada**") (formerly AREVA Resources Canada Inc.) which provides Orano Canada an earn-in option to acquire up to a 70-per-cent working interest in a portion of the Preston Uranium Project. Under the agreement, Orano Canada will contribute cash and exploration program consideration totalling up to $8 million in exchange for up to 70 per cent of the applicable project area over six years.

6 Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

On March 26, 2021, the Company announced that Orano Canada had completed an earn-in of a 51% interest in the Preston Uranium Project and had formed a joint-venture with the Company and Skyharbour Resources Ltd. As at December 31, 2021, the Company's minority interest in this joint-venture remains at 24.5%.

The joint-venture structure generally obligates the contracting parties to proportionately fund exploration expenditures, subject to certain working interest dilution provisions for non-participation in program funding which the Company may choose to rely upon on a forward-basis given competing exploration priorities of other projects (namely its gold exploration project near Red Lake, Ontario), and as a result of the Company not controlling operatorship or the ability to direct the pace of project advancement at the Preston Uranium Project in its current capacity as a minority working interest holder.

East Preston Uranium Project

On March 27, 2017, the Company, in conjunction with Preston Uranium Project partner Skyharbour, executed an option agreement with Azincourt Energy Corp. (formerly Azincourt Uranium Inc.) ("**Azincourt**") which provides Azincourt an earn-in option to acquire a 70-per-cent working interest in a portion of the Preston uranium project known as the East Preston property. Under the agreement, Azincourt will issue 4.5 million listed common shares and contribute cash and exploration expenditure consideration totalling up to $3.5 million in exchange for up to 70 per cent of the applicable property area over three years.

In April 2020, the Company announced that it had entered into amending agreements with Azincourt and Skyharbour regarding the East Preston Uranium Project. Under the amending agreements, Azincourt was granted a period extension to March 31, 2021 to a) deliver the final cash payment and b) complete certain exploration work remaining in connection with respect to Azincourt's earn-in of a 70% interest in certain mineral claims constituting the East Preston Uranium Project. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company received the final cash payment of $200,000.

On February 17 2021, the Company announced that Azincourt had completed its earn-in of a 70% interest in the East Preston Uranium Project and had formed a joint-venture with the Company and Skyharbour Resources Ltd., in which the Company received an initial minority interest of 15% at the time the joint-venture was formed. As at December 31, 2021, this minority interest has been decreased to 11.54%.

The Company forecasts and expects that the level of cash expenditures associated with diamond drilling and other advanced-exploration work at the East Preston Uranium Project, as done within the above noted joint-venture, is likely to be material in nature. As such, the Company expects that it will defer participation in certain program(s) so as to focus its share structure and working capital in relation to projects in which the Company holds a more material and/or larger working percentage interest (including the Company's Red Lake Gold Project being advanced under agreement with Barrick Gold (see news release dated November 3, 2021, as well as other projects that may be held by the Company now or in future). The result of non-participation in joint-venture cash calls will be a reduction and eventual discontinuance of the initial working interest of the Company's joint-venture participation level.

The joint-venture structure generally obligates the contracting parties to proportionately fund exploration expenditures, subject to certain working interest dilution provisions for non-participation in program funding which the Company may choose to rely upon on a forward-basis given that the Company views the project as a non-core asset and as the Company does not control operatorship or have ability to guide project advancement in relation thereto in its current capacity as a minority working interest holder.

Other Athabasca Basin Interests

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company acquired several mining claims situated in the eastern part of the Athabasca Basin on a 100% basis (subject to an existing 2% royalty) from an arm's-length party for a one-time cash payment of $35,000, underlying sum supported by Crown license costs ($33,777) and personnel costs ($1,223) paid to the arm's-length vendor as consideration for the mineral claims. The claims include tenure that is adjacent to projects held by IsoEnergy Ltd. and Forum Energy Metals Corp., who are actively exploring respective adjacent projects. The new claims acquired by the Company may be further advanced depending upon the outcome of exploration results by adjacent operators during 2022. While considered non-material at this time, the Company views the supplementation of these mining claims to its existing Athabasca Basin portfolio as providing capital-efficient exposure to prospective exploration opportunities if certain regional exploration outcomes develop.

Isko Gold Project

During 2017, the Company acquired the Isko Gold Project located in the Windfall gold exploration camp of Quebec in exchange for a cash payment of staking fees and the granting of a two percent royalty. The Company performed a soil sampling program at the grassroots Isko Gold Project in 2017.

6 Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

The Company subsequently received certain COVID-19 assessment credit relief relating to the Isko Gold Project from the Government of Quebec, the effect of which resulted in the project claim good-standing dates being extended beyond scheduled expiration dates.

As a result of forward-moving capital-allocation plans, the Company is not presently planning additional exploration expenditures on the Isko Gold Project, result of which would be the future expiration of mining claims associated with the project. The Company is examining the viability of locating any third parties who may be interested in the project, results of which cannot be predicted at this time.

Phoenix and Torp Lithium Projects

On May 20, 2016, the Company acquired the Torp Lake and Phoenix claims from North Arrow Minerals Inc. ("North Arrow"). As consideration for the Torp Lake and Phoenix lithium claims, North Arrow received 2,500,000 pre-consolidated common shares of Company at a fair value of $0.08 as well as 1,000,000 pre-consolidated common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of $0.20 per common share exercisable for a two-year period. The warrants expired during the year 2018. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company sold a 1% gross royalty on both the Torp Lake and Phoenix Lithium projects to a related party, the proceeds of which were spent at the projects to complete certain ground surveying then necessary to convert the claims into long-term leases under which the Company is able to make certain annual cash payments to keep the projects in good-standing.

The Torp Lake and Phoenix lithium projects are held under lease and the Company continues to make annual cash payments, as applicable within the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, relating to the maintenance of said leases. As at the date of this report, the Company views project maintenance by way of lease payment as the appropriate level of direct near-term funding for the projects, noting in particular territorial restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and the field-seasonality given the location of the projects.

Juliet Lithium Project

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company acquired the tenure related to the Juliet Lithium Project located in Quebec through the payment of certain licensing fees and the granting of a two percent royalty. An exploration program for the Juliet Lithium Project was conducted during the third quarter of 2017 with results announced on September 26, 2017. This project was discontinued by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2019. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company acquired additional tenures under this project at total costs of $8,268.

7 Share Capital

a) The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and unlimited number of first and second preference shares without nominal or par value, with the rights, privileges and conditions thereof determined by the directors of the Company at the time of issuance.

b) 2021 share capital activities:

There was no share capital activity for the annual period ended December 31, 2021.

c) 2020 share capital activities:

i) On July 23, 2020, the 75,000 share purchase warrants were exercised at $0.20 per share for gross proceeds of $15,000.

7 Share Capital (continued)

d) Warrants

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had *nil* warrants outstanding.

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of warrants (000's)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants (000's)	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding - beginning	-	-	300	0.20
Exercised	-	-	(75)	0.20
Expired	-	-	(225)	0.20
Outstanding - ending	-	-	-	-

8 Share-based Compensation

a) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan for employees, directors, officers and consultants. Stock options can be issued up to a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The exercise price of options granted is not less than the market price of the common shares traded less the available discount under TSX Venture Exchange policies, and is determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted can have a term of up to 10 years.

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of options (000's)	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options (000's)	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding - beginning	1,581	0.32	1,800	0.31
Expired or Cancelled	(856)	(0.31)	(219)	(0.20)
Outstanding - ending	725	0.35	1,581	0.32

The following table discloses the number of options and vested options outstanding as at December 31, 2021:

Number of options outstanding ('000s)	Number of options exercisable ('000s)	Price per share ($)	Expiry Date
300	300	0.56	December 5, 2022
425	425	0.20	July 22, 2024
725	725		

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

9 Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. The Company has identified its directors and officers as its key management personnel.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	$	$
Professional fees	**28,750**	30,000
Consulting	**135,000**[1]	135,000

(1) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred consulting fees of $125,000 (management services and annual board fee) to a Company controlled by the CEO/Chairman of the Company, $5,000 in consulting fees to a Company controlled by a Director of the Company (annual board fee) and $5,000 in consulting fees to a Director of the Company (annual board fee).

As at December 31, 2021, there was $Nil (2020 - $6,280) balance owing to related parties.

10 Capital Management

The Company includes cash and shareholders' equity, comprising of issued common shares, share-based compensation reserves and warrants reserves, deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the definition of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors do not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather rely on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has interests 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.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11 Financial Instruments

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 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

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

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

11 Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total December 31, 2021
Cash	$ 739,392	$ -	$ -	$ 739,392

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total December 31, 2020
Cash	$ 674,799	$ -	$ -	$ 674,799
Marketable securities	$ 112,500	$ -	$ -	$ 112,500

The Company holds various forms of financial instruments. The nature of these instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to concentration risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, commodity price risk, and foreign exchange risk. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

Concentration Risk

As at December 31, 2021, substantially all the Company's cash was held at a major Canadian national financial institution. As a result, the Company was exposed to all of the risks associated with this institution.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to perform an obligation or settle a liability, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company manages exposure to credit risk by adopting credit risk guidelines that limit transactions according to counterparty credit worthiness. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of cash and other receivables on the statement of financial position.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by forecasting its cash flows from operations and anticipating investing and financing activities. Senior management is actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures. As at December 31, 2021, the Company's working capital of $618,055 (2020 - $789,062) is sufficient to meet its short-term business requirements. Future operations or exploration programs will require additional financing primarily through capital markets and/or project divestment.

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.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had no monetary assets or liabilities in foreign currencies.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk arises from market fluctuations in equity prices that could adversely affect the Company's operations. The Company's current exposure to equity price risk is limited to declines in the values and volumes including those of its own shares, which could impede its ability to raise additional funds when required and movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors the individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

(Amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, except where indicated)

12 Income tax

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the effective tax rate of income tax varies from the statutory rate as follows:

	2021	2020
Statutory tax rates	27.00%	27.00%
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rates	$ (37,000)	$ (81,477)
Permanent differences	(24,000)	-
Tax benefit not realized	61,000	81,477
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	$ -	$ -

Nature of deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	2021	2020
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 209,000	$ 230,000
Unused tax losses carried forward	1,237,000	1,149,000
Share issue costs	-	6,000
Deferred income tax assets	1,446,000	1,385,000
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	(1,446,000)	(1,385,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	$ -	$ -

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, subject to confirmation by income tax authorities, the Company has estimated the following available tax pools, deductible from future income at rates prescribed by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada):

	2021	2020
Non-capital losses carried forward	$ 3,930,000	$ 3,533,000
Capital losses carried forward	1,304,000	1,441,000
Cumulative Canadian exploration and development expenses	1,905,000	1,953,000
	$ 7,139,000	$ 6,927,000