ALTAN NEVADA MINERALS LIMITED

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in US Dollars)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(Unaudited)

Index

Notice of Non-Review of Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The attached condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended September 30, 2022 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

ALTAN NEVADA MINERALS LIMITED
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		September 30, 2022 (Unaudited)		December 31, 2021 (Audited)
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	35,971	$	74,312
Receivables		26,493		46,756
Prepaid expenses and deposits		7,225		7,226
Due from related parties (Note 6)		-		-
		69,689		128,294
Reclamation bonds (Note 4)		-		6,288
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)		843,284		808,746
	$	912,973	$	943,328
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	351,289	$	347,262
Reclamation obligation (Note 4)		-		6,288
Due to related parties (Note 6)		191,746		88,947
		543,035		442,497
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (Note 7)		6,675,263		6,675,263
Reserves		4,923,429		4,993,532
Deficit		(11,228,754)		(11,167,964)
		369,938		500,831
	$	912,973	$	943,328

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized by the Board on November 29, 2022.

"John Jones"	Director	*"Brian Cole"*	Director
John Jones		Brian Cole	

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

ALTAN NEVADA MINERALS LIMITED
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
INCOME				
Interest income	$ -	$ 7,229	$ 18	$ 7,313
Other income	6,288	-	6,288	-
	6,288	84	6,306	84
EXPENSES				
Advertising and promotion	$ (232)	$ 90	$ 6,185	$ 90
Bank fees and charges	54	387	386	939
Consulting and management fees (Note 6)	64,376	28,313	86,679	109,321
Dues and subscriptions	-	58	-	212
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(5,830)	(13,130)	(7,395)	8,374
Insurance	(462)	12,331	12,309	12,331
Interest expense	3,356	367	3,356	367
Office expenses	3,050	5,880	4,692	10,069
Professional fees	(100)	(344)	2,901	50,064
Rent	(233)	7,054	6,196	8,132
Telecommunications	-	203	-	478
Transfer agent and filing fees	(271)	50,336	18,640	53,415
Write-off of receivables	-	-	15,062	-
Net loss for the period	(57,420)	(84,316)	(142,717)	(246,481)
Translation adjustment	(39,549)	75,773	(70,104)	157,349
Comprehensive (profit)/loss for the period	$ (93,499)	$ (5,228)	$ (212,821)	$ (89,132)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - Basic and diluted	13,929,095	71,539,943	13,929,095	71,539,943

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

ALTAN NEVADA MINERALS LIMITED
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		2022		2021
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	$	(142,717)	$	(261,107)
Items not involving cash:				
Change in reclamation cost estimate		-		-
Foreign exchange		-		-
Loss on debt settlement		-		-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Receivables		20,263		20,484
Prepaid expenses and deposits		-		(1,751)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(14,178)		(8,905)
Due to/from related parties		102,799		(46,540)
Net cash used in operating activities		(33,834)		(297,819)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from advances		-		72,290
Proceeds from private placement, net of issue costs		-		9
Net cash provided by financing activities		-		72,299
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Exploration and evaluation assets		(16,333)		-
Refund of reclamation bond		-		-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(16,333)		-
Change in cash for the period		54,053		(247,339)
Change in reserves during the period		(92,396)		
Translation adjustment		-		124,185
Cash, beginning of period		74,312		137,687
Cash, end of period	$	35,969	$	14,533

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information (Note 11)

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

ALTAN NEVADA MINERALS LIMITED
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Balance at December 31, 2020 (Restated)	92,164,943	6,326,726	4,994,660	(10,871,252)	450,134
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(296,712)	(296,712)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(1,128)	-	(1,128)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,128)	(296,712)	(297,840)
Shares issued from private placement, net of share issue costs	47,126,007	348,537	-	-	348,537
Balance at December 31, 2021	139,290,950	6,675,263	4,993,532	(11,167,964)	500,831
Loss for the period				(142,717)	(142,717)
Change in reserves			11,824		11,824
Share consolidation (1 for 10)	(125,361,855)	-			-
Balance at September 30, 2022	13,929,095	6,675,263	4,923,429	(11,310,681)	369,938

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Altan Nevada Minerals Limited (the "Company") is a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "ANE" and engaged in the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets in the United States. The Company's head office and registered and records address is 1700 - 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2X8.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. In order for the Company to meet its liabilities as they come due and to continue its operations, the Company is solely dependent upon its ability to generate such financing. As at September 30, 2022 the Company had working capital deficit of $422,299 (December 31, 2021 - $314,203) and an accumulated deficit of $11,358,768 (December 31, 2021 - $11,167,964).

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These condensed interim consolidated financial statements comply with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments measured at fair value. All dollar amounts presented are in US dollars unless otherwise specified. In addition, these condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 29, 2022.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Altan Nevada Holdings Limited, Altan Rio (US) Inc. and Altan Nevada Minerals (Aust) Pty Ltd. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Altan Nevada Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
Altan Nevada Holdings Limited	Canada	100%	Holding company
Altan Rio (US) Inc.	US	100%	Project exploration
Altan Nevada Minerals (Aust) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	Project exploration

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and Altan Nevada Holdings Limited is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of Altan Rio (US) Inc. is the US dollar. The functional currency of Altan Nevada Minerals (Aust) Pty Ltd is the Australian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in *IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange*.

Accordingly, the accounts of the Company, Altan Nevada Holdings Limited and Altan Nevada Minerals (Aust) Pty Ltd are translated into US dollars as follows:

- all of the assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position;
- revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions; and
- exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in accumulated other comprehensive income/loss.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At year end, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate in effect on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on transactions are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Use of estimates

Critical Judgments

The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as previously discussed in Note 1, as well as the determination of functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates, and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries has been determined as disclosed above.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Significant estimates made by management affecting our condensed interim consolidated financial statements include:

Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Recoverability of Exploration & Evaluation Assets

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether the properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those mineral reserves and upon future production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Share-based Payments

Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. There was no share-based payment expense for the year.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Before legal rights to explore a property have been acquired, costs are expensed as incurred. The Company records exploration and evaluation asset interests, which consist of the right to explore for mineral deposits, at cost. The Company records deferred exploration costs, which consist of costs attributable to the exploration of exploration and evaluation asset interests, at cost. All direct and indirect costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of these exploration and evaluation asset interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks until the exploration and evaluation asset interests to which they relate are placed into production, the exploration and evaluation asset interests are disposed of through sale or where management has determined there to be an impairment. If an exploration and evaluation asset interest is abandoned, the exploration and evaluation asset interests and deferred exploration costs will be written off to operations in the period of abandonment.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd…)

At each reporting period, the capitalized costs are reviewed on a property-by-property basis to consider if there is any impairment on the subject property. Management's determination for impairment is based on: 1) whether the Company's exploration programs on the exploration and evaluation asset interests have significantly changed, such that previously identified resource targets are no longer being pursued; 2) whether exploration results to date are promising and whether additional exploration work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or 3) whether remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

The recorded cost of exploration and evaluation asset interests is based on cash paid and the assigned value of share consideration issued (where shares are issued) for exploration and evaluation asset interest acquisitions and exploration costs incurred. The recorded amount may not reflect recoverable value, as this will be dependent on future development programs, the nature of the mineral deposit, commodity prices, adequate funding and the ability of the Company to bring its projects into production.

Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") 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 FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. All of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
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.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed through profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded through profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTOCI, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

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's credit risk 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. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

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

Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order 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. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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 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. 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 to an amount that 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

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. Current tax expense 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 asset and 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 relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor 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 consolidated 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.

Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Dilutive effect on earnings per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Existing stock options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted income (loss) per share as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted income (loss) per share are the same for the periods presented.

Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock options granted to directors, officers and employees at the fair value of the options granted. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves to share capital.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in the statement of loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Stock options granted to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services rendered or at the fair value of the instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Future reclamation costs

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the year incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

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

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) and represents the change in shareholders' equity which results from transactions and events from sources other than the Company's shareholders. The Company's and subsidiary's translation of its financial results to United States dollars is the only item currently affecting comprehensive income (loss) for the periods presented.

Leases

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 *Leases*. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. IFRS 16 results in an increase in assets and liabilities as fewer lease payments will be expensed. The adoption of IFRS 16 did not have material impact on the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Period Ended September 30 2022	**Year Ended December 31 2021**
	$	**$**
Costs carried forward in respect of:		
Exploration and evaluation phase – at cost		
Balance at beginning of year	808,746	798,359
Expenditure incurred, net of cost recoveries	58,094	20,295
Impairment of exploration and evaluation expenditure	(23,556)	(9,908)
Total exploration and evaluation expenditure	**843,284**	**808,746**
Total expenditure incurred and carried forward in respect of specific projects -		
Montelle Project	20,043	19,222
Venus Project	782,997	750,929
Yellow Cone Project	40,244	38,595
Total exploration and evaluation expenditure	**843,284**	**808,746**

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its interests are in good standing. The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company has committed to earn an interest are located in the United States.

The terms and commitments of the Company with respect to its exploration and evaluation assets are subject to change if and when the Company and its partners mutually agree to new terms and conditions.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company has reclamation deposits totaling $nil (December 31, 2021 - $6,288) held with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") related to potential environmental remediation work on certain mineral interests.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company estimates its reclamation obligation at $nil (December 31, 2021 - $6,288).

Venus, Nevada, USA

In 2007, claims were staked and registered in the name of an Officer of the Company. Yellow Cone, Nevada, USA

Yellow Cone, Nevada, USA

In 2012, claims were staked and registered in the name of Altan Rio (US) Inc. These claims are 100% owned by the Company.

Montelle, Nevada, USA

In 2007, claims were staked and registered in the name of Altan Rio (US) Inc. These claims are 100% owned by the Company.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable are amounts owing to non-related parties. There were no specific terms of interest or repayment on these amounts and they are non-interest bearing and unsecured.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

a) Paid or accrued consulting fees of $nil (2021 - $60,643) to a company controlled by CEO of the Company.

b) Paid or accrued consulting fees of $9,093 (2021 - $nil) to the interim CEO of the Company.

c) Paid or accrued fees of $51,777 (2021 - $8,188) to Directors of the Company.

d) At September 30, 2022, an amount of $8,575 (December 31, 2021 - $nil) was owing to Kerry Griffin, the interim CEO of the Company.

e) At September 30, 2022, an amount of $29,759 (December 31, 2021 - $49,960) was owing to John Jones, a director of the Company, or a company controlled by John Jones.

f) At September 30, 2022, an amount of $33,157 (December 31, 2021 - $19,000) was owing to Evan Jones, a director of the Company.

g) At September 30, 2022, an amount of $14,157 (December 31, 2021 - $nil) was owing to Matt Hardisty, a director of the Company.

h) As at September 30, 2022 an amount of $39,515 (December 31, 2021 - $19,987) was owing to a company controlled by Brian Cole, a director of the Company.

These transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations. The payables are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Key Management Personnel:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

		2022		2021
Management and consulting fees	$	86,679	$	109,321
	$	86,679	$	109,321

(Expressed in US Dollars)

7. EQUITY

Authorized share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common and preferred voting shares without nominal or par value.

Issued share capital

No common shares were issued during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding warrants, December 31, 2020	70,045,087	C$0.08
Expired	16,919,074	C$0.10
Outstanding warrants, December 31, 2021	53,126,013	C$0.08
Expired	(22,644,813)	C$0.10
Consolidation (1 for 10)	(27,433,080)	-
Outstanding warrants, September 30, 2022	3,048,120	C$0.60

Exercise Price	Outstanding Warrants September 30, 2022	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
C$1.00	798,120	0.04	October 17, 2022
C$0.50	2,250,000	2.16	November 27,2024
	3,048,120	1.6	

Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan (the “Plan”) for directors, employees, and consultants of the Company. From time to time, shares may be reserved by the Board, in its discretion, for options under the Plan, provided that at the time of the grant, the total number of shares so reserved for issuance by the Board shall not exceed the greater of 10% of the issued and outstanding listed shares (on a non-diluted basis) as at the date of grant. Options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding that permitted by the Exchange, currently ten years. All stock options issued are subject to vesting terms.

Options issued to officers and/or consultants might be subjected to a vest term depending on date of grant and nature of service. At September 30, 2022, a total of 1,392,910 options were reserved under the option plan with 275,000 options outstanding.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

7. EQUITY(cont'd…)

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, December 31, 2020	5,250,000	C$0.10
Expired	(1,750,000)	C$0.10
Outstanding options, December 31, 2021	3,500,000	C$0.10
Consolidation (1 for 10)	(3,150,000)	-
Expired	(75,000)	C$1.00
Outstanding options, September 30, 2022	275,000	C$1.00

Exercise Price	Outstanding Options September 30, 2022	Exercisable Options September 30, 2022	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
C$1.00	275,000	275,000	1.83	August 1, 2024

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment, the exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's exploration activities are centralized whereby management of the Company is responsible for business results and the everyday decision-making. The Company's operations therefore are segmented on a geographic basis.

All of the Company's reclamation bond and exploration and evaluation assets are located in the United States as outlined in Note 4.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of equity. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund activities. In order to carry out any future exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Company's capital management approach during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's cash is held at a large Canadian financial institution and its reclamation bonds are held at the BLM. The Company has no investment in asset backed commercial paper. The Company's receivables consist of sales tax receivable due from the Government of Canada and due from related parties. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2021, the Company had a cash balance of $35,971 (December 31, 2021 - $74,312) to settle current liabilities of $491,988 (December 31, 2021 - $442,497). As disclosed in Note 1, the Company will need to raise additional funds to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and commodity and equity prices and foreign currency fluctuations.

a) *Interest Rate Risk*
The Company has cash balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

b) *Foreign Currency Risk*
The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables, due to/from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advances payable that are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company does not believe it is exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

c) *Price Risk*
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of gold and copper, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Company operates in the United States and is exposed to risk from changes in the Canadian dollar. A simultaneous 10% fluctuation in the Canadian dollar and Australian dollar against the US dollar would affect accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the period by approximately $33,909 (December 31, 2021 - $22,197).

11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had $18,204 (December 31, 2021 - $17,808) in exploration and evaluation costs in accounts payable.