

GARIBALDI RESOURCES CORP.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a note indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements.

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 227,354	\$ 563,953
Receivables	4	128,426	25,910
BCMETS receivable		122,301	144,277
Prepaid expenses and deposits		9,588	22,713
		487,669	756,853
Non-current assets			
Reclamation deposits	5	181,579	157,074
Equipment	6	101,970	121,441
Right-of-use asset	7	11,463	45,852
Exploration advances		2,000	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	8, 12	45,241,771	42,254,345
		45,538,783	42,578,712
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 46,026,452	\$ 43,335,565
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	9, 12	\$ 1,622,099	\$ 555,765
Lease liability - current	7	14,045	54,003
		1,636,144	609,768
Non-current liability			
Deferred tax liability		3,094,000	3,094,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,730,144	3,703,768
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	65,568,389	63,537,694
Contributed surplus		5,659,265	5,623,834
Deficit		(29,931,346)	(29,529,731)
TOTAL EQUITY		41,296,308	39,631,797
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 46,026,452	\$ 43,335,565

Going Concern – Note 2
Commitments – Notes 8, 10 and 11

Approved on behalf of the Board on December 28, 2022:

“Steve Regoci”
Steve Regoci, CEO and Director

“Barrie DiCastrì”
Barrie DiCastrì, CFO and Director

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Expenses					
Amortization of right-of-use asset	7	\$ 11,463	\$ 11,463	\$ 34,389	\$ 34,389
Bank charges, interest, and penalties		417	294	(3,160)	3,383
Consulting fees	12	18,442	13,609	56,594	68,484
Depreciation		497	661	1,491	1,981
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		38,244	602	45,391	2,597
Insurance		4,813	4,222	14,441	12,668
Lease interest	7	605	2,040	2,901	7,183
Management fees	12	72,000	72,000	216,000	216,000
Office and miscellaneous		2,832	1,919	11,390	13,811
Professional fees		30,826	23,446	83,856	72,350
Rent		3,133	2,646	9,077	7,884
Share-based compensation	11, 12	-	-	-	769,500
Shareholder communications		20,138	48,974	73,810	112,812
Telephone		1,846	2,727	7,072	7,648
Transfer agent and filing fees		3,203	4,187	23,369	27,500
Travel and entertainment		1,755	1,456	1,755	2,267
Loss before other items		(210,214)	(190,246)	(578,376)	(1,360,457)
Other items					
Interest income		162	3,684	841	25,218
Other income		15,833	-	40,833	30,811
Settlement of flow-through premium liability	11	194,919	127,787	239,802	339,588
Write-off of accounts payable		12,600	6,401	12,600	30,384
Write-down of receivables	4	(2,703)	(1,712)	(6,224)	(6,955)
Write-off of property taxes (Mexico)		-	-	(111,091)	(132,927)
		220,811	136,160	176,761	286,119
Net and comprehensive loss		\$ 10,597	\$ (54,086)	\$ (401,615)	\$ (1,074,338)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		127,084,269	121,549,075	123,613,919	121,549,075

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, January 31, 2022	121,549,075	\$ 63,537,694	\$ 5,623,834	\$ (29,529,731)	\$ 39,631,797
Shares issued for mineral properties – Note 8	25,000	9,375	-	-	9,375
Shares issued for cash:					
Private placement – Note 11	5,691,444	2,196,644	-	-	2,196,644
Less: share issue costs – Note 11	-	(175,324)	35,431	-	(139,893)
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(401,615)	(401,615)
Balance, October 31, 2022	127,265,519	\$ 65,568,389	\$ 5,659,265	\$ (29,931,346)	\$ 41,296,308

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, January 31, 2021	121,549,075	\$ 63,537,694	\$ 4,854,334	\$ (27,678,387)	\$ 40,713,641
Share-based compensation – Note 11	-	-	769,500	-	769,500
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,074,338)	(1,074,338)
Balance, October 31, 2021	121,549,075	\$ 63,537,694	\$ 5,623,834	\$ (28,752,725)	\$ 40,408,803

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	2022	2021
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (401,615)	\$ (1,074,338)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization of right-of-use asset	34,389	34,389
Depreciation	1,491	1,981
Lease interest	2,901	7,183
Share-based compensation	-	769,500
Settlement of flow-through premium liability	(239,802)	(339,588)
Write-down of receivables	6,224	6,955
Write-off of accounts payable	(12,600)	(30,384)
Write-off of property taxes (Mexico)	111,091	132,927
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(108,740)	50,319
Prepaid expenses and deposits	13,125	14,585
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	967,843	580,635
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	374,307	154,164
Investing Activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(3,082,372)	(2,037,223)
Exploration advances	(2,000)	(10,700)
Reclamation deposits	(24,505)	(1,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(3,108,877)	(2,048,923)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	2,056,751	-
Flow-through premium	239,802	-
BCMETC received	144,277	3,150,544
Lease payments	(42,859)	(38,757)
Net cash flows from financing activities	2,397,971	3,111,787
Change in cash	(336,599)	1,217,028
Cash, beginning	563,953	258,145
Cash, ending	\$ 227,354	\$ 1,475,173
Supplemental Information		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ 876
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -

Non-cash Transactions – Note 15

1. Corporate Information

Garibaldi Resources Corp. (the “Company”) is an exploration stage company incorporated on November 22, 1993 under the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada. On December 30, 2021, the Company was continued to the jurisdiction of British Columbia. Its business activity is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in Canada and Mexico. The Company’s common shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “GGI”.

The Company’s head office and principal business address is Suite 1150 - 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 1T2.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2022 and 2021.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on December 28, 2022 by the directors of the Company.

Going Concern

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak has adversely affected workforces, economies and financial markets, leading to a global economic downturn. Management has implemented the safeguards and protocols recommended by the relevant health authorities to protect its workers and continues to monitor the situation.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company (and its subsidiaries) will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company was not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. At October 31, 2022, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$29,931,346. At October 31, 2022, the Company has not advanced its mineral properties to commercial production and has not generated revenue from operations. The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and/or its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet its current and future obligations. The Company has been successful in raising funds in the past to finance operations, however, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future or on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Basis of Measurement

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the significant accounting policies set out in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the Company’s functional currency.

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

a) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

b) Site Closure and Reclamation Provisions

The Company assesses its mineral properties' rehabilitation provision at each reporting date or when new material information becomes available. Exploration, development and mining activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, these laws and regulations are continually changing and the Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Accounting for reclamation obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs that the Company will incur to complete the reclamation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations at each location. Actual costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated.

Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs could materially impact any amounts charged to operations for reclamation and remediation. During the periods presented, no reclamation obligations were incurred and therefore, no provision has been recorded. This represents management's best estimate of the present value of future reclamation and remediation obligations. Actual future expenditures may differ from the estimate.

c) Title to Mineral Properties

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (cont'd)

d) Share-Based Payments

Management uses valuation techniques to measure the fair value of share-based payments such as stock options or broker warrants. The fair values are determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires management to make certain estimates, judgements, and assumptions in relation to the expected life of the options or warrants, expected volatility, expected risk-free rate, and expected forfeiture rate. Changes to these assumptions could have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

e) Deferred Income Taxes

Judgement is required to determine which types of arrangements are considered to be a tax on income in contrast to an operating cost. Judgement is also required in determining whether deferred tax liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those potentially arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income in future periods, in order to recognize deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable income depend on management's estimates of future operations and cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure, and other capital management transactions) and judgement about the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize deferred tax assets or offset these against any deferred tax liabilities recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

f) Going Concern

Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or has no realistic alternative to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. Please refer to Note 2 for additional information.

Principles of Consolidation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled entities. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. Details of its controlled entities are as follows:

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned	
		October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
San Pedro Stone Inc.	Canada	100%	100%
Minera Pender S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	100%

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is determined using primary and secondary indicators related to the economic environment in which that entity operates. The Canadian dollar is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the subsidiaries is also the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on the settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive loss. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations whose functional currency is different than the Company's presentation currency are transferred directly to the Company's foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. These differences are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring mineral properties, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized and are classified as intangible assets. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Government tax credits are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related mineral property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, or (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Reclamation Deposits

Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation deposits.

Share-based Payments

The Company operates an incentive stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of share-based payments is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss with a corresponding credit recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes option pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Share-based Payments (cont'd)

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 the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

The Company recognizes share issue costs for the fair value of broker warrants issued as finder's fees in connection with private placements. The fair value calculated is recorded as share issue costs with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the warrants issued.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital along with the consideration paid.

Financial Instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, or FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's cash is measured at FVTPL.
- Financial assets at amortized cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any assets measured at amortized cost.
- Debt investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any assets classified as debt investments at FVOCI.
- Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any assets classified as equity investments at FVOCI.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Financial liabilities that are not measured at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's trade payables and lease liability are measured at amortized cost.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

c) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its consolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

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

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

d) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Impairment

Financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECL's that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss and is recognized in OCI.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Impairment of mineral property exploration interests is generally considered to have occurred if one of the following factors is present: the right to explore has expired or is near to expiry with no expectation of renewal, no further substantive expenditures are planned, exploration and evaluation work is discontinued in an area for which commercially viable quantities have not been discovered, indications in an area with development likely to proceed that the carrying amount is unlikely to be recovered in full by development or by sale. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Income Taxes

Current income taxes:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Income Taxes (cont'd)

Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Flow-through shares:

Any premium received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares is initially recorded as a liability (“deferred flow-through premium”).

The Company may, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its Canadian exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On the issuance of a flow-through share, it is bifurcated into equity (share) and liability (flow-through) components on the issue date to the extent that a premium exists. The equity portion is measured at the market value and the residual premium is allocated as a liability. The liability is recorded at the fair value of the obligation to renounce the expenditures that the issuer has incurred. This is effectively the “premium” the investor attributes to a flow-through share versus an ordinary share.

When the expenditures are renounced, the Company records a deferred tax liability and deferred tax expense (renounced expenditures multiplied by the effective corporate tax rate). Simultaneously the Company will debit the liability set up on issuing the flow-through share with the corresponding credit to deferred tax expense.

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

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

Flow-through shares require the Company to spend an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the issued flow-through shares on Canadian qualifying exploration expenditures. The Company may be required to indemnify the holders of such shares for any tax and other costs payable by them in the event the Company has not made the required exploration expenditures.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Equipment

Depreciation is calculated using the declining balance method to allocate the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates applicable to each category of equipment are as follows:

Motor vehicles	30% declining balance
Drilling and exploration equipment	20% declining balance
Office equipment	20% declining balance

Depreciation is recorded at one-half rates in the year of acquisition. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

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

Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. The dilution is calculated based upon the net number of common shares issued should “in the money” options and warrants be exercised and the proceeds used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended January 31, 2023, and have not been early adopted in preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements. These new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

4. Receivables

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
GST receivable	\$ 123,770	\$ 25,910
Other receivables	4,656	-
Total	\$ 128,426	\$ 25,910

The Company is exposed to credit risk on sales taxes receivable which consist of refundable government goods and services taxes. The Company records a 100% allowance on its Mexican sales tax receivable (“IVA”). During the nine months ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded a write-down of IVA receivable of \$6,224 (2021 – \$6,955).

5. Reclamation Deposits

The Company is required to make reclamation deposits in respect of its expected rehabilitation obligations. The reclamation deposits represent collateral for possible reclamation activities necessary on mineral properties in connection with the permits required for exploration activities by the Company. The reclamation deposits are held in redeemable interest-bearing certificates with large financial institutions.

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

6. Equipment

October 31, 2022

	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Drilling and exploration equipment	Total
Cost:				
At January 31, 2022	\$ 196,886	\$ 12,994	\$ 452,889	\$ 662,769
Additions	-	-	-	-
At October 31, 2022	196,886	12,994	452,889	662,769
Accumulated Depreciation:				
At January 31, 2022	180,162	12,007	349,159	541,328
Depreciation	3,762	147	15,562	19,471
At October 31, 2022	183,924	12,154	364,721	560,799
Net book value:				
At January 31, 2022	\$ 16,724	\$ 987	\$ 103,730	\$ 121,441
At October 31, 2022	\$ 12,962	\$ 840	\$ 88,168	\$ 101,970

January 31, 2022

	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Drilling and exploration equipment	Total
Cost:				
At January 31, 2021	\$ 196,886	\$ 12,994	\$ 452,889	\$ 662,769
Additions	-	-	-	-
At January 31, 2022	196,886	12,994	452,889	662,769
Accumulated Depreciation:				
At January 31, 2021	172,995	11,761	323,226	507,982
Depreciation	7,167	246	25,933	33,346
At January 31, 2022	180,162	12,007	349,159	541,328
Net book value:				
At January 31, 2021	\$ 23,891	\$ 1,233	\$ 129,663	\$ 154,787
At January 31, 2022	\$ 16,724	\$ 987	\$ 103,730	\$ 121,441

Garibaldi Resources Corp.
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7. Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liability

Right-of-Use Asset

Balance, January 31, 2021	\$ 91,704
Amortization	(45,852)
Balance, January 31, 2022	\$ 45,852
Amortization	(34,389)
Balance, October 31, 2022	\$ 11,463

Lease liability

Balance, January 31, 2021	\$ 108,703
Lease payments	(52,745)
Lease interest	(1,954)
Balance, January 31, 2022	\$ 54,003
Lease payments	(42,859)
Lease interest	2,901
Balance, October 31, 2022	\$ 14,045
Current portion	\$ 14,045
Long-term portion	-
Balance, October 31, 2022	\$ 14,045

At October 31, 2022, future payments required under the Company's office lease are as follows:

Year ending January 31, 2023	\$ 14,286
Total	\$ 14,286

The Company has recognized lease liabilities in relation to a lease for office space which is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 10%. Lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

An associated right-of-use asset for the lease was measured at the amount equal to the lease liability on adoption of IFRS 16 and is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

October 31, 2022

	Mexico			Canada							TOTAL \$
	La Patilla \$	Iris \$	Sonora \$	Red Lion \$	Grizzly & Golden Bear \$	King \$	E&L \$	Palm Spring \$	Sid, Sunrise & Atlin \$	Black Gold & Tora Tora \$	
Acquisition Costs											
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,188,317	151,223	7,558	2,509,111	1,144,480	610,000	69,555	5,680,244
Additions	-	-	-	11,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,497
Write-down of E&E assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,199,814	151,223	7,558	2,509,111	1,144,480	610,000	69,555	5,691,741
Deferred Exploration Costs											
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-	445,080	1,816,184	288,585	30,956,317	2,038,280	832,247	197,408	36,574,101
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,980	-	-	-	17,980
Assays	-	-	-	40,079	-	-	1,049	56,260	-	-	97,388
Claim maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling and trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	890,076	-	-	-	890,076
Equipment rental	-	-	-	8,670	-	-	45,734	-	-	-	54,404
Geology and mapping	-	-	-	51,114	4,069	1,000	430,809	10,069	2,131	17,343	516,535
Helicopter	-	-	-	83,034	-	-	833,961	-	-	-	916,995
Surveying	-	-	-	31,050	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	36,050
Travel and field	-	-	-	44,521	-	-	507,749	-	-	16,532	568,802
Less: BCMETC	-	-	-	(25,672)	(814)	(200)	(75,781)	(13,266)	(426)	(6,142)	(122,301)
Write-down of E&E assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2022	-	-	-	677,876	1,819,439	289,385	33,612,894	2,091,343	833,952	225,141	39,550,030
Total	-	-	-	1,877,690	1,970,662	296,943	36,122,005	3,235,823	1,443,952	294,696	45,241,771

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8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

January 31, 2022

	Mexico			Canada							TOTAL \$
	La Patilla \$	Iris \$	Sonora \$	Red Lion \$	Grizzly & Golden Bear \$	King \$	E&L \$	Palm Spring \$	Sid, Sunrise & Atlin \$	Black Gold & Tora Tora \$	
Acquisition Costs											
Balance, January 31, 2021	124,427	-	-	1,188,317	151,223	7,558	2,509,111	1,144,480	610,000	69,555	5,804,671
Additions	2,621	9,015	207,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,519
Write-down of E&E assets	(127,048)	(9,015)	(207,883)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(343,946)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-	1,188,317	151,223	7,558	2,509,111	1,144,480	610,000	69,555	5,680,244
Deferred Exploration Costs											
Balance, January 31, 2021	492,505	-	-	426,855	1,741,170	288,585	29,959,778	1,148,203	816,958	192,673	35,066,727
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,352	15,352	-	-	30,704
Assays	-	-	-	-	16,188	-	-	24,384	-	-	40,572
Claim maintenance	-	-	-	14,375	-	-	-	-	-	4,735	19,110
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Drilling and trenching	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,078	246,225	-	-	339,303
Equipment rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,107	61,003	-	-	92,110
Geology and mapping	-	-	-	3,850	43,793	-	265,674	198,850	10,000	-	522,167
Helicopter	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,461	164,439	-	-	333,900
Surveying	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,718	122,039	-	-	255,757
Travel and field	-	-	-	-	15,033	-	248,149	202,062	5,289	-	470,533
Less: BCMETC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(144,277)	-	-	(144,277)
Write-down of E&E assets	(492,505)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(492,505)
Balance, January 31, 2022	-	-	-	445,080	1,816,184	288,585	30,956,317	2,038,280	832,247	197,408	36,574,101
Total	-	-	-	1,633,397	1,967,407	296,143	33,465,428	3,182,760	1,442,247	266,963	42,254,345

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Mexico Properties

La Patilla

The Company owns a 100% interest in the La Patilla property located in Sinaloa State, Mexico. Should the property be placed into commercial production, the Company will issue 800,000 common shares to the original owner and will pay a 3% net smelter return royalty capped at US\$3,000,000. The Company has the right to buy down the royalty to 1% by paying US\$2,000,000. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company wrote down exploration and evaluation costs of \$619,553 related to the La Patilla property.

Iris

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iris property located in Chihuahua State, Mexico. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty. The Company has the right to buy down the royalty to 1% by paying US\$1,500,000 to the optionor. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company wrote down exploration and evaluation costs of \$9,015 related to the Iris property.

Sonora

The Company owns 100% interests in two non-contiguous properties in Sonora State, Mexico, known as Tonichi and Rodadero. The properties are each subject to 1% net smelter return royalties which the Company can purchase at any time for \$1,000,000 each. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company wrote down exploration and evaluation costs of \$207,883 related to the Rodadero and Tonichi properties.

The Company must incur minimum exploration and development expenditures each year to keep the properties in good standing.

Canada Properties

King

On August 15, 2009, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to earn a 100% interest in a mineral property located in the Iskut River area of British Columbia known as the King Property. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid \$30,000, issued 100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$21,000 and completed \$100,000 in exploration work on the King Property. The Company was to make an additional \$70,000 payment by June 30, 2014 which was not paid.

On December 15, 2015, the option agreement was amended and the Company earned a 100% interest in the King Property by agreeing to engage the optionor for \$72,500 of exploration work on the King Property in 2016 in lieu of making the final \$70,000 option payment. The optionor retained a net smelter return royalty of 2%.

On October 29, 2021, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement with another public company (the "optionee") in which it granted the optionee the right to earn 50% interest in select mineral claims on the King Property. The terms of option agreement provide that the optionee will earn a 50% interest in the select mineral claims upon issuing a total of 900,000 common shares to the Company and incurring \$500,000 in exploration work on the claims over a three-year period ending October 29, 2024.

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Red Lion

On January 31, 2014, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in six mineral tenures located in the Omenica Mining Division of British Columbia, known as the Red Lion Property. The optionor retained a net smelter return royalty of 2% which may be reduced to 1% by the Company at any time for \$2,000,000. Under the terms of the agreement the option payments and share issuances were as follows:

- Within 10 days of TSX-V approval – cash payment of \$18,500 (paid) and issuance of 75,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$16,875).
- On or before January 31, 2015 – issuance of additional 150,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$25,500).
- On or before January 31, 2016 – issuance of additional 150,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$18,000).
- On or before January 31, 2017 – issuance of additional 150,000 common (issued with a fair value of \$22,500).
- On or before January 31, 2018 – issuance of additional 500,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$1,110,000).

At October 31, 2022, the Company owns a 100% interest in the Red Lion property, subject to the 2% net smelter return royalty.

On February 6, 2022, the Company entered into a mineral property purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in one mineral claim known as the Sola claim. The Sola claim is 214 hectares in size and is contiguous with the Company's Red Lion property. The Company paid the vendor \$1,562 and paid filing fees of \$560. The Sola claim is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 1%. The Company has the right to buy one-half of the 1% net smelter royalty at any time for \$500,000.

On June 15, 2022, the Company issued 25,000 common shares with a fair value of \$9,375 to the vendor.

Grizzly and Golden Bear

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Grizzly property located in the Sheslay Valley in northwestern British Columbia, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

On January 27, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in two additional mineral properties, East Hat and East Hat 2, adjacent to the Grizzly property. The vendor retained a 2% net smelter return on production from the properties. The Company has the option at any time to reduce the net smelter return to 1% for a payment of \$1,000,000 to the vendor. On March 5, 2014, the Company received TSX-V approval of the agreement and issued 100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$22,500 to the vendor.

On May 5, 2015, the Company acquired eight mineral claims comprising approximately 1,400 hectares adjacent to the southern border of the Company's Grizzly property.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued 150,000 common shares with a fair value of \$9,000 in exchange for a 100% interest in the Golden Bear claims, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty, half of which the Company can buy back for \$1,000,000.

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

E&L

On June 3, 2016, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in four mineral tenures located in the Liard Mining Division in northwest British Columbia known as the E&L property. In order to earn the interest, the Company was required make cash payments totalling \$100,000, issue 1,100,000 common shares over the four-year option period and incur exploration expenditures on the property totalling \$375,000 by the end of the four-year option period. The option is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty retained by the optionor.

Under the terms of the agreement, in order to acquire the 100% interest in the E&L property, the option payments, share issuances and exploration expenditures were as follows:

- Within 10 days of TSX-V approval – a cash payment of \$5,000 (paid) and the issuance of 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$10,500).
- On or before June 3, 2017 – a cash payment of \$15,000 (paid), the issuance of an additional 200,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$29,000) and exploration expenditures of \$25,000 (incurred).
- On or before June 3, 2018 – a cash payment of \$20,000 (paid), the issuance of an additional 250,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$787,500) and exploration expenditures of an additional \$50,000 (incurred).
- On or before June 3, 2019 – a cash payment of \$25,000 (paid), the issuance of an additional 250,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$672,500) and exploration expenditures of an additional \$75,000 (incurred).
- On or before June 3, 2020 – a cash payment of \$35,000 (paid), the issuance of an additional 300,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$807,000) and exploration expenditures of an additional \$225,000 (incurred).

At October 31, 2022, the Company owns a 100% interest in the four initial mineral tenures of the E&L property, subject to the 2% net smelter return royalty.

During the year ended January 31, 2017, the Company increased the size of the E&L property in a series of mineral property purchase agreements as follows:

- i) Pursuant to a mineral property purchase agreement dated September 12, 2016, the Company acquired 20 mineral tenures, comprising 1,473 hectares known as the East Claims property in consideration for 150,000 common shares (issued during the year ended January 31, 2017 at a value of \$12,750) and a cash payment of \$15,000 (paid during the year ended January 31, 2017);
- ii) Pursuant to a mineral property purchase agreement dated October 18, 2016, the Company acquired two mineral tenures comprising approximately 89 hectares known as the E&L South and North claims in consideration for 75,000 common shares (issued during the year ended January 31, 2017 at a value of \$6,750); and
- iii) Pursuant to a mineral property purchase agreement dated October 28, 2016, the Company acquired 10 mineral tenures comprising approximately 4,148 hectares known as the Qu claims in consideration for 500,000 common shares (issued during the year ended January 31, 2017 at a value of \$65,000).

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Palm Spring

On May 5, 2016 and amended on June 19, 2018, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 35 mineral tenures located in the Liard Mining Division in northwest British Columbia known as the Palm Spring property. The optionor retained a net smelter return royalty of 2% which may be reduced to 1% by the Company at any time for \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the agreement, in order to acquire a 100% interest in the Palm Spring property, the option payments and share issuances were as follows:

- Within 10 days of TSX-V approval – a cash payment of \$10,000 (paid) and the issuance of 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$8,000).
- On or before May 5, 2017 – the issuance of an additional 200,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$30,000).
- On or before May 5, 2018 – the issuance of an additional 300,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$924,000).
- On or before June 19, 2018 – the issuance of an additional 56,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$172,480).
- On or before June 19, 2018 – incur an additional \$97,000 in exploration expenditures (incurred).

At October 31, 2022, the Company owns a 100% interest in the Palm Spring property, subject to the 2% net smelter return royalty.

8. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Sid, Sunrise & Atlin

On October 5, 2016 and amended on September 20, 2018, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 17 mineral tenures located in the Omenica Mining Division in British Columbia known as the Sid and Sunrise claims and a 100% interest in four mineral tenures located in the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia known as the Atlin claims. In order to earn the interests, the Company was required to pay \$90,000 (paid) and issue 500,000 common shares over a four-year option period. The mineral properties are subject to 2% net smelter return royalties retained by the optionor. The 2% net smelter return royalties may be reduced to 1% by the Company at any time for \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the option agreement, in order to acquire the 100% interests in the mineral properties, the share issuances were as follows:

- Within 10 days of TSX-V approval – the issuance of 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$11,000).
- On or before October 5, 2017 – the issuance of an additional 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$220,000).
- On or before November 5, 2018 – the issuance of an additional 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$93,000).
- On or before November 5, 2019 – the issuance of an additional 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$98,000).
- On or before November 5, 2020 – the issuance of an additional 100,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$42,000).

At October 31, 2022, the Company owns a 100% interest in the Sid, Sunrise and Atlin properties, subject to the 2% net smelter return royalties.

On March 31, 2019, the Company entered into a mineral property purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 21 mineral claims known as the Keystone claims located in the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia. The purchase price was \$56,000.

Black Gold

The Company's Black Gold property consists of a black granite quarry located in Grand Forks, British Columbia. At October 31, 2022, the mineral claims are in good standing.

Tora Tora

The Company's Tora Tora property is located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia. The mineral claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty. At October 31, 2022, the mineral claims are in good standing.

9. Trade Payables and Accrued Liabilities

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Property taxes payable (Mexico)	\$ 456,926	\$ 301,580
Trade payables	1,165,173	254,185
Total	\$ 1,622,099	\$ 555,765

10. Commitments

Management services agreements:

The Company has entered into management services agreements which provide for monthly remuneration of \$12,000 for each of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

11. Share Capital

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares with no par value

Issued:

On June 15, 2022, the Company issued 25,000 common shares with a fair value of \$9,375 for a mineral claim that is contiguous to the Company's Red Lion property.

On July 22, 2022, the Company issued 5,328,944 flow-through units at \$0.43 per unit for proceeds of \$2,291,446. Each flow-through unit comprised one flow-through common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.55 until July 22, 2024. The Company recorded a flow-through premium of \$239,802 on the private placement.

At October 31, 2022, the Company had recorded other income of \$239,802 related to the flow through premium and had incurred eligible flow through expenditures totalling \$2,291,446 meeting its flow-through commitment.

The Company incurred finder's fees of \$126,960 and filing fees of \$12,933 related to this private placement. In addition, the Company issued 295,255 finder's warrants exercisable into common shares at \$0.43 until July 22, 2024. The fair value of the finder's warrants was \$35,431. The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

Expected life of warrants	2 years
Annualized volatility	63%
Risk-free interest rate	2.38%
Dividend rate	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%

On September 16, 2022, the Company issued 362,500 units at \$0.40 per unit for proceeds of \$145,000. Each unit was comprised one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share at \$0.55 until September 16, 2024.

11. Share Capital (cont'd)

Financing Facility:

On September 1, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Alumina Partners (Ontario) Ltd. which provided for financing of up to \$12,000,000 over three years by way of a draw down equity financing facility. Alumina Partners is an affiliate of New York-based private equity firm Alumina Partners, LLC.

The investment agreement was structured for rapid access to equity private placement tranches of up to \$500,000 each. Each tranche will be a private placement of units comprising one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant exercisable for three years.

The Company may elect to access funding as and when required at its sole discretion, and there are no standby charges or other upfront fees associated with the investment agreement. The units will be issued at a discount of 15% to 25% from the closing market price at the time each tranche is drawn down and the warrants will be issued at a 25% premium over the same closing market price. The expiry date of the warrants may be accelerated if the Company's common shares trade at equal to or greater than twice the exercise price for 20 consecutive days once the warrants are eligible to be exercised. Each unit issued under the investment agreement will be subject to the acceptance of the TSX Venture Exchange and the securities issued will be subject to a four-month hold period from the date of issuance.

Stock Options:

The Company has a stock option plan available to directors, officers, employees and consultants under which the total stock options available for grant is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at any point in time. The exercise price of options granted may not be less than the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant less any discount permitted by the policies of the TSX-V.

Options are granted for a maximum term of five years and vest on the date of the grant unless vesting terms are prescribed by regulatory policy or otherwise determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

During the Year Ended January 31, 2022:

On March 8, 2021, the Company granted 2,850,000 stock options to directors and consultants of the Company exercisable for a period of five years at \$1.00 per share.

The fair value of the options was \$769,500. The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

Expected life of options	5 years
Annualized volatility	103%
Risk-free interest rate	1.00%
Dividend rate	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%

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11. Share Capital (cont'd)

Stock Options: (cont'd)

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and for the year ended January 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Nine months ended October 31, 2022		Year ended January 31, 2022	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	5,050,000	\$ 1.10	2,200,000	\$ 1.22
Options granted	-	-	2,850,000	1.00
Options expired	(900,000)	0.72	-	-
Options outstanding, end of period	4,150,000	\$ 1.18	5,050,000	\$ 1.10
Options exercisable, end of period	4,150,000	\$ 1.18	5,050,000	\$ 1.10

At October 31, 2022, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options is 2.80 years.

At October 31, 2022, there were 4,150,000 stock options outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held as follows:

Number of options outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
100,000	\$2.30	February 16, 2023
1,200,000	\$1.50	July 18, 2024
2,850,000	\$1.00	March 8, 2026
4,150,000		

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11. Share Capital (cont'd)

Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and for the year ended January 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Nine months ended October 31, 2022		Year ended January 31, 2022	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning of period	5,043,936	\$ 3.11	5,043,936	\$ 3.11
Warrants issued	3,140,977	0.54	-	-
Warrants expired	(3,174,603)	4.50	-	-
Warrants outstanding, end of period	5,010,310	\$ 0.61	5,043,936	\$ 3.11

At October 31, 2022, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants is 1.10 years.

At October 31, 2022, there were 5,010,310 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,694,333	\$0.75	November 20, 2022
175,000	\$0.60	November 20, 2022
2,664,472	\$0.55	July 22, 2024
295,255	\$0.43	July 22, 2024
181,250	\$0.55	September 16, 2024
5,010,310		

On November 14, 2022, the Company received TSXV approval to extend the expiry date on 1,694,333 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.75 to November 20, 2023.

On November 20, 2022, 175,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.60 expired unexercised.

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12. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company considers its Board of Directors to be key management personnel. The Company incurred the following key management compensation charges during the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Exploration and evaluation costs	\$ 120,276	\$ 105,001
Consulting fees	6,469	-
Management fees	216,000	216,000
Share-based compensation	-	594,000
	\$ 342,745	\$ 915,001

At October 31, 2022, trade payables and accrued liabilities included \$419,752 (January 31, 2022: \$57,740) due to directors of the Company and to a company with a director in common with the Company for services provided. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

13. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

At October 31, 2022, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade payables and lease liability.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The Company's cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada and Mexico. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from financing activities and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's primary source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. See Note 2.

The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities at October 31, 2022:

	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Trade payables	\$ 1,622,099	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liability	14,045	-	-
	\$ 1,636,144	\$ -	\$ -

13. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (cont'd)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currencies. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's Mexican subsidiary is exposed to currency risk as it incurs expenditures that are denominated in Mexican pesos while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

The following is an analysis of the Canadian dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in Mexican pesos:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Cash	\$ 581	\$ 3,811
Trade payables	(468,095)	(307,738)
	\$ (467,514)	\$ (303,927)

Based on the above net exposure, at October 31, 2022, a 10% change in the exchange rate of the Mexican peso in relation to the Canadian dollar would impact the Company's net income or loss by approximately \$46,700.

The Company is also exposed to currency risk as it incurs expenditures that are denominated in US dollars while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

The following is an analysis of the Canadian dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Cash	\$ 5,121	\$ 4,909
Trade payables	-	-
	\$ 5,121	\$ 4,909

Based on the above net exposure, at October 31, 2022, a 10% change in the exchange rate of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar would impact the Company's net income or loss by approximately \$500.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash is exposed to interest rate risk. The Company manages its interest rate risk by obtaining the best commercial deposit interest rates available.

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13. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (cont'd)

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Cash	\$ 227,354	\$ 563,953
	\$ 227,354	\$ 563,953

Financial liabilities included in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Amortized cost:		
Trade payables	\$ 1,622,099	\$ 555,765
Lease liability	14,045	54,003
	\$ 1,636,144	\$ 609,768

Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022:

	October 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 227,354	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 227,354	\$ -	\$ -
	January 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 563,953	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 563,953	\$ -	\$ -

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14. Segmented Information

Operating segment

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment which is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties.

Geographic segments

The Company's non-current assets are located in the following countries:

	October 31, 2022		
	Canada	Mexico	Total
Equipment	\$ 95,818	\$ 6,152	\$ 101,970
Right-of-use asset	11,463	-	11,463
Reclamation deposits	181,579	-	181,579
Exploration advances	2,000	-	2,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	45,241,771	-	45,241,771
	<u>\$ 45,532,631</u>	<u>\$ 6,152</u>	<u>\$ 45,538,783</u>
	January 31, 2022		
	Canada	Mexico	Total
Equipment	\$ 113,945	\$ 7,496	\$ 121,441
Right-of-use asset	45,852	-	45,852
Reclamation deposits	157,074	-	157,074
Exploration and evaluation assets	42,254,345	-	42,254,345
	<u>\$ 42,571,216</u>	<u>\$ 7,496</u>	<u>\$ 42,578,712</u>

15. Non-cash Transactions

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows. During the nine months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the following transactions were excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	2022	2021
Depreciation on equipment capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 17,980	\$ 23,028
Property taxes included in accounts payable	\$ 111,091	\$ -
Fair value of finder's warrants issued on private placement	\$ 35,431	\$ -
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 9,375	\$ -
BCMETS receivable included in exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 122,301	\$ -

16. Subsequent Events

On December 1, 2022, the Company sold a non-core British Columbia exploration and evaluation asset for proceeds of \$400,000.

On December 2, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of flow-through units of a non-brokered private placement financing. The Company sold 8,836,667 flow-through units at \$0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$2,651,000. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.45 per share until December 2, 2025. The Company paid finder's fees of \$171,060 and issued 578,200 share purchase warrants to the finders. The finder's warrants are exercisable at \$0.45 per common share until December 2, 2025.

The proceeds from the flow-through financing will be used to explore the Company's base metal prospects under the Critical Mineral Exploration Tax Credit initiative announced in the Canadian Federal Government budget in early 2022.

On December 2, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of non-flow-through units of a non-brokered private placement financing. The Company sold 800,000 non-flow-through units at \$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.40 per share until December 2, 2025. All proceeds from non-flow-through units will be used for working capital purposes.

On December 23, 2022, the Company closed the second tranche of flow-through units of a non-brokered private placement financing. The Company sold 400,667 flow-through units at \$0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$120,200. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.45 per share until December 23, 2025. The Company paid finder's fees of \$2,412 and issued 8,040 share purchase warrants to one finder. The finder's warrants are exercisable at \$0.45 per common share until December 23, 2025.