

ANGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Angold Resources Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Angold Resources Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flow and changes in shareholder's equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 to the financial statements, which describes events and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's 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 identified above 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.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

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

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

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

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

August 23, 2022

ANGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 3,713,638	\$ 4,086,975
Receivables	27,704	52,448
Prepaid expenses	154,400	532,099
	3,895,742	4,671,522
Prepaid expenses and deposits (Note 6)	228,239	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	7,743,042	3,676,727
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 11,867,023	\$ 8,348,249
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 7 and 11)	\$ 205,873	\$ 182,390
Note payable	-	14,431
TOTAL LIABILITIES	205,873	196,821
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 8)	26,504,858	21,073,731
Reserve (Note 9)	1,686,721	1,359,216
Accumulated deficit	(16,530,429)	(14,281,519)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	11,661,150	8,151,428
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 11,867,023	\$ 8,348,249

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 19, 2022. They are signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

"Galen McNamara"
Director

"Adrian Rothwell"
Director

ANGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Years Ended	
	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
EXPENSES		
Shareholder information and investor relations	\$ 758,945	\$ 384,038
Management fees (Note 11)	366,812	266,953
Professional fees (Note 11)	284,653	167,257
Consulting fees	372,225	238,280
General and administrative fees	150,400	148,036
Transfer agent, regulatory and listing fees	76,963	96,543
Foreign exchange loss	103,158	132,086
Stock-based compensation (Note 9 and 11)	378,098	1,215,897
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	2,491,254	2,649,090
OTHER EXPENSES		
Listing expense (Note 5)	-	11,362,796
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	\$ 2,491,254	\$ 14,011,886
Basic and diluted loss per share for the year	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.31
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	94,126,217	45,330,584

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

ANGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Years Ended	
	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Cash flows provided from (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	\$ (2,491,254)	\$ (14,011,886)
Adjustments for item not affecting cash:		
Listing expense	-	11,362,796
Stock-based compensation	378,098	1,215,897
Loan payable write-off	(14,431)	-
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	402,443	(561,279)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(47,843)	(194,565)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,772,987)	(2,189,037)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of TY & Sons Exploration	-	(279,875)
Cash acquired on reverse acquisition	-	397,880
Exploration and evaluation assets	(4,198,903)	(3,158,102)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(4,198,903)	(3,040,097)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placement, net of cash share issuance costs	5,598,553	9,265,595
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	5,598,553	9,265,595
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(373,337)	4,036,461
Cash, beginning of year	4,086,975	50,514
Cash, end of year	\$ 3,713,638	\$ 4,086,975
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Non-cash share issuance for exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 24,325	\$ 75,000
Exploration and evaluation assets included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 71,326	\$ -

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

ANGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at April 30, 2020	5,000,000	\$ 372,912	\$ -	\$ (269,633)	\$ 103,279
Common shares issued for private placements, net of costs (Note 8)	50,000,001	9,124,087	141,508	-	9,265,595
Common shares issued for reverse take over (Note 8)	28,754,330	11,501,732	-	-	11,501,732
Fair value of replacement options (Note 8)	-	-	1,811	-	1,811
Common shares issued for property payment (Notes 6 and 8)	187,500	75,000	-	-	75,000
Stock-based compensation (Note 9)	-	-	1,215,897	-	1,215,897
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(14,011,886)	(14,011,886)
Balance at April 30, 2021	83,941,831	\$ 21,073,731	\$ 1,359,216	\$ (14,281,519)	\$ 8,151,428
Common shares issued for cash, net of costs (Note 8)	48,416,959	5,406,802	191,751	-	5,598,553
Common shares issued for property payment (Notes 6 and 8)	162,170	24,325	-	-	24,325
Fair value of expired options and warrants (Note 9)	-	-	(242,344)	242,344	-
Stock-based compensation (Note 9)	-	-	378,098	-	378,098
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,491,254)	(2,491,254)
Balance at April 30, 2022	132,520,960	\$ 26,504,858	\$ 1,686,721	\$ (16,530,429)	\$ 11,661,150

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Angold Resources Ltd. (the “Company” or “Angold”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on October 6, 2004. On October 22, 2012, the Company completed a continuation under the BC Business Corporations Act. The Company’s registered office is located at Suite 2200 - 855 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3E8. The Company changed its name from ZTR Acquisition Corp. to Angold Resources Ltd. on December 18, 2020 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the symbol “AAU”, on the OTCQB under the symbol “AAUGF”, and on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol “13L”.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business. At April 30, 2022, the Company had cash of \$3,713,638 (April 30, 2021 - \$4,086,975) and its current assets exceed its current liabilities by \$3,689,869 (April 30, 2021 – \$4,474,701). The Company currently has no active business and is not generating any revenues. It has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception and had an accumulated deficit of \$16,530,429 as at April 30, 2022 (April 30, 2021 - \$14,281,519). Whether and when the Company can obtain profitability and positive cash flows from operations is uncertain. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Company’s ability to continue its operations is dependent on its success in raising equity through share issuances, suitable debt financing and/or other financing arrangements. While the Company has been successful in raising equity in the past, there can be no guarantee that it will be able to raise sufficient funds to fund its activities and general and administrative costs in the next twelve months and in the future. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to the required adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

(b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The significant accounting policies, as disclosed, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Presentation and functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. All amounts in these consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions about the future and to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The impacts of changes to estimates are recognized in the period estimates are revised and in future periods affected. The critical judgments and assumptions made by management and other major sources of measurement uncertainty are discussed in Note 4.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Basis of consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries Federal Gold Corp. ("Federal"), TY & Sons Explorations (Chile) Inc., Rio Explorations SpA and Angold Resources (USA) Ltd. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company, where control is achieved by the Company being exposed to, or having rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and having the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(c) Financial instruments

i) Classification and measurement

Financial asset

The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets are initially measured at fair value less, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, and are subsequently measured at either (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. The Company does not have any assets classified and measured at amortized cost.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. The Company does not have any assets classified and measured at FVTOCI.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. 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 profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The Company's cash is classified in this category.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

i) Classification and measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year that are unpaid.

ii) Derecognition of 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. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance 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 credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, 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.

iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss.

(d) Restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations (continued)

The increase in the restoration provision due to the passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

(e) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. 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 property in the period it is received.

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

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of 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.

(f) Share capital

Common shares

Common shares issued are classified as share capital, a component of shareholders' equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from share capital.

Equity units

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, comprised of common shares and warrants, are allocated using the residual value method. Under the residual value method, proceeds are allocated to the common shares up to their fair value, determined by reference to the quoted market price of the common shares, and the remaining balance, if any, to the reserve account for warrants.

(g) Share options and warrants

All share options and warrants are included in reserves, a component of shareholders' equity, until exercised. Upon exercise, the consideration received plus the amounts in reserves attributable to the options and/or warrants being exercised are credited to share capital. When share options and warrants expire unexercised or are cancelled, other than cancellations resulting from forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the amounts recognized in reserves are reclassified to accumulated deficit.

Stock-based compensation to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments granted. Stock-based compensation is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued as calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The offset to the recorded expense is to reserves. The fair value of awards is calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which considers the following factors: exercise price; current market price of the underlying shares; expected life of the award; risk-free interest rate; forfeiture rate; and expected volatility. Share-based compensation 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 and services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Leases

At the inception of a lease contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period, and; (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company did not have any leases as at or for the year ended April 30, 2022 and 2021.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis in general and administration expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Short term leases are defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

(i) Income taxes

Income tax on profit or loss comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the period.

Deferred tax is provided for using the asset and liability method of accounting, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax effects of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities (temporary differences), unused tax losses and other income tax deductions. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss are not provided for. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amounts of the related assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions can be utilized.

Income tax on profit or loss comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated by dividing loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercises of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are undertaken whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

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. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) New accounting standards and interpretations

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

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Significant accounting judgments

The critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures and meet its liabilities for the ensuing year involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company evaluates each long-term asset each reporting period to determine if there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, an estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The estimates and assumptions used to estimate the recoverable amount of the long-lived assets are subject to risk and uncertainty and there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these estimates and assumptions.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates; the Company has determined the functional currency of Angold Resources Ltd. and its subsidiaries to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgements to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions management has made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Income taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions can be utilized. In assessing the probability of realizing the income tax benefits of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence.

As at April 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences. Changes in any of the above-mentioned estimates can materially affect the amount of income tax assets recognized. In addition, where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Valuation of stock-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of stock-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

5. REVERSE TAKEOVER TRANSACTION

On December 18, 2020, the Company and Federal completed an amalgamation transaction (the "Transaction"), which constituted a reverse acquisition ("RTO"). The RTO was completed by way of a share exchange between the shareholders of Federal and the Company. In exchange for 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Federal, the shareholders of Federal received an aggregate of 55,000,001 common shares of the Company. Stock options of Angold were exchanged for equivalent securities of the Company.

The Transaction resulted in Federal obtaining control of the combined entity by obtaining control of governance and management decision-making processes, and the resulting authority to govern the financial and operating policies of the combined entity. The Transaction has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition transaction in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based payments. The Company did not meet the definition of a business in accordance with IFRS 3, Business combinations, as such, the Transaction does not constitute a business combination.

For accounting purposes, Federal is treated as the accounting parent (legal subsidiary) and the Company as the accounting subsidiary (legal parent). The fair value of the consideration paid by Federal, net of transaction costs, less the fair value of net assets of the Company acquired by Federal constitutes listing expense and has been recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. These consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of Federal since its incorporation and of the Company from December 18, 2020.

The Transaction was measured at the fair value of the shares that Federal would have had to issue to the shareholders of the Company, being 28,754,330 common shares, to give the shareholders of the Company the same percentage of equity interest in the combined entity that results from the reverse acquisition had it taken the legal form of Federal acquiring the Company.

	December 18, 2020	
Consideration paid on RTO		
28,754,330 common shares	\$	11,501,732
Fair value of replacement options ⁽¹⁾		1,811
Total consideration		11,503,543
Less: Fair value of net assets acquired		
Cash		397,880
Accounts payable and note payable		(257,133)
Net identifiable assets acquired		140,747
Listing expense	\$	11,362,796

⁽¹⁾ Fair value of Angold options upon completion of the RTO.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Uchi Property		Iron Butte Property		Chile Properties		Total
Acquisition Costs							
Balance, April 30, 2020	\$	13,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 13,000
Additions		4,000		102,063		284,875	390,938
Balance, April 30, 2021		17,000		102,063		284,875	403,938
Additions		-		88,991		-	88,991
Balance, April 30, 2022	\$	17,000	\$	191,054	\$	284,875	\$ 492,929
Deferred Exploration Costs							
Balance, April 30, 2020	\$	145,750	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 145,750
Consulting fees		20,041		68,383		125,245	213,669
Drilling		-		-		2,323,672	2,323,672
Permitting and staking fees		-		100,800		107,758	208,558
General project costs		-		43,339		337,801	381,140
Balance, April 30, 2021		165,791		212,522		2,894,476	3,272,789
Consulting fees		28,929		146,935		87,545	263,409
Drilling		-		-		1,399,816	1,399,816
Exploration		-		814,167		670,768	1,484,935
Permitting and staking fees		-		-		143,526	143,526
General project costs		-		129,228		556,410	685,638
Balance, April 30, 2022	\$	194,720	\$	1,302,852	\$	5,752,541	\$ 7,250,113
Total							
Balance, April 30, 2021	\$	182,791	\$	314,585	\$	3,179,351	\$ 3,676,727
Balance, April 30, 2022	\$	211,720	\$	1,493,906	\$	6,037,416	\$ 7,743,042

Chile Properties

On August 9, 2020, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of TY & Sons Explorations (Chile) Inc. in exchange for USD \$210,000 (CAD \$279,875). TY & Sons Explorations (Chile) Inc. owns two groups of concessions in Chile including the Nevada and Lajitas and Dorado claims.

The Lajitas and Dorado claims comprise the Dorado property and is located in the Maricunga region of Chile. The Nevada claim comprises the Cordillera property and is also located in the Maricunga region of Chile. Both the Dorado and the Cordillera Properties include a 2% net smelter royalty which may be reduced to 1% for a payment of \$2,000,000 at any time.

As at April 30, 2022, the Company had deposits of \$61,865 related to mining patents and concessions related to the Chile properties.

Iron Butte Property

On July 25, 2020, the Company entered into a property option agreement whereby the Company has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Iron Butte Property (subject to a net smelter royalty). To earn the option, the Company must pay USD\$1,320,000 and issue common shares worth USD\$252,750 over 6 years:

Cash payments

- (i) USD\$20,000 on effective date of July 25, 2020 (paid CAD\$27,063);
- (ii) USD\$50,000 on or before the 1st year anniversary of a going public transaction (paid CAD\$64,666);
- (iii) USD\$100,000 on or before the 2nd year anniversary of a going public transaction;
- (iv) USD\$150,000 on or before the 3rd year anniversary of a going public transaction;
- (v) USD\$200,000 on or before the 4th year anniversary of a going public transaction;
- (vi) USD\$300,000 on or before the 5th year anniversary of a going public transaction; and
- (vii) USD\$500,000 on or before the 6th year anniversary of a going public transaction.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Share issuance:

- (i) Issuance of payment shares with a value of USD\$18,750 based on the payment share price on or before the 1st year anniversary of a going public transaction (issued with a fair value of \$24,325);
- (ii) Issuance of payment shares with a value of USD\$36,000 based on the payment share price on or before the 2nd year anniversary of a going public transaction;
- (iii) Issuance of payment shares with a value of USD\$45,000 based on the payment share price on or before the 3rd year anniversary of a going public transaction;
- (iv) Issuance of payment shares with a value of USD\$63,000 based on the payment share price on or before the 4th year anniversary of a going public transaction; and
- (v) Issuance of payment shares with a value of USD\$90,000 based on the payment share price on or before the 5th year anniversary of a going public transaction.

In addition, within 180 days of the effective date of July 25, 2020 the Company was required to complete a public listing and upon the listing issue 187,500 common shares. Upon completion of the RTO on December 18, 2020, the Company issued 187,500 common shares with a fair value of \$75,000 to the optionor of the Iron Butte Property.

During the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company staked 77 claims for the Iron Butte property in Nevada.

As at April 30, 2022, the Company had deposits of \$166,374 related to drilling deposits and bond payments related to the Iron Butte property.

Uchi Property

During the years ended April 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company staked 340 claims in Ontario, Canada.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

At April 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are composed of the following:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Accounts payable (Note 11)	\$ 110,765	\$ 130,483
Accrued liabilities	95,108	51,907
Total	\$ 205,873	\$ 182,390

8. SHARE CAPITAL

As of April 30, 2022, the Company had an unlimited number of common shares authorized without par value and 132,520,960 (April 30, 2021 – 83,941,831) common shares outstanding.

As of April 30, 2022, there were 11,792,298 shares (April 30, 2021 – 17,688,450) held in escrow.

Year ended April 30, 2022:

On April 5, 2022, the Company closed a marketed public offering of 19,566,400 units at a price of \$0.14 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$2,739,296. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, until April 5, 2025. No value was allocated to the warrants under the residual method.

On April 14, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,756,386 units, under the same terms as the marketed public offering above, for gross proceeds of \$805,894.

In connection with the financings, the Company paid 7% cash commission of \$191,751, incurred other share issuance costs of \$186,797, and issued 1,369,648 broker warrants with a fair value of \$191,751.

On December 16, 2021, the Company closed a private placement comprising of 22,727,273 units at a price of \$0.11 unit for gross proceeds of \$2,500,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.165 per share, until December 16, 2024. No value was allocated to the warrants under the residual method.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid 6% cash commission of \$26,448 to the agents, incurred other share issuance costs of \$41,641, and issued 366,900 finder's units with a fair value of \$40,359. One finder's unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each one full common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.165 per share, until December 16, 2024.

On January 7, 2022, the Company issued 162,170 common shares with a fair value of \$24,325 in accordance with the option agreement on the Iron Butte Property (Note 6).

Year ended April 30, 2021:

On July 7, 2020, the Company issued 13,975,001 common shares at \$0.01 per common share for proceeds of \$139,750.

On August 7, 2020, the Company issued 11,025,000 common shares at \$0.05 per common share for proceeds of \$551,250.

On August 18, 2020, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at \$0.20 per common share for proceeds of \$800,000.

On August 18, 2020, the Company issued 1,000,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.20 per common share for proceeds of \$200,000 with no flow-through premium recorded.

On December 18, 2020, the Company closed the reverse takeover transaction with Federal by way of a share exchange. The Transaction was measured at the fair value of the shares that Federal would have had to issue to the shareholders of the Company, being 28,754,330 common shares, to give the shareholders of the Company the same percentage of equity interest in the combined entity that results from the reserve acquisition had it taken the legal form of Federal acquiring the Company.

On December 18, 2020, the Company issued 20,000,000 common shares at \$0.40 per common share for proceeds of \$8,000,000 in accordance with the closing of the RTO and the concurrent subscription receipt financing. Cash share issuance costs of \$425,405 were incurred and 1,005,975 compensation warrants with a fair value of \$141,508 were granted to finders. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.40. The fair value of the compensation warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following inputs on the date of issuance: share price of \$0.40; exercise price of \$0.40; expected life of 1.0 years; expected volatility of 91%; risk free rate of 0.24%; and expected dividend yield of 0%.

On December 18, 2020, the Company issued 187,500 common shares with a fair value of \$75,000 in accordance with the option agreement on the Iron Butte Property (Note 6).

9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

a) Options

On December 29, 2020, the Company granted 3,725,000 stock options with a fair value of \$1,116,893 to officers, directors, advisors, and consultants of the Company, which vested immediately.

On December 29, 2020, the Company granted 300,000 stock options with a fair value of \$57,579 to investor relations consultants of the Company, which vest in 5 equal tranches over one year, with 20% vesting immediately. During the year ended April 30, 2022, \$17,962 (2021 - \$39,727) share-based compensation was recorded.

On December 29, 2020, the Company granted 150,000 stock options with a fair value of \$21,031 to an advisor of the Company, which vested immediately.

On January 26, 2021, the Company granted 200,000 stock options with a fair value of \$38,246 to a consultant of the Company, which vested immediately.

On May 31, 2021, the Company granted 150,000 stock options with a fair value of \$47,278 to an employee of the Company, which vested immediately.

On July 19, 2021, the Company granted 150,000 stock options with a fair value of \$26,483 to an employee of the Company, which vested immediately.

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9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (continued)

a) Options (continued)

On October 19, 2021, the Company granted 200,000 stock options with a fair value of \$13,059 to a consultant of the Company, which vested 25% immediately and an additional 25% every six months. During the year ended April 30, 2022, \$9,408 share-based compensation was recorded.

On January 26, 2022, the Company granted 2,525,000 stock options with a fair value of \$276,967 to officers, directors, advisors, and consultants of the company, which vested immediately.

The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model inputs for options granted during the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Expected Life	Volatility Factor	Dividend Yield	Fair Value
29-Dec-2020	29-Dec-2021	\$0.40	0.21%	1	91%	0	\$0.14
29-Dec-2020	29-Dec-2022	\$0.40	0.21%	2	91%	0	\$0.19
29-Dec-2020	29-Dec-2025	\$0.40	0.41%	5	102%	0	\$0.29
26-Jan-2021	26-Jan-2023	\$0.40	0.17%	2	90%	0	\$0.19
31-May-2021	31-May-2026	\$0.40	0.90%	5	92%	0	\$0.32
19-Jul-2021	19-Jul-2026	\$0.40	0.78%	5	94%	0	\$0.18
19-Oct-2021	19-Oct-2023	\$0.30	0.83%	2	87%	0	\$0.07
26-Jan-2022	26-Jan-2027	\$0.17	1.67%	5	88%	0	\$0.11

The risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian Treasury Bill of a term consistent with the assumed option life. The expected life of options is the average expected period to exercise. Volatility is based on available historical volatility of comparable companies' share price.

During the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$378,098 (2021 - \$1,215,897) relating to the vesting of the above-mentioned stock options.

The Company has a stock option plan whereby a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company may be reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of stock options. The terms of the granted options are fixed by the Board of Directors and are not to exceed ten years. The exercise price of options is determined by the Board of Directors, but shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the day preceding the day on which the options are granted, less any discount permitted by the Exchange.

Options granted under the plan may vest immediately on grant, or over a period as determined by the Board of Directors or, in respect of options granted for investor relations services, as prescribed by Exchange policy.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding stock options for the year ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>April 30, 2022</u>		<u>April 30, 2021</u>	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	4,460,000	\$ 0.41	85,000	\$ 1.11
Granted	3,025,000	0.20	4,375,000	0.40
Expired	(215,000)	0.49	-	-
Cancelled	(370,000)	0.51	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	6,900,000	\$ 0.31	4,460,000	\$ 0.41

The 585,000 of expired or cancelled options had a fair value of \$100,836 and were reclassified to deficit during the year.

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9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (continued)

a) Options (continued)

At April 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding stock options exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
December 29, 2022	300,000	300,000	\$ 0.40	0.67
October 19, 2023	200,000	100,000	\$ 0.30	1.47
December 29, 2025	3,575,000	3,575,000	\$ 0.40	3.67
May 31, 2026	150,000	150,000	\$ 0.40	4.09
July 19, 2026	150,000	150,000	\$ 0.40	4.22
January 26, 2027	2,525,000	2,525,000	\$ 0.17	4.75
	6,900,000	6,800,000	\$ 0.31	3.89

b) Warrants

On December 16, 2021, the Company issued 23,094,173 warrants in accordance with the closing of the private placement (Note 8). Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.165 per share until December 16, 2024.

On April 5, 2022, the Company issued 19,566,400 warrants in accordance with the closing of the marketed offering (Note 8). Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.20 per share until April 5, 2025.

On April 5, 2022, the Company issued 1,369,648 broker warrants in accordance with the closing of a private placement (Note 8). Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.14 per unit until April 5, 2025. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holders to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 until April 5, 2025.

On April 14, 2022, the Company issued 5,756,386 warrants in accordance with the closing of the private placement (Note 8). Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.20 per share until April 14, 2025.

On December 21, 2020, the Company issued 1,005,975 finder warrants in accordance with the closing of the RTO (Note 8). Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.40 per share until December 21, 2021.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding warrants for the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	April 30, 2022		April 30, 2021	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,005,975	\$ 0.40	-	\$ -
Granted	49,786,607	0.18	1,005,975	0.40
Expired	(1,005,975)	0.40	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	49,786,607	\$ 0.18	1,005,975	\$ 0.40

The 1,005,975 expired warrants had a fair value of \$141,508 and were reclassified to deficit in the year.

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9. OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (continued)

b) Warrants (continued)

At April 30, 2022, the Company had outstanding warrants exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Warrants outstanding	Warrants exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
December 16, 2024	23,094,173	23,094,173	\$ 0.17	2.63
April 5, 2025	19,566,400	19,566,400	\$ 0.20	2.93
April 5, 2025	1,369,648	1,369,648	\$ 0.14	2.93
April 14, 2025	5,756,386	5,756,386	\$ 0.20	2.96
	49,786,607	49,786,607	\$ 0.18	2.80

10. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Net loss for the year	\$ (2,491,254)	\$ (14,011,886)
Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Income tax benefit based on Canadian statutory income tax rates	(672,639)	(3,783,209)
Effects of the following:		
Permanent differences	102,086	3,396,247
Other	923,962	(1,036,844)
Share issuance costs	(183,262)	(114,859)
Change in valuation allowance	(170,147)	1,538,664
Income tax benefit	\$ -	\$ -

At April 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized as follows:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	\$ 2,932,785	\$ 2,416,798
Deductible temporary differences relating to:		
Exploration and evaluation assets, property and equipment	(1,608,201)	(798,429)
Share issue cost	215,525	91,887
Investment tax credit	3,730	3,730
	1,543,839	1,713,986
Valuation allowance	(1,543,839)	(1,713,986)
	\$ -	\$ -

10. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The non-capital losses at April 30, 2022 expire as follows:

Expiry date	Amount
2024	\$ 12,945
2025	66,856
2026	114,492
2027	38,826
2028	27,672
2029	23,167
2031	1,178,697
2032	89,549
2033	379,357
2034	328,039
2035	269,348
2036	171,328
2037	702,669
2038	429,355
2039	189,943
2040	544,496
2041	895,543
2042	1,928,464
No expiry	3,749,134
	\$ 11,139,880

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties consist of its key management personnel, including its directors and officers.

During the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with its related parties that are considered to be arm's length transactions and made at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms.

- (a) Key management compensation included in management fees and legal fees for the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Management fees	\$ 366,812	\$ 266,953
Legal fees	92,803	97,287
Total	\$ 458,895	\$ 364,240

- (b) During the years ended April 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company incurred stock-based compensation expense of \$200,184 and \$854,534, respectively, related to stock options granted to officers and directors of the Company.
- (c) At April 30, 2022, the Company had \$36,158 (April 30, 2021 - \$ nil) owing to related parties (Note 7). These amounts are non-interest bearing and have no fixed term of repayment.

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to continue its business and maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company's capital includes the components of its shareholders' equity.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets, or adjust the amount of cash. In order to preserve cash, the Company does not pay any dividends.

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL (continued)

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company did not change their capital management approach during the year ended April 30, 2022.

The Company's ability to continue its operations is dependent on its success in raising equity through share issuances, suitable debt financing and/or other financing arrangements.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Categories of financial instruments and fair value measurements

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified as follows:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Financial assets:		
<i>Fair value through profit and loss</i>		
Cash	\$ 3,713,638	\$ 4,086,975
Financial liabilities:		
<i>Amortized cost</i>		
Accounts payable	\$ 110,765	\$ 130,483
Note payable	-	14,431

The fair values of the Company's cash and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

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).

At April 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no financial assets measured and recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value belonging in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

b) Management of financial risks

The Company's financial instruments expose the Company to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

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. At April 30, 2022, the Company was exposed to credit risk on its cash.

The Company's cash is held with a high credit quality financial institution in Canada and its receivable was comprised of GST receivable as at April 30, 2022; thus, management considers its exposure to credit risk to be low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and managing its capital and expenditures.

At April 30, 2022, the Company had cash of \$3,713,638 (April 30, 2021 - \$4,086,975) and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$205,873 (April 30, 2021 - \$196,821) with contractual maturities of less than one year. The Company had sufficient cash to meet its current liabilities at April 30, 2022. The Company assessed its liquidity risk as low as at April 30, 2022.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

b) Management of financial risks

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature and maturity. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk at April 30, 2022.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that it has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

As at April 30, 2022, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, as it has cash, accounts payables and accrued liabilities denominated in US Dollars and Chilean Peso. Based on its volume of transactions, the Company determines its foreign currency risk is not significant.

The following is the Canadian equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars and Chilean Peso:

	April 30, 2022	April 30, 2021
Cash	\$ 60,638	\$ 961,044
Accounts payable	(90,992)	(120,653)
Note payable	-	(14,431)
Net exposure	\$ (30,354)	\$ 825,960

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is organized into business units based on exploration and evaluation assets and has three reportable operating segments, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities in Chile, United States and Canada. The Company is in the exploration stage and has no reportable segment revenues or operating results.

The Company's total assets are segmented geographically as follows:

	Chile	United States	Canada	Total
As at April 30, 2021				
Current Assets	\$ 187,149	8,067	\$ 4,476,306	\$ 4,671,522
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,179,352	314,585	182,791	3,676,727
	\$ 3,366,501	322,652	\$ 4,659,097	\$ 8,348,249
As at April 30, 2022				
Current Assets	\$ 58,309	\$ 2,067	\$ 3,835,366	\$ 3,895,742
Prepaid expenses and deposits	61,865	166,374	-	228,239
Exploration and evaluation assets	6,037,416	1,493,906	211,720	7,743,042
	\$ 6,157,590	\$ 1,662,347	\$ 4,047,086	\$ 11,867,023