RILEY GOLD

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Riley Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Riley Gold Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

§ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

§ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

§ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

§ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

§ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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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 Gordon Cummings.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
April 27, 2022

Chartered Professional Accountants

RILEY GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	$	1,027,995	$	2,310,754
Prepaid expenses		143,347		181,109
Receivables		46,655		10,667
Total Current Assets		1,217,997		2,502,530
Non-current Assets				
Deposits and bonds (Note 5)		41,684		-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)		3,467,080		464,543
Total Non-current Assets		3,508,764		464,543
Total Assets	$	4,726,761	$	2,967,073
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	$	198,760	$	47,480
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 4)		5,997,039		3,496,048
Contributed surplus		377,979		217,862
Currency translation adjustment		10,403		(12,429)
Deficit		(1,857,420)		(781,888)
		4,528,001		2,919,593
	$	4,726,761	$	2,967,073

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)
EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD (Note 12)

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Approved by the Board ***"Todd Hilditch"*** **, Director** ***"Cyndi Laval"*** **, Director**

RILEY GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees (Note 8)	$ 448,644	$ 133,773
Insurance expense	16,273	13,277
Investor relations	74,016	-
Interest and bank charges	3,920	942
Office supplies and rent (Note 8)	42,798	35,242
Professional fees (Note 8)	58,772	14,547
Shareholder reporting	188,825	52,670
Share-based payments (Note 8)	160,117	110,781
Transfer agent and filing fees	73,143	21,332
Travel	7,951	-
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	(1,074,459)	(382,564)
Foreign exchange loss	(2,627)	(5,099)
Interest income	1,554	-
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(1,075,532)	(387,663)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Currency translation adjustment	22,832	(12,429)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(1,052,700)	(400,092)
LOSS PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED	$ (0.04)	$ (0.03)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	27,927,584	13,846,376

RILEY GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares		Share Capital		Contributed Surplus		Currency Translation Adjustment		Deficit		Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2019	10,681,755	$	615,298	$	107,081	$	-		(394,225)	$	328,154
Share-based payments	-		-		110,781		-		-		110,781
Private placement	15,001,125		3,000,225		-		-		-		3,000,225
Share issuance costs	-		(119,475)		-		-		-		(119,475)
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(387,663)		(387,663)
Currency translation adjustment	-		-		-		(12,429)		-		(12,429)
Balance, December 31, 2020	25,682,880	$	3,496,048	$	217,862	$	(12,429)	$	(781,888)	$	2,919,593
Share-based payments	-		-		160,117		-		-		160,117
Private placement	6,500,000		2,600,000		-		-		-		2,600,000
Share issuance costs	-		(99,009)		-		-		-		(99,009)
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(1,075,532)		(1,075,532)
Currency translation adjustment	-		-		-		22,832		-		22,832
Balance, December 31, 2021	32,182,880	$	5,997,039	$	377,979	$	10,403	$	(1,857,420)	$	4,528,001

RILEY GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	$ (1,075,532)	$ (387,663)
Item not affecting cash		
Share-based payments	160,117	110,781
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
Prepaid expenses	37,762	(174,577)
Receivables	(35,988)	(5,172)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,713	10,503
	(860,928)	(446,128)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Deposits and bonds	(41,684)	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(2,903,970)	(281,488)
	(2,945,654)	(281,488)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placement	2,600,000	3,000,225
Share issuance costs	(99,009)	(119,475)
	2,500,991	2,880,750
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	22,832	(12,429)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(1,282,759)	2,140,705
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,310,754	170,049
CASH, END OF YEAR	$ 1,027,995	$ 2,310,754

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (NOTE 9)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Riley Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Riley") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on June 3, 2011. On September 29, 2020, the Company changed its name from Riley Resources Corp. to Riley Gold Corp. The Company's office is located at Suite 2390 - 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2E9. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV", or the "Exchange") under the trading symbol RLYG and on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol RLYGF.

The Company is a precious metals exploration company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties located in the state of Nevada, USA. To date, no mineral development projects have been completed and no commercial development or production has commenced. Based on the information available to date, the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral property contains economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their exploration and development programs and ultimately upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") appropriate for a going concern. The going concern basis of accounting assumes the Company will continue to realize the value of its assets and discharge its liabilities and other obligations in the ordinary course of business. Should the Company be required to realize the value of its assets in other than the ordinary course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to repay its liabilities and meet its other obligations in the ordinary course of business or continue operations.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the outbreak of a disease caused by a strain of the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") as a pandemic which has resulted in a series of public health and emergency measures that have been put in place to combat the spread of the virus. The duration and impact of COVID-19 is unknown at this time and it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact that the length and severity of these developments will have on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

(b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in this note. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

(c) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary: RRC Exploration Inc. The financial statements of the Company's subsidiary have been consolidated from the date that control commenced. All inter-company balances and transactions, and income and expenses, have been eliminated upon consolidation.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(c) Basis of Consolidation (cont'd)

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency	Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
RRC Exploration Inc.	USA	US dollar	100%	Exploration company

(d) Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional currency. The functional currency of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, RRC Exploration Inc. is the US dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the closing date exchange rate, and non-monetary assets and liabilities, at the historical rates. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at different rates from those at which they are translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous consolidated financial statements are recognized in profit or loss.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of RRC Exploration Inc. are expressed in Canadian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the period, in which case exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and reported as a currency translation adjustment in equity.

(e) Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Judgments

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(i) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(e) Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(ii) Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Company's entities' functional currencies are the Canadian dollar and the US dollar, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. If no single currency is clearly dominant, the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

(iii) Management is required to assess impairment in respect of intangible exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful and some assets are likely to become impaired in future periods.

(iv) Although the Company takes steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation assets 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.

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(ii) The assessment of any impairment of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon estimates of the recoverable amount that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets. As a result of this assessment, management determined that no impairment charges need to be recorded for the current year end.

(iii) The cost estimates are updated periodically during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no decomissiioning liabilities.

(iv) The valuation of share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected share price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Corporation's net loss and equity reserves.

(f) Cash

Cash consists of cash and money market instruments with terms to maturity not exceeding 90 days at date of acquisition.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(g) Receivables

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective-interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.
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(h) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective-interest method.

(i) Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in exploration and evaluation assets and, accordingly, follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral properties and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of the related properties. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral properties are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment, or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farm-out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company recognizes in income costs recovered on mineral properties when amounts received, or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

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.

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

(j) Impairment

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(j) Impairment (cont'd)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined by the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(k) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

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

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. 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. Cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVOCI are initially recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVOCI are included in comprehensive income or loss in the period in which they arise. There are currently no financial assets or liabilities classified as FVOCI.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

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 financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. Regardless of whether credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance for trade receivables without a significant financing component classified at amortized cost, are measured using the lifetime expected credit loss approach. The Company shall recognize in the statements of net (loss) income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(iv) Derecognition

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 the statements of net (loss) income.

(l) Share-based payments

The fair value, at the grant date, of equity-settled share awards is charged to comprehensive loss over the period for which the benefits of employees and others providing similar services are expected to be received. The corresponding accrued entitlement is recorded in contributed surplus. The fair value of awards is calculated using an option pricing model which considers the following factors:

- Exercise price
- Expected volatility
- Risk-free interest rate
- Expected life of the award
- Current market price of the underlying shares
- Expected forfeitures

(m) Share capital

Common shares issued by the Company are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, share purchase warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

(n) Equity financing

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate mineral properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Units typically comprise a certain number of common shares and share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of the equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the terms of the transaction. The Company adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements is determined by the closing quoted bid price on the price reservation date, if applicable, or the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached share purchase warrants.

(o) Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense 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 or other comprehensive income (loss). Current tax expense, if any, is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(p) Loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share is determined by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is not separately presented, as the effect of securities exercisable into common shares would reduce the amount presented as loss per share.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Tokop Gold Property:

The Company has the following agreements in relation to the Tokop Gold Property:

a) The Company entered into a purchase agreement ("PA") on September 30, 2020 to acquire a 100% interest in certain leased patented mining claims, leased unpatented mining claims and owned unpatented mining claims located in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Under the PA, the Company must incur the following:

- Pay US$13,000 on execution of the letter of intent (paid);
- Pay US$15,000 on or before September 30, 2021 (paid);
- Grant a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty of 0.5% on the Tokop Gold Property which the Company has an option to purchase at any time prior to commercial production for US$500,000;
- Pay minimum lease payments (over a ten-year term) as follows:
  - US$10,000 on or before January 1, 2021 (paid);
  - US$15,000 on or before January 1, 2022 (paid);
  - US$20,000 on or before January 1, 2023;
  - US$30,000 on or before January 1, 2024;
  - US$330,000 thereafter.

The majority of the Company's mineral interests acquired under the PA are subject to a 3.0% NSR.

b) The Company entered into a mining lease and option to purchase agreement ("MLOP Agreement") on September 30, 2020, whereby the landowner will lease and grant the option to purchase its 100% interest in certain patented and unpatented mining claims ("Nevada Property") located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, under the following conditions:

Minimum lease payments (over a fifteen-year term) as follows:
- US$25,000 any time after January 1, 2021 but prior to January 7, 2021 (paid);
- US$35,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement (paid);
- US$45,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement;
- US$55,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement;
- US$3,565,000 thereafter.

Work commitment expenditures:
- US$50,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement (completed);
- US$100,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement (completed);
- US$200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement (completed);
- US$300,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the execution date of the MLOP Agreement (completed).

The Company shall grant an NSR royalty of 4.0% on the Nevada Property which the Company has an option to purchase 2.0% of the 4.0% royalty at any time for US$4,000,000. The Company has the option to purchase the Nevada Property outright for US$4,000,000 prior to or on the tenth anniversary of the execution of the MLOP Agreement and for US$6,500,000 prior to or on the fifteenth anniversary of the execution of the MLOP Agreement.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

Tokop Gold Property (cont'd)

c) The Company entered into an exploration and option agreement ("MGC Agreement") on November 25, 2020, whereby the landowner has granted Riley the option to purchase a 100% interest in certain unpatented mining claims ("MGC Property") located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, under the following conditions:

Minimum lease payments (over a twenty-year term) as follows:
- US$12,788 within two (2) weeks of the execution of the MGC Agreement (paid);
- US$10,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution date of the MGC Agreement (paid);
- US$20,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution date of the MGC Agreement;
- US$30,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution date of the MGC Agreement;
- US$1,465,000 thereafter.

Work commitment expenditures:
- US$5,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution date of the MGC Agreement (completed);

During the first 10 years of the 20-year term, the Company may exercise its option by making a lump sum payment of US$500,000. On completion of the option exercise, the Company shall grant an NSR royalty of 3.0% on the MGC Property.

d) In addition to the agreements above, the Company staked 160 unpatented mining claims.

Pipeline West/Clipper Gold Property:

The Company has the following agreements in relation to the Pipeline West/Clipper Gold Property:

a) The Company entered into an option agreement ("Option Agreement") on September 30, 2020, whereby the landowners have granted Riley the option to purchase a 100% interest in certain patented and unpatented mining claims located in Lander County, Nevada, under the following conditions:

Minimum lease payments (over a ten-year term) as follows:
- US$57,146 within two (2) weeks of the execution of the Option Agreement (paid);
- US$20,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement (paid);
- US$20,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement;
- US$25,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement;
- US$930,000 thereafter.

Work commitment expenditures (over a ten-year term) as follows:
- US$200,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement;
- US$200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement;
- US$250,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the execution date of the Option Agreement;
- US$2,000,000 thereafter.

On completion of the option exercise, the Company shall grant an NSR royalty of 3.0% on certain unpatented mining claims and an NSR royalty of 1.5% on certain patented mining claims.

b) The Company entered into two separate mining lease agreements ("Lease Agreements") on May 12, 2021, whereby the landowners have granted Riley the right to their 100% interest in certain unpatented mining claims located in Lander County, Nevada, under the following conditions:

Minimum lease payments (over a ten-year term) as follows:
- US$10,000 within five (5) days of the execution of the Lease Agreements (paid);
- US$25,000 on or before the first anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$26,000 on or before the second anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$27,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$217,000 thereafter.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

Pipeline West/Clipper Gold Property (cont'd)

Work commitment expenditures (over a ten-year term) as follows:
- US$25,000 on or before the third anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$50,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$100,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the execution dates of the Lease Agreements;
- US$1,100,000 thereafter.

On the commencement of commercial production, the minimum lease payments shall terminate and be replaced with a 4.0% gross smelter return royalty ("GSR") which Riley has the right to buydown to a 2% GSR at varying amounts adjusted for inflation.

East Manhattan Wash Property:

On October 13, 2016, the Company entered into an exploration and option agreement (the "Agreement") with MSM Resource L.L.C. ("MSM"), pursuant to which the Company has been granted an option to acquire MSM's undivided interest in the East Manhattan Wash Property, located in Nye County, Nevada and is comprised of certain unpatented lode mining claims controlled by MSM.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, in order to earn MSM's interest in the East Manhattan Wash Property, the Company must pay to MSM option payments in the aggregate of C$57,500 as follows:

- $5,000 cash upon execution of the agreement (paid);
- $7,500 before the first anniversary date of TSXV final approval of filing QT, March 29, 2018 (the "Anniversary") (paid);
- $10,000 before the second Anniversary (paid);
- $15,000 before the third Anniversary (complete – the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of $5,000 in lieu of the third Anniversary payment);
- $20,000 before the fourth Anniversary (complete – the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of US$6,000 to extend, for one year, the option payment obligation due before the fourth Anniversary. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of $10,000 in lieu of the fourth Anniversary work commitment).

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company amended the payment terms of the Agreement as follows:

- $10,000 on or before the March 29, 2023;
- $10,000 on or before the March 29, 2024;
- $10,000 on or before the March 29, 2025;
- $10,000 on or before the March 29, 2026; and
- $10,000 on or before the March 29, 2027;

Work commitments in the aggregate of C$550,000 must be met as follows:

- $50,000 before the first Anniversary (complete);
- $50,000 before the second Anniversary (complete – the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of $15,000 in lieu of the second Anniversary work commitment);
- $100,000 before the third Anniversary (complete – the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of C$20,000 in lieu of the third Anniversary work commitment);
- $150,000 before the fourth Anniversary; (complete – the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of US$6,000 to extend, for one year, the work commitment obligation due before the fourth Anniversary. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of $10,000 in lieu of the fourth Anniversary work commitment); and
- C$200,000 before the fifth Anniversary. (Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company paid MSM a one-time payment of $10,000 in lieu of the fifth Anniversary work commitment).

In addition, in order for the Company to exercise its option, it must grant MSM a 3% NSR royalty on the East Manhattan Wash Property and pay MSM an additional lump sum payment of C$200,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation asset activity during the year:

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Activity	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Activity	Year Ended December 31, 2019
TOKOP GOLD PROPERTY					
Property acquisition costs and option payments	$ 274,881	$ 149,804	$ 125,077	$ 125,077	$ -
Property maintenance costs	66,840	66,840	-	-	-
Environmental and permitting	80,936	80,936	-	-	-
Geophysical surveys	66,791	60,857	5,934	5,934	-
Geological Consulting	480,417	427,644	52,773	52,773	-
Assays and analysis	194,255	194,255	-	-	-
Drilling	1,569,720	1,569,720	-	-	-
Communications, field supplies and expenses	297,293	273,099	24,194	24,194	-
Currency translation adjustment	35,242	39,489	(4,247)	(4,247)	-
	3,066,375	2,862,644	203,731	203,731	-
PIPELINE WEST/CLIPPER PROPERTY					
Property acquisition costs and option payments	$ 126,854	$ 50,776	$ 76,078	$ 76,078	$ -
Property maintenance costs	62,520	62,520	-	-	-
Geological survey	3,864	3,864	-	-	-
Geological consulting	7,879	7,879	-	-	-
Communications, field supplies and expenses	4,290	3,690	600	600	-
Currency translation adjustment	(968)	2,372	(3,340)	(3,340)	-
	204,439	131,101	73,338	73,338	-
EAST MANHATTAN WASH PROPERTY					
Property acquisition costs and option payments	$ 128,335	$ 7,519	$ 120,816	$ 25,000	$ 95,816
Property maintenance costs	6,421	1,273	5,148	1,345	3,803
Engineering and consulting	39,995	-	39,995	-	39,995
Assays and analysis	6,764	-	6,764	-	6,764
Geophysical surveys	9,892	-	9,892	-	9,892
Communications, field supplies and expenses	4,859	-	4,859	-	4,859
	196,266	8,792	187,474	26,345	161,129
TOTAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	$ 3,467,080	$ 3,002,537	$ 464,543	$ 303,414	$ 161,129

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) **Authorized**

At December 31, 2021, the Company's authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued common shares are fully paid.

(b) **Issued Share Capital**

- On August 23, 2021, the Company completed a private placement of 6,500,000 units at a price of $0.40 per unit, for total gross proceeds of $2,600,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of 24 months at a price of $0.60 per share. In connection, the Company paid cash finders fees of $81,960 and legal and filing fees of $ 17,049.

- On October 15, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of 15,001,125 units at a price of $0.20 per unit, for total gross proceeds of $3,000,225. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of 24 months at a price of $0.40 per share. If the closing price of the common shares of the Company quoted on the Exchange is greater than $0.60 for 10 consecutive trading days, the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to the 30th day after the date on which the Company gives notice to the warrant holder of such acceleration. In connection, the Company paid cash finders fees of $93,660 and legal and filing fees of $ 25,815.

(c) **Stock Options**

The Company has a share purchase option plan under which directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company are eligible to receive share purchase options. The aggregate number of shares available to be issued upon the exercise of all share purchase options granted under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The plan limits the maximum number of share purchase options issuable in any one 12-month period to any one optionee to 5% of the total common shares outstanding. The Board of Directors shall determine the terms and provisions of the options at the time of grant. The exercise price of each share purchase option shall not be less than the market price of the common shares on the date of the grant less the discount permitted by the Exchange. The maximum term of share purchase options shall not exceed 10 years, or such other term as permitted by the Exchange.

Option-pricing models require the use of estimates and assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measures of the fair value of the Company's share purchase options.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had outstanding share purchase options enabling holders to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Number	Vested	Exercise Price per share	Expiry date
250,000	62,500	$0.40	September 1, 2023
705,000	705,000	$0.10	January 8, 2025
1,150,000	862,500	$0.30	October 15, 2025
100,000	50,000	$0.28	March 5, 2026
50,000	25,000	$0.23	March 30, 2026
240,000	240,000	$0.145	September 20, 2028
2,495,000	1,945,000		

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL (Cont'd)

(c) **Stock Options** (cont'd)

A summary of the Company's options and the changes for the year are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of the year	2,270,000	$ 0.21	1,045,000	$ 0.12
Granted	400,000	$ 0.35	1,225,000	0.30
Forfeited	(37,500)	$ 0.21		
Expired	(137,500)	$ 0.21	-	-
Outstanding, end of the year	2,495,000	$0.24	2,270,000	$0.21

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company granted 100,000 stock options to a director of the Company and 300,000 stock options to consultants of the Company. The weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the year is $0.17. Additionally, 137,500 stock options expired without exercise and 37,500 were forfeited upon resignation of a director.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company granted 1,225,000 stock options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the year ending December 31, 2020 is $0.19.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding stock options at December 31, 2021 was 3.67 (December 31, 2020 – 5.01) years.

The weighted average fair value of the stock options granted was determined by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.61%	0.34%
Estimated volatility	84.31%	88.65%
Expected life	3.13 years	4.25 years
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Forfeiture rate	Nil	Nil

(d) **Warrants**

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had outstanding share purchase warrants enabling holders to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Number	Vested	Exercise Price per share	Expiry date
7,500,562	7,500,562	$ 0.40	October 15, 2022
3,250,000	3,250,000	$ 0.60	August 20, 2023
10,750,562	10,750,562		

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. SHARE CAPITAL (Cont'd)

(d) **Warrants** (cont'd)

A summary of the Company's warrants and the changes for the year are as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	7,500,562	$ 0.40	-	$ -
Granted	3,250,000	0.60	7,500,562	0.40
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	10,750,562	$ 0.46	7,500,562	$ 0.40

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants at December 31, 2021 was 1.04 (December 31, 2020 – 1.79) years.

5. DEPOSITS AND BONDS

Reclamation bond deposits are required by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") to ensure that any reclamation and clean-up work required on the Company's exploration and evaluation properties will be completed to the satisfaction of the BLM. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company paid $41,684 (US$ 32,879) to the BLM as a deposit.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following four categories: fair-value-through-profit or loss ("FVTPL"); fair-value-through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); and amortized cost. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash	FVTPL	$ 1,027,995	$ 2,310,754
Receivables	Amortized cost	46,655	10,667
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	(198,760)	(47,480)

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's receivables predominately relate to receivables from goods and services input tax credits. Accordingly, the Company views credit risk on receivables as minimal, as it is primarily from an agency of the Government of Canada. The Company is also exposed to credit concentration risk by holding cash. This risk is minimized by holding the investments in large financial institutions or with the Government of Canada.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities and property commitments when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Management attempts to ensure sufficient cash or liquid investments are available to satisfy budgeted expenditures.

(c) Market risk

Market risk consists of currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits while maximizing returns.

(i) Currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage and has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, the underlying market prices in Canada for minerals are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and the United States Dollar. The Company's exploration and evaluation costs are denominated in Canadian Dollars and United States Dollars. The Company has not entered into any arrangements to hedge its currency risk. At December 31, 2021, 1 Canadian Dollar was equal to 0.79 US Dollar. Based on the net exposures as of December 31, 2021 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% fluctuation in working capital on the Canadian Dollar against the US Dollar would result in the Company's net loss being approximately $6,200 (2020 – 28,500) higher (or lower).

(ii) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities or expected future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States Dollars, as outlined above. As the Company has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, it is not exposed to commodity price risk at this time. However, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk as it impacts the Company's access to capital and funding.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of cash and is limited because of its short-term investment nature. A variable rate of interest is earned on cash; changes in market interest rates at the year-end would not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

7. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which will allow it to pursue the continued development of its mineral properties. Therefore, the Company monitors the level of risk associated with its mineral property expenditures relative to its capital structure.

7. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital and shareholders' equity. The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and capital markets. In order to facilitate the management of capital and the development of its mineral properties, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new equity, if available, on favorable terms, option its mineral properties for cash and/or expenditure commitments from optionees, enter into joint venture arrangements, or dispose of mineral properties.

The Company's investment policy is to hold cash and term deposits in interest-bearing bank accounts and highly liquid short-term, interest-bearing investments with maturities of one year or less which can be liquidated at any time without penalties. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There has been no change in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2021.

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As at December 31, 2021, $53,491 (December 31, 2020 - $780) of accounts payable and accrued liabilities was payable to a companies with a director or officer in common.

As at December 31, 2021, $Nil (December 31, 2020 - $105) of receivables was receivable from a company with a director and officer in common.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, $7,461 (December 31, 2020 - $5,421) was paid to a law firm in which a director is a partner. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred rental fees and shared office expenses of $18,001 (December 31, 2020 - $18,341) to companies with an officer in common . During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred consulting fees of $390,000 to companies with directors and officers in common (December 31, 2020 - $112,500).

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred share-based payments of $92,263 (December 31, 2020 – $75,605) to officers and directors of the Company.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following significant non-cash transactions have been excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows:

As at December 31, 2021, exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred of $120,492 (December 31, 2020 – $21,926) are included under accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company operates in a single business segment, being the exploration and development of mineral properties. Assets were located in two georgraphic areas as set out below:

	December 31, 2021		
	Canada	United States	Total
Current assets	$ 1,031,554	$ 186,443	$ 1,217,997
Deposits and bonds	-	41,684	41,684
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	3,467,080	3,467,080
	$ 1,031,554	$ 3,695,207	$ 4,726,761

	December 31, 2020		
	Canada	United States	Total
Current assets	$ 2,271,059	$ 231,471	$ 2,502,530
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	464,543	464,543
	$ 2,271,059	$ 696,014	$ 2,967,073

11. INCOME TAXES

(a) Temporary timing differences between the income tax basis and accounting cost result in the Company's potential deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Share issue costs	$ 150,892	$ 95,730
Non-capital loss carry forwards	1,690,103	730,842
	1,840,995	826,572
Estimated corporate income tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Total deferred income assets (liabilities)	497,069	223,175
Valuation allowance	(497,069)	(223,175)
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	$ -	$ -

(b) The Company has available non-capital tax losses of approximately $1,690,103 (December 31, 2020 – $730,842), which expire at varying dates up to 2041. The potential benefit of the losses has been reduced to Nil in the financial statements by management's determination of a valuation allowance.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. INCOME TAXES

(c) The actual income tax provision differs from the expected amount calculated by applying the Canadian corporate income tax rate to the Company's income before income taxes. The components of these differences are as follows:

	2021	2020
Net loss before income taxes	$ (1,075,531)	$ (387,663)
Expected tax recovery at 27% (2020 - 27%)	(290,393)	(104,669)
Non-deductible share-based payments	43,232	29,911
Deductible share issuance costs	(11,839)	(6,689)
Additions to non-capital loss carryforwards	259,000	81,447
	$ -	$ -

12. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to year end, the Company granted 100,000 incentive stock options to a consultant of the Company subject to certain vesting provisions. These options will be exercisable at a price of $0.25 per common share and expire five years after the grant date.