VIVA GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended October 31, 2022

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Viva Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Viva Gold Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows 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 October 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 or conditions that indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other 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 communicated 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 David Goertz.

DMCL

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

February 22, 2023

MOORE

An independent firm
associated with Moore
Global Network Limited

Viva Gold Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	**As at October 31, 2022**	As at October 31, 2021
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**2,131,651**	1,259,461
Receivable and prepayments		**255,193**	23,189
		2,386,844	1,282,650
Cash – restricted	5	**84,818**	76,957
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	**1,003,701**	706,185
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,475,363**	2,065,792
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	**989,899**	96,676
		989,899	96,676
Asset retirement obligation	8	**169,234**	153,549
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,159,133**	250,225
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common shares	9	**15,073,489**	10,960,438
Cumulative translation adjustment		**31,428**	(70,896)
Contributed surplus	9	**1,221,375**	1,102,845
Deficit		**(14,010,062)**	(10,176,820)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**2,316,230**	1,815,567
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**3,475,363**	2,065,792

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Subsequent Events (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"David Whittle"
David Whittle, Director

"James Hesketh"
James Hesketh, Director

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

Viva Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		For the year ended October 31,	
	Note	**2022**	2021
		$	$
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Amortization		**-**	4,686
Exploration expenditures	6	**3,149,695**	1,586,288
Management fees	7	**102,989**	67,074
Director fees	7	**-**	29,722
Office costs		**77,568**	60,435
Professional fees	7	**145,754**	551,587
Share based payments	9	**118,530**	98,669
Shareholder information		**179,351**	147,148
Transfer agent and filing fees		**52,571**	53,469
Travel expenses		**6,808**	2,212
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE		**(3,833,266)**	(2,601,290)
Interest income		**24**	95
NET LOSS		**(3,833,242)**	(2,601,195)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange losses arising on translation of foreign operations		**102,324**	(84,208)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(3,730,918)**	(2,685,403)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE		**(0.05)**	(0.06)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted		**73,181,133**	44,851,346

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

Viva Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital $	Cumulative Translation Adjustment $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance as at October 31, 2020	39,226,425	8,699,414	13,312	852,298	(7,575,625)	1,989,399
Private placement - Cash	16,400,800	2,706,132	-	82,004	-	2,788,136
Financing cost incurred - Cash	-	(368,623)	-	(10,811)	-	(379,434)
Financing cost incurred - Warrants	-	(80,685)	-	80,685	-	-
Warrant exercises	14,000	4,200	-	-	-	4,200
Share based payments	-	-	-	98,669	-	98,669
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(84,208)	-	-	(84,208)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,601,195)	(2,601,195)
Balance as at October 31, 2021	55,641,225	10,960,438	(70,896)	1,102,845	(10,176,820)	1,815,567
Balance as at October 31, 2021	55,641,225	10,960,438	(70,896)	1,102,845	(10,176,820)	1,815,567
Private placement - Cash	35,966,666	4,316,000	-	-	-	4,316,000
Financing cost incurred - Cash		(202,949)	-	-	-	(202,949)
Share based payments - Options	-	-	-	118,530	-	118,530
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	102,324	-	-	102,324
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,833,242)	(3,833,242)
Balance as at October 31, 2022	91,607,891	15,073,489	31,428	1,221,375	(14,010,062)	2,316,230

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

Viva Gold Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the year ended October 31, 2022	2021
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	**(3,833,242)**	(2,601,195)
Share based compensation	**118,530**	98,669
Accretion of lease liability	**-**	108
Amortization	**-**	4,686
Changes in working capital		
Receivable and prepayments	**(218,648)**	155,902
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**949,797**	68,030
Cash flow used in operating activities	**(2,983,563)**	(2,273,800)
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds from private placements	**4,316,000**	2,788,136
Share issuance costs	**(202,949)**	(379,434)
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	**-**	4,200
Lease payments	**-**	(5,116)
Cash flow from financing activities	**4,113,051**	2,407,786
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Puchase of exploration and evaluation property	**(225,382)**	-
Cash flow used in investing activity	**(225,382)**	-
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**904,106**	133,986
Impact of foreign exchange on cash	**(31,916)**	(36,388)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning	**1,259,461**	1,161,863
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Ending	**2,131,651**	1,259,461
Non-cash transactions:		
Finders’ warrants issued	**-**	80,685

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Viva Gold Corp. ("Viva" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia) on September 24, 2009. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 302, 8047 199 Street, Langley, British Columbia, Canada, V2Y 0E2.

The Company's business is the acquisition, exploration and development of precious metal properties. It is currently advancing its 100% owned Tonopah Project, located in the Walker Lane Trend in Western Nevada.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain financing and generate positive cash flows from its operations. Viva is an exploration stage company and as at October 31, 2022, had an accumulated deficit of $14,010,062. Management of the Company does not expect that its current cash position will be sufficient to meet all of its operating requirements, financial commitments, and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company will need to obtain financing in the form of debt, equity, or a combination thereof for the next twelve months to continue to operate. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may give rise to significant doubt about Viva's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of Directors on February 22, 2023.

3. Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiary, 0862130 Corp. A wholly owned subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control, directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise to obtain benefits from its activities. The Company's subsidiary, 0862130 Corp., is incorporated in Nevada, United States for the purpose of exploration and development of the Tonopah Project. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include its cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses and reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company does not have any debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated as fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company may elect to classify irrevocably its equity instruments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32, *Financial instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have any instruments designated as financial assets at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are solely not payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company does not have any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of the consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains and losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company has not designated any liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs of mineral rights are initially capitalized as incurred while exploration and pre-extraction expenditures are expensed as incurred until such time proven or probable reserves are established for that project. Acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair market value of shares issued on the acquisition of mineral properties.

Expenditures relating to exploration and pre-extraction activities are expensed as incurred until such time proven or probable reserves are established for that project, after which subsequent expenditures relating to development activities for that particular project are capitalized as incurred.

Where proven and probable reserves have been established, the project's capitalized expenditures are depleted over proven and probable reserves using the units-of-production method upon commencement of production.

Where proven and probable reserves have not been established, the project's capitalized expenditures are depleted over the estimated extraction life using the straight-line method upon commencement of extraction. The Company has not established proven or probable reserves for its project.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;

- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and

- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

An impairment loss is recognized if it is determined that the carrying value is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At each financial position reporting date the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived 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 to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset 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 profit or loss for the period.

For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. 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 so 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.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar, whereas the functional currency of 0862130 Corp. has been determined to be the US Dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in International Accounting Standard 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21").

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 profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiary are translated at the period end rates of exchange, and the results of their operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. The resulting differences are recognized in cumulative translation adjustments within equity.

Asset retirement obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising for the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying value of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Risk-free discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The Company records a provision for environmental rehabilitation in the financial statements when it is incurred and capitalizes this amount as an increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

Share-based compensation

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the stock options issued and recognized over the vesting period. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods and services received by the Company or the fair value of the stock options granted, if the fair value of the goods and services cannot be reliably estimated. The fair value of the stock options is determined using Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the stock options are granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Warrants issued in equity financing transactions

The Company allocates a value to warrants issued as part of units in private placement offerings using the residual method, whereby the value in excess of the market price of the shares is allocated to the warrant. If and when the expiration date of such warrants is extended or the exercise price is decreased, the Company does not record a charge for the incremental increase in fair value.

Income taxes

Current income taxes

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

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

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided using the asset and liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exits to set off current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive.

For both years presented, there were no dilutive instruments. Accordingly, diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Significant judgement is applied in the determination of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the assessment of impairment of its mineral properties, asset retirement obligations, share-based payments and deferred income tax assets. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected**.**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	October 31, 2022	**October 31, 2021**
	$	**$**
Cash at bank	**2,120,648**	1,248,482
Guaranteed investment certificates	**10,750**	10,750
Deposits	**253**	229
	2,131,651	1,259,461

5. Restricted Cash

The Company has reclamation bonds with the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Nevada to insure the completion of future Asset Retirement Obligations (Note 8) as estimated utilizing a standardized reclamation cost estimating system for the State of Nevada. The Company replaced a portion of its cash backed reclamation bonds with reclamation surety bonds through Lexon Insurance. The Company pays an annual surety premium for this insurance. The Company has made cash deposits and these deposits are not releasable until such time that sufficient reclamation has been completed. As at October 31, 2022, total reclamation bonds held with the Bureau of Land Management and with an insurance company amounted to US$62,142 (2021 – US$62,142).

	October 31, 2022	**October 31, 2021**
	$	**$**
Opening balance	**76,957**	82,761
Impact of foreign exchange	**7,861**	(5,804)
	84,818	76,957

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, 0862130 Corp holds a 100% stake in the Tonopah Project in Nevada, USA. The Tonopah Project consists of 513 unpatented mineral claims, 185 of which are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). The Company has an option to acquire 1% of the NSR for US$1 million. During the year ended October 31, 2022, Company's Subsidiary 0862130 Corp purchased a 40 acre parcel of land in Tonopah, Nevada at a purchase price of $225,382 (US$ 165,126).

A continuity of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

	October 31, 2022	**October 31, 2021**
	$	**$**
Opening balance	**706,185**	**759,446**
Additions	**225,382**	**-**
Impact of foreign exchange	**72,134**	**(53,261)**
	1,003,701	**706,185**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following is a summary of exploration expenditures incurred by the Company on the Tonopah Project:

	For the year ended October 31	
	2022	**2021**
	$	**$**
Claim Fees	**117,572**	138,954
Bond Premium	**4,838**	4,726
Field work	**30,897**	-
Consulting	**188,385**	135,392
Drilling	**1,619,619**	557,873
Environmental	**178,998**	99,475
Metallurgical testwork	**326,970**	78,704
Monitoring and evaluation	**4,799**	-
Permits	**1,429**	648
Salaries	**102,989**	67,074
Samples	**103,040**	94,648
Supplies/General	**28,267**	40,880
Technical Reports	**314,422**	234,663
Travel	**69,926**	33,598
Survey	**57,544**	99,653
	3,149,695	1,586,288

7. Related Party Transactions

- The Company is party to a consulting service agreement, dated August 25, 2021, with Kalex LLC (“Kalex”), an entity owned by James Hesketh, the Company’s president and CEO and a member of the board of directors of the Company. The monthly management fee payable under this updated agreement was reduced to US$10,000 (Previously US$12,500). During year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred $205,984 (2021 – $134,091) respectively in management fees/salaries. The Compensation of Mr. Hesketh is divided between management fees and as salaries within exploration expenditures in the statement of loss. As at October 31, 2022, $1,653 (October 31, 2021 - $1,053), included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, was a balance due to Kalex.

- Avisar Everyday Solutions and Avisar Chartered Professional Accountants (“Avisar”), firms where the CFO is a founder and principal, provided bookkeeping, treasury, taxation and financial reporting services to the Company. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred accounting fees of $72,950 (2021 - $74,238) to Avisar, these fees are included in professional fees in the statement of loss. As at October 31, 2022, $12,180 (October 31, 2021 - $6,090), included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, was due to Avisar.

- During the year ended October 31, 2022, share based payments related to the incentive stock options granted to related parties amounted to $102,907 (2021 - $97,716).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Asset Retirement Obligation

As part of its acquisition of the Tonopah Project, the Company assumed a reclamation permit. The Company originally deposited US$123,990 ($155,507) with the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Nevada for related reclamation bonds (Note 5), which is estimated by the amount of site disturbance and industry standard costs for reclamation. The fair value of the obligation estimates the costs to remediate the Tonopah Project.

A continuity of the Company's Asset Retirement Obligation is as follows:

	October 31, 2022 $	October 31, 2021 $
Opening balance	**153,549**	165,130
Impact of foreign exchange	**15,685**	(11,581)
	169,234	153,549

9. Share Capital

Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Fiscal 2022 Activity - Shares

On May 6, 2022, the Company completed a non brokered private placement ("the private placement") of 35,966,667 common shares at a price of CDN$0.12 per share for gross proceeds of $4,316,000. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid share issuance costs of $202,949 which includes finders' fees of $134,760.

As at October 31, 2022, there were 91,607,891 common shares of the Company outstanding.

Fiscal 2021 Activity - Shares

On June 28, 2021, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 16,400,800 units ("Unit") for proceeds of $2,788,136. Each Unit consists of one common share and one purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.25 per share until June 28, 2024, $82,004 was allocated to the warrants based on the residual method. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid the agents ("Agents") involved in the brokering of the deal, a cash commission and also issued warrants to the Agents entitling them to purchase an aggregate of 851,412 Units at an exercise price of $0.17 until June 28, 2024. Total cash financing cost and fees incurred in conjunction of the private placement amounted to $379,434. The fair value of the broker warrants was calculated as $80,685 and was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: expected dividend yield: 0%; expected life: 3 years; expected stock price volatility: 94%; risk-free rate: 0.63%.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, 14,000 common shares were issued for total proceeds of $4,200 as part of the warrant exercises.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Stock Options

2022 Activity

On December 15, 2021, the Company issued 1,750,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants. The options are exercisable at $0.10 per share and have a term of three years with 50% vesting immediately and 25% for each year following the award date. The fair value of these stock options was calculated to be $104,417 and was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: expected dividend yield: 0%; expected life: 3 years; expected stock price volatility: 93%; risk-free rate: 1.02%.

A total of 925,000 stock options expired and 360,000 stock options were forfeited during the year ended October 31, 2022. As at October 31, 2022, the Company had 3,473,500 stock options outstanding (vested: 2,423,500). Total share-based payments expense during the year ended October 31, 2022, related to these stock options amounted to $118,530 (2021 - 98,669).

2021 Activity

On July 2, 2021, the Company issued 650,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants. The options are exercisable at $0.17 per share and have a term of three years with 50% vesting immediately and 25% for each year following the award date. The fair value of these stock options was calculated to be $62,277 and was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: expected dividend yield: 0%; expected life: 3 years; expected stock price volatility: 94%; risk-free rate: 0.65%.

On August 24, 2021, the Company issued 150,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants. The options are exercisable at $0.17 per share and have a term of three years with 50% vesting immediately and 25% for each year following the award date. The fair value of these stock options was calculated to be $15,270 and was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: expected dividend yield: 0%; expected life: 3 years; expected stock price volatility: 100%; risk-free rate: 0.56%.

During the year ended October 31, 2021, total share-based payments expense related recognized by the Company based on graded vesting schedule amounted to $98,669.

A continuity of the Company's incentive stock options is as follows:

	October 31, 2022 Number of Options	**Weighted average exercise price $**	**October 31, 2021 Number of Options**	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Outstanding, beginning	**3,008,500**	**0.25**	3,808,500	0.34
Granted	**1,750,000**	**0.10**	800,000	0.17
Expired	**(925,000)**	**0.29**	(950,000)	0.50
Forfeited	**(360,000)**	**0.24**	(650,000)	0.30
Outstanding, ending	**3,473,500**	**0.16**	3,008,500	0.25
Vested, ending	**2,423,500**	**0.19**	2,287,625	0.26

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The details of stock options outstanding as at October 31, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price ($)	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)
318,500	0.24	February 21, 2023	0.31
585,000	0.29	July 1, 2023	0.67
120,000	0.34	July 7, 2023	0.68
550,000	0.17	June 30, 2024	1.67
150,000	0.17	August 24, 2024	1.82
1,750,000	0.10	December 15, 2024	2.13
3,473,500	0.16		1.58

Warrants

A continuity of the Company's warrants is as follows:

	October 31, 2022 Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price $	October 31, 2021 Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, beginning	**26,191,692**	**0.27**	14,316,968	0.36
Issued	**-**	**-**	17,252,212	0.25
Expired	**(2,938,480)**	**0.34**	(5,363,488)	0.43
Exercised	**-**	**-**	(14,000)	0.30
Outstanding, ending	**23,253,212**	**0.26**	26,191,692	0.27

Details of share purchase warrants outstanding as at October 31, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price ($)	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)
6,001,000	0.30	June 23, 2023	0.64
16,400,800	0.25	June 28, 2024	1.66
851,412	0.17	June 28, 2024	1.66
23,253,212	0.26		1.40

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the combined statutory and Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

	For the Year ended October 31,			
		2022		2021
Earnings (loss) for the year	**$**	**(3,833,242)**	$	(2,601,195)
Expected income tax recovery (27%)		**(1,034,982)**		(702,322)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		**(232,948)**		377,092
Permanent Difference		**32,114**		26,656
Share issue cost		**(55,000)**		(102,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		**1,290,816**		400,574
Total income tax expense	**$**	**-**	$	-

Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	For the Year ended October 31,			
		2022		2021
Deferred Tax Assets (liabilities)				
Exploration and evaluation assets	**$**	**1,146,316**	**$**	**403,794**
Financing Cost		**133,000**		**129,000**
Asset retirement obligation		**35,539**		**32,245**
Non-capital losses available for future period		**1,362,807**		**1,142,813**
		2,677,662		**1,707,852**
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		**(2,677,662)**		**(1,707,852)**
Net deferred tax assets	**$**	**-**	$	-

Significant components of the Company's deductible temporary differences are as follows:

		October 31 2022	**Expiry Date Range**
Temporary Differences			
Exploration and evaluation assets	**$**	**5,458,647**	No expiry date
Financing Costs		**492,396**	2023 to 2026
Asset retirement obligation		**169,234**	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future period		**5,349,523**	2033 to 2042
		11,469,800	

Non-capital losses carry-forwards available against future taxable income in Canada amount to approximately $3,990,000 and in the United States, amount to $1,359,000.

11. Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its common shares and other equity as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of operating results, changes in economic conditions, and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, warrants or options, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

12. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Fair value of financial instruments

IFRS requires disclosures about the inputs to fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement.

The three levels of hierarchy are:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices 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.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1, whereas receivable and prepayments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as Level 2. As at October 31, 2022, the Company believes that the carrying values of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Financial instruments risk

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the Company's financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle its obligations as they come due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the

Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds available to meet its short-term business requirements by taking into account the anticipated cash expenditures for its exploration and other operating activities, and its holding of cash and cash equivalents. The Company will pursue further equity or debt financing as required to meet its commitments. There is no assurance that such financing will be available or that it will be available on favourable terms.

As at October 31, 2022, the Company's financial liabilities consist of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are all current obligations.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's cash balances held with US banks and US dollar denominated payables.

As at October 31, 2022, with other variables unchanged, a +/- 10% change in US dollars exchange rate would decrease/increase the comprehensive loss by $12,805 (2021 - $72,183). The Company does not hedge its risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Classification of financial instruments

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

	October 31, 2022 **$**	**October 31, 2021** **$**
Financial asset at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,131,651**	1,259,461
	2,131,651	1,259,461

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

	October 31, 2022 **$**	**October 31, 2021** **$**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**989,899**	96,676
	989,899	96,676

13. Subsequent Events

On January 10, 2023, the Company announced the issuance of 2,750,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants. The incentive stock options have an exercise price of C$0.155 per share and expire three years after the grant date.