Cartier Iron Corporation

Financial Statements

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

RSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Cartier Iron Corporation

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company had positive cash flows from operations of $15,508 during the year ended December 31, 2021, and as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of $3,519,496. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A).

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RSM Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
April 29, 2022
Toronto, Ontario

Cartier Iron Corporation
Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2021 $	2020 $
Assets			
Current			
Cash	16	2,618,554	943,051
Receivables		248,595	68,833
Prepaid expenses		170,827	127,746
		3,037,975	1,139,630
Investment in Eloro Resources Ltd.	5	8,800,000	-
Investment in associate	5	-	415,390
Right-of-use asset	6	-	42,325
Exploration and evaluation	7	4,262,397	1,342,801
		16,100,373	2,940,146
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13	1,531,493	632,737
Refundable tax credit assessments payable	14	142,242	-
Lease liabilities	8	-	44,884
Unrenounced flow-through share premium	11	252,080	16,630
		1,925,815	694,251
Canada Emergency Business Account loan	9	40,000	40,000
		1,965,815	734,251
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	10	12,405,788	11,357,434
Contributed surplus	10	652,952	42,999
Warrants	10	4,595,314	1,207,000
Deficit		(3,519,496)	(10,401,538)
		14,134,558	2,205,895
		16,100,373	2,940,146

Going concern 2
Commitment 16

Approved by the Board:

Thomas G. Larsen
Director

Francis Sauve
Director

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

Cartier Iron Corporation
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2021 $	2020 $
Expenses			
Professional fees		48,922	41,796
Consulting fees	15	322,000	312,000
Financing bonus		-	38,850
Stock-based compensation	10	632,000	-
General and administrative		218,462	215,615
Investor relations		85,219	26,722
Travel		-	20,768
Interest		1,472	4,080
Depreciation	6	42,325	42,328
Gain on sale of investment in associate	5	(13,158)	(185,422)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation	7	9,631	560
Gain on settlement of accounts payable		-	(1,379)
Flow-through share premium	5 and 11	(276,569)	(87,604)
Other recoveries		(33,170)	(22,600)
Part XII.6 tax		-	3,578
Refundable tax credit assessments	14	159,742	-
		1,196,876	409,290
Loss before investment income (loss)		(1,196,876)	(409,290)
Increase in fair value of investment in Eloro	5	8,078,918	-
Dilution gain on change in interest in associate		-	60,332
Share of loss of an associate		-	(91,728)
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)		6,882,042	(440,686)
Income (loss) per common share-basic and diluted		0.060	(0.006)
Weighted average number of common shares-basic and diluted		114,327,396	71,988,773

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

Cartier Iron Corporation
Statements of Changes in Equity
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital $	Contributed surplus $	Warrants $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2020	11,357,434	42,999	1,207,000	(10,401,538)	2,205,895
Acquisition costs, Big Easy					
Option payment	130,000	-	-	-	130,000
Finder's fee	6,500	-	-	-	6,500
Private placement of units	1,725,000	-	-	-	1,725,000
Fair value of warrants issued	(700,000)	-	700,000	-	-
Private placement of flow-through units	3,450,000	-	-	-	3,450,000
Fair value of warrants issued	(2,748,000)	-	2,748,000	-	-
Unrenounced flow-through premium	(512,019)	-	-	-	(512,019)
Share issue costs	(481,610)	-	-	-	(481,610)
Exercise of warrants	96,750	-	-	-	96,750
Fair value of exercised warrants	59,686	-	(59,686)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	632,000	-	-	632,000
Fair value of cancelled stock options	22,047	(22,047)	-	-	-
Income	-	-	-	6,882,042	6,882,042
Balance, December 31, 2021	12,405,788	652,952	4,595,314	(3,519,496)	14,134,558
Balance, December 31, 2019	10,107,371	196,149	371,000	(9,960,852)	713,668
Private placement of units	1,295,000	-	-	-	1,295,000
Fair value of warrants issued	(1,172,000)	-	1,172,000	-	-
Fair value of finder warrants issued	(35,000)	-	35,000	-	-
Private placement of flow-through shares	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Unrenounced flow-though premium	(12,500)	-	-	-	(12,500)
Share issue costs	(61,997)	-	-	-	(61,997)
Exercise of stock options	130,000	-	-	-	130,000
Fair value of exercised stock options	91,541	(91,541)	-	-	-
Fair value of expired stock options	61,609	(61,609)	-	-	-
Exercise of warrants	217,410	-	-	-	217,410
Fair value of exercised warrants	39,189	-	(39,189)	-	-
Fair value of expired warrants	331,811	-	(331,811)	-	-
Option payment	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Loss	-	-	-	(440,686)	(440,686)
Balance, December 31, 2020	11,357,434	42,999	1,207,000	(10,401,538)	2,205,895

Cartier Iron Corporation
Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2021 $	2020 $
Cash provided by (used in)			
Operating activities			
Income (loss)		6,882,042	(440,686)
Items not affecting cash			
Stock-based compensation		632,000	-
Depreciation		42,325	42,328
Impairment of exploration and evaluation		9,631	560
Gain on sale of investment in associate		(13,158)	(185,422)
Increase in fair value of investment in Eloro		(8,078,918)	-
Dilution gain on change in interest in associate		-	(60,332)
Gain on settlement of accounts payable		-	(1,379)
Share of loss of an associate		-	91,728
Refundable tax credit notices of assessments		159,742	-
Flow-through share premium		(276,569)	(87,604)
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Receivables		(179,762)	(52,978)
Prepaid expenses		(43,081)	(94,739)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		898,756	(75,937)
Refundable tax credit assessments payable		(17,500)	-
		15,508	(864,461)
Financing activities			
Private placement of units		1,725,000	1,295,000
Private placement of flow-through units		3,450,000	-
Private placement of flow-through common shares		-	350,000
Share issue costs		(481,610)	(61,997)
Repayment of due to a related party		-	(25,000)
Advances from officers		200,000	-
Repayment of advances from officers		(200,000)	-
Canada Emergency Business Account loan		-	40,000
Repayment of lease liabilities		(44,884)	(42,276)
Exercise of stock options		-	130,000
Exercise of warrants		96,750	217,410
		4,745,256	1,903,137
Investing activities			
Junior Exploration Assistance grant		-	5,000
Purchase of investment in Eloro		(306,269)	(152,362)
Proceeds on sale of investment in Eloro		13,735	321,270
Repayment of advances to Eloro		-	65,804
Exploration and evaluation		(2,869,227)	(354,951)
Mining tax credit		76,500	-
		(3,085,261)	(115,239)
Net increase in cash		1,675,503	923,437
Cash, beginning of year		943,051	19,614
Cash, end of year		2,618,554	943,051
Non-cash transactions	17		
Supplementary information	17		

1. Nature of operations

Cartier Iron Corporation (the "Company") is a public company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of iron ore properties in Québec and a gold property in Newfoundland. The Company is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and its registered office is located at 20 Adelaide Street East, Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2T6.

2. Going concern

The Company is in the exploration stage and does not generate revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company incurred a cashflow surplus from operating activities of $15,508 (2020 - cashflow deficit of $864,461). The nominal cashflow surplus and historical cashflow deficits limits the Company's ability to fund its operations and the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties.

On July 7, 2021, the Company completed a private placement of (i) 19,166,667 units at a price of $0.09 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,725,000, and (ii) 28,750,000 flow-through units at a price of $0.12 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,450,000 ("Private Placements")(see note 10, *Share capital, Private placement*). As at December 31, 2021, the Company had working capital of $1,112,160 (December 31, 2020 - $445,379) including cash of $2,618,554 (December 31, 2020 - $943,051). From the cash and cash equivalents, the Company is committed to make eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures of $1,698,524 by December 31, 2022.

At December 31, 2021, the Company has an investment in Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") with a fair value of $8,800,000 (see note 5, *Investment in Eloro Resources Ltd.*). The Company has classified the investment in Eloro as a long-term asset as it does not expect to realize the investment within the next 12 months.

The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company's ability to secure equity financing to meet its existing obligations and finance the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. The Company is actively seeking to raise the necessary equity financing, however, there can be no assurance that additional equity financing will be available.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by governments to mitigate the spread of the pandemic have not significantly impacted the Company. To date, there has been no significant impact on the Company, however, there is significant uncertainty over the impact of the pandemic on the Company's ability to secure funds in the future.

As a result, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption is inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

3. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2022.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgments
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are as follows:

Going concern
The Company applied judgment in assessing its ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months.

Determination of significant influence over investment in Eloro
The Company applied judgment in assessing the level of influence that it has over Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") and determined that it did not have significant influence over Eloro effective January 1, 2021. See note 5, *Investment in Eloro Resources Ltd*.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation are initially capitalized with the intent to establish commercially viable reserves. The Company makes estimates and applies judgment about future events and circumstances in determining whether the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation exceeds its recoverable amount, including the ability to renegotiate option agreements.

Valuation of stock options, warrants and broker warrants
The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model in determining the fair value of stock options and warrants, which requires a number of assumptions to be made, including the risk-free interest rate, expected life, forfeiture rate and expected share price volatility. See note 10.

Deferred income taxes
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date in effect for the period in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as part of the provision for income taxes in the period that includes the enactment date. The recognition of deferred income tax assets is based on the assumption that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. See note 14.

4. Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Financial instruments
Financial assets are required to be initially measured at fair value and subsequently classified at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Company's financial assets includes cash and receivables which are classified at amortized cost because the Company's business model is to hold these financial instruments to maturity to collect contractual cash flows consisting solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company's financial assets also includes investment in Eloro which is classified at fair value.

Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Canada Emergency Business Account loan, which were initially measured at fair value and subsequently classified as amortized cost.

Leases
A contract is, or contains a lease, when the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. With exceptions for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, IFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognize lease contracts as a right-of-use asset representing its right to use an identified asset for a period of time and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the end of the useful life of the asset. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially recognized as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's applicable incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the Company would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset. The lease liability is subsequently measured by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made and to reflect any reassessments or modifications.

Exploration and evaluation

Recognition and measurement
Exploration and evaluation, including the costs of acquiring licenses and directly attributable general and administrative costs, initially are capitalized as exploration and evaluation. The costs are accumulated by property pending the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. Pre-license costs are expensed when incurred. Pre-exploration costs are expensed unless it is considered probable that they will generate future economic benefits.

Refundable mining tax credits earned in respect of costs incurred in Quebec are recorded as a reduction to exploration and evaluation when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions needed to obtain the credits.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral resource properties, the existence of economically recoverable reserves and future profitable production, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to recover its costs through a disposition of its mineral resource properties. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation do not necessarily represent present or future value. Changes in future conditions could require a material change in the amount recorded for exploration and evaluation.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource from a property is considered to be determinable when proved and/or probable reserves are determined to exist and the necessary permits have been received to commence production. A review of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of each property is carried out at least annually. Upon determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, exploration and evaluation is first tested for impairment and then reclassified to property, plant and equipment and/or intangibles or expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss to the extent of any impairment. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no property, plant and equipment.

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

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss if the carrying amount of a property exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property used in the assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation is the greater of its value in use ("VIU") and its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCTS"). VIU is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the property. FVLCTS refers to the price that would be received to sell the property in an orderly transaction between market participants. For a property that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the property belongs. Impairment losses previously recognized are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount only to the extent that the property's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Decommissioning liabilities
The Company's activities may give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration. Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the date of the statement of financial position. The fair value of the estimated obligation is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. The obligation is subsequently adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as accretion costs whereas increases or decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows or changes in the discount rate are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established. As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no decommissioning liabilities.

Share capital
Share capital is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Unit private placements
For private placements of units consisting of common shares and warrants, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model in determining the fair value of warrants. The proceeds from the issuance of units are first allocated to the warrants and the residual amount, being the difference between the proceeds from issuance and the fair value of the warrants, is allocated to common shares. If the residual amount is nominal or negative, the proceeds are allocated on a pro-rata basis based on the respective fair value of the common shares and warrants.

Flow-through shares
Canadian tax legislation permits the Company to issue flow-through shares. Flow-through shares are securities whereby the deductions for tax purposes related to exploration and evaluation expenditures may be claimed by the investors rather than the Company, subject to a renouncement process. Renouncement may occur prospectively (the flow-through shares are issued, renouncement then occurs and eligible expenditures are incurred subsequently) or retrospectively (the flow-through shares are issued, eligible expenditures are then incurred and renouncement occurs subsequently).

The issue of flow-through shares is treated as an issue of shares and the sale of tax deductions. The Company uses the residual method to measure the sale of tax deductions. At the time the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and presented as unrenounced flow-through share premium on the statements of financial position. When the Company fulfills its obligation to pass on the tax deduction to the investors, the sale of tax deductions is recognized as a reduction of deferred tax expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and a deferred tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset in the statement of financial position and its tax base.

If the renouncement is prospective, the obligation is fulfilled when eligible expenditures are incurred. If the renouncement is retrospective, the obligation is fulfilled when the paperwork to renounce is filed.

Share-based payments

The Company offers a stock option plan for its officers, directors, employees and consultants. The fair value of stock options for each vesting period is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recorded over the vesting period as an increase to stock-based compensation or asset and contributed surplus. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest. Upon the exercise of stock options, the proceeds received by the Company and the related contributed surplus are recorded as an increase to share capital. In the event that vested stock options expire, previously recognized share-based compensation is not reversed. In the event that stock options are forfeited, previously recognized share-based compensation associated with the unvested portion of the stock options forfeited is reversed.

The fair value of share-based payment transactions to non-employees and other share-based payments including shares issued to acquire exploration and evaluation are based on the fair value of the goods and services received. If the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or services.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. No provisions were recorded as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset 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.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

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 ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted and warrants issued.

5. Investment in Eloro Resources Ltd.

At December 31, 2020, the Company held 4.43% of the outstanding common shares of Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro"). Although the Company held less than 20% of the voting rights of Eloro, the Company determined that it had significant influence in Eloro as three directors of the Company are also directors of Eloro and the Company accounted for its investment in Eloro as an investment in associate.

Pursuant to two bought deal financings in January 2021 and March 2021, Eloro issued 10,750,660 common shares, thereby further diluting the Company's percentage interest in Eloro. As a result, the Company reassessed the level of influence that it has over Eloro and determined that it no longer has significant influence over Eloro and effective January 1, 2021, the Company accounted for its investment in Eloro at fair value.

	Number of Eloro common shares held	$
Investment in associate at December 31, 2019	3,000,000	430,272
Purchases	112,500	152,362
Disposals	(997,500)	(135,848)
Dilution gain	–	60,332
Share of loss	–	(91,728)
Investment in associate at December 31, 2020	2,115,000	415,390
Purchases	88,300	306,269
Disposals	(3,300)	(577)
Unrealized gain on investment in Eloro	–	8,078,341
Investment in Eloro at fair value at December 31, 2021	2,200,000	8,800,000

6. Right-of-use asset

	2021 $	2020 $
Right-of-use asset	–	126,981
Accumulated depreciation	–	(84,656)
	–	42,325

7. Exploration and evaluation

	December 31, 2020 $	Acquisition costs $	Exploration expenditures $	Junior Exploration Assistance Program grant received $	Writedowns $	December 31, 2021 $
Property						
Big Easy	1,342,801	136,500	2,859,596	(76,500)	–	4,262,397
Gagnon	–	–	9,631	–	(9,631)	–
	1,342,801	136,500	2,869,227	(76,500)	(9,631)	4,262,397

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	December 31, 2019 $	Acquisition costs $	Exploration expenditures $	Junior Exploration Assistance Program grant received $	Writedowns $	December 31, 2020 $
Property						
Big Easy	978,410	15,000	354,391	(5,000)	–	1,342,801
Gagnon	–	–	560	–	(560)	–
	978,410	15,000	354,951	(5,000)	(560)	1,342,801

Big Easy, Newfoundland and Labrador
Pursuant to a definitive agreement dated October 26, 2017, ("Definitive Agreement"), the Company acquired a 100% interest in Big Easy consisting of 507 mining claims covering 127 square kilometres located in Newfoundland and Labrador, subject to a 3% net smelter royalty. On October 6, 2020, the Company staked an additional 256 claims to hold 763 mining claims covering 191 square kilometres.

To complete the acquisition, the Company to issued common shares and incurred exploration expenditures, as follows:

	Common shares Number	Common shares Fair value $	Exploration expenditures $
Upon signing of definitive agreement	500,000	12,500	–
November 21, 2018	500,000	56,000	500,000
May 15, 2020	500,000	15,000	–
September 6, 2021	500,000	65,000	500,000
September 6, 2022	500,000	65,000	500,000
September 6, 2023	–	–	500,000
	2,500,000	213,500	2,000,000

On August 18, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Big Easy by issuing 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $130,000 and incurring exploration expenditures over $2,000,000. In addition, the Company issued 50,000 common shares with a fair value of $6,500 in respect of a finder's fee.

Big Easy is subject to a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Company has an option to reduce the NSR by 0.25% by making a payment of $250,000 by November 21, 2022.

Gagnon, Quebec
The Company owns a 55% interest in Round Lake (formerly known as Penguin Lake, Black Dan and Aubrey-Ernie) and Jeannine, consisting of 111 claims covering 52.93 square kilometres in the Fermont Iron Ore District in the Labrador Trough in northeastern Québec ("Gagnon").

A joint venture was formed between the Company and Champion to incur additional exploration expenditures. If a joint venture partner does not fund its proportionate interest in the joint venture, its interest will be diluted and, when its interest is reduced below 10%, its interest would be reduced solely to a 1% royalty. The other joint venture partner will have the option to reduce the royalty from 1% to 0.5% by making a payment of $3,000,000.

In the event that a joint venture partner proposes to acquire any property within 10 kilometres of Gagnon, the acquirer must offer the property at cost to the other party for inclusion in Gagnon.

As at December 31, 2021, facts and circumstances suggested that the carrying amount of Gagnon may exceed its recoverable amount. As required by International Financial Reporting Standard 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* ("IFRS 6"), the Company assessed Gagnon for impairment. The Company concluded that there were a number of indicators of impairment, and accordingly, recorded an impairment of exploration and evaluation of $9,631 (2020 - $560).

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

The Company has incurred the following cumulative exploration and evaluation expenditures on Gagnon:

	$
Balance, December 31, 2019	3,896,172
Expenditures	560
Balance, December 31, 2020	3,896,732
Expenditures	9,631
Balance, December 31, 2021	3,906,363

8. Lease liabilities

	$
Balance, December 31, 2019	87,160
Accretion of interest	4,080
Lease payments	(46,356)
Balance, December 31, 2020	44,884
Accretion of interest	1,472
Lease payments	(46,356)
Balance, December 31, 2021	–

The lease for premises, which expired on December 31, 2021, was a joint and several commitment with Eloro.

9. Canada Emergency Business Account loan

The Government of Canada announced that it will be providing the Canada Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") to support Canadian businesses that have been adversely affected by COVID-19. On April 20, 2020, the Company received a $40,000 CEBA term loan. The term loan is government guaranteed, interest-free until December 31, 2023, and if not repaid by December 31, 2023, it will be extended for an additional 3-year term bearing interest at the rate of 5%. The term loan can be repaid at any time without penalty and, if $30,000 is repaid by December 31, 2023, the remaining $10,000 will be forgiven.

10. Share capital

Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares.

An unlimited number of Class A preferred shares voting, redeemable, convertible, non-cumulative dividend, which are redeemable at $0.10 per share and convertible on the basis of one common share for each Class A preferred share.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Issued

	Number of common shares	$
Balance, December 31, 2019	65,535,221	10,107,371
Private placement of units	18,500,000	1,295,000
Fair value of warrants issued	–	(1,172,000)
Fair value of finder warrants issued	–	(35,000)
Private placement of flow-through shares	2,500,000	350,000
Unrenounced flow-through premium	–	(12,500)
Exercise of warrants	1,811,750	217,410
Fair value of exercised warrants	–	39,189
Fair value of expired warrants	–	331,811
Share issue costs	–	(61,997)
Exercise of stock options	1,300,000	130,000
Fair value of exercised stock options	–	91,541
Fair value of expired stock options	–	61,609
Option payment	500,000	15,000
Balance, December 31, 2020	90,146,971	11,357,434
Private placement of units	19,166,667	1,725,000
Fair value of unit warrants	–	(700,000)
Private placement of flow-through units	28,750,000	3,450,000
Fair value of flow-through unit warrants	–	(2,748,000)
Unrenounced flow-through premium	–	(512,019)
Share issue costs	–	(481,609)
Acquisition cost of Big Easy (note 7)	1,000,000	130,000
Finder's fee (note 7)	50,000	6,500
Exercise of warrants	967,500	96,750
Fair value of warrants exercised	–	59,686
Balance, December 31, 2021	140,081,138	12,383,741

Private placement of units and flow-through units

On July 7, 2021, the Company completed a private placement of (i) 19,166,667 units at a price of $0.09 per unit ("Units") for gross proceeds of $1,725,000, and (ii) 28,750,000 flow-through units at a price of $0.12 per unit ("FT Units") for gross proceeds of $3,450,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant ("Unit Warrant") and each FT Unit consisted of one common share which qualifies as a "flow-through share" for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and one common share purchase warrant ("FT Warrant"). Each Unit Warrant and FT Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for $0.14 until July 7, 2024.

The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following inputs and assumptions:

	Unit warrants	Flow-through warrants
Issue date	July 7, 2021	July 7, 2021
Expiry date	July 7, 2024	July 7, 2024
Warrants issued	19,166,667	28,750,000
Exercise price	$0.14	$0.14
Share price	$0.14	$0.14
Risk-free interest rate	0.66%	0.66%
Expected volatility based on historical volatility	115%	115%
Expected life of warrants	3 years	3 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%
Fair value	$1,832,000	$2,748,000
Fair value per warrant	$0.10	$0.10

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As the proceeds of the private placement of units was $1,725,000 and the fair value of the unit warrants was $1,832,000, there was no residual amount to be allocated to the common shares, and therefore, proceeds of $1,725,000 was allocated on a pro-rata basis with $1,025,000 to the common shares and $700,000 to the unit warrants.

Private placement of units

On September 10, 2020, the Company completed the first tranche of a private placement which consisted of 7,142,858 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for proceeds of $500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for $0.10 until September 10, 2023. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $30,000 and issued 428,571 finder's warrants with the same terms as the unit warrants.

On September 17, 2020, the Company completed the second tranche of a private placement which consisted of 11,357,142 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for proceeds of $795,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for $0.10 until September 17, 2023. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $8,364 and issued 119,490 finder's warrants with the same terms as the unit warrants. Directors and officers acquired 2,793,000 units.

The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following inputs and assumptions:

	Unit warrants	**Finder's warrants**	**Unit warrants**	**Finder's warrants**
Issue date	September 10, 2020	September 10, 2020	September 17, 2020	September 17, 2020
Expiry date	September 10, 2023	September 10, 2023	September 17, 2023	September 17, 2023
Warrants issued	7,142,858	428,571	11,357,142	119,490
Exercise price	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100
Share price	$0.095	$0.095	$0.090	$0.090
Risk-free interest rate	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%
Expected volatility based on historical volatility	120%	120%	120%	120%
Expected life of warrants	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fair value	$471,000	$28,000	$701,000	$7,000
Fair value per warrant	$0.07	$0.07	$0.06	$0.06

Private placement of flow-through common shares

On December 18, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of 2,500,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.14 per share for gross proceeds of $350,000. Officers of the Company subscribed for 714,287 flow-through common shares. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid a finder's fee of $17,500.

Stock options

The Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants for up to 10% of the number of common shares outstanding. Options granted vest immediately and the maximum term of each option is 5 years. The exercise price shall not be less than the closing price of the common shares on a stock exchange in Canada on the last trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, less any discount permissible under the rules of the principal stock exchange on which the common shares are listed for trading. In the event that the common shares are not listed for trading on any stock exchange, the exercise price shall be the fair market value as determined by the Board of Directors. As at December 31, 2021, there were 14,008,113 stock options (2020 - 9,014,697) authorized to be issued under the stock option plan, of which, 4,350,000 stock options (2020 - 200,000) were outstanding.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

A summary of the Company's stock options is presented below:

	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of stock options outstanding and exercisable
Balance, December 31, 2019	0.10	2,375,000
Exercised	0.10	(1,300,000)
Expired	0.10	(875,000)
Balance, December 31, 2020	0.15	200,000
Granted	0.17	4,300,000
Cancelled	0.17	(150,000)
Balance, December 31, 2021	0.17	4,350,000

A summary of the Company's outstanding stock options is presented below:

	Expiry date	Number of stock options outstanding and exercisable
$0.15	April 10, 2023	200,000
$0.17	February 3, 2026	4,150,000
		4,350,000

The Company granted stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of the stock options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Grant date	February 3, 2021
Expiry date	February 3, 2026
Stock options granted	4,300,000
Exercise price	$0.17
Share price	$0.17
Risk-free interest rate	0.46%
Expected volatility based on historical volatility	133%
Expected life of stock options	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%
Vesting	On date of grant
Fair value	$632,000
Fair value per stock option	$0.15

Warrants

A continuity of the Company's warrants is presented below:

	Weighted-average exercise price $	Number of warrants
Balance, December 31, 2019	0.13	11,217,625
Issued	0.10	19,048,061
Exercised	0.12	(1,811,750)
Expired	0.13	(9,405,875)
Balance, December 31, 2020	0.10	19,048,061
Issued		
Unit warrants	0.14	19,166,667
Flow-through unit warrants	0.14	28,750,000
Exercised	0.10	(967,500)
Balance, December 31, 2021		65,997,228

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

A summary of the Company's outstanding warrants is presented below:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of warrants
$0.10	September 10, 2023	7,571,429
$0.10	September 17, 2023	10,509,132
$0.14	July 7, 2024	19,166,667
$0.14	July 7, 2024	28,750,000
		65,997,228

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding warrants is 2.3 years.

11. Flow-through share premium

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company issued $3,450,000 of flow-through units pursuant to the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*. The deductions for income tax purposes of the related expenditures were renounced to the subscribers of the flow-through shares. As the renouncement was prospective, a flow-through share premium of $512,019, representing the income tax benefits the expenditures renounced by the Company to the subscribers, was recorded in the statement of financial position as an increase to unrenounced flow-through share premium and a reduction of share capital. During the year ended December 31, 2021, flow-through expenditures of $1,751,476 were incurred, reducing the unrenounced flow-through share premium by $259,939.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued $350,000 of flow-through common shares pursuant to the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*. The deductions for income tax purposes of the related expenditures were renounced to the subscribers of the flow-through shares. As the renouncement was prospective, a flow-through share premium of $12,500, representing the income tax benefits the expenditures renounced by the Company to the subscribers, was recorded in the statement of financial position as an increase to unrenounced flow-through share premium and a reduction of share capital. During the year ended December 31, 2021, flow-through expenditures of $350,000 were incurred, reducing the unrenounced flow-through share premium by $12,500.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company issued $400,000 of flow-through common shares pursuant to the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*. The deductions for income tax purposes of the related expenditures were renounced to the subscribers of the flow-through shares. As the renouncement was prospective, a flow-through share premium of $80,000, representing the income tax benefits the expenditures renounced by the Company to the subscribers, was recorded in the statement of financial position as an increase to unrenounced flow-through share premium and a reduction of share capital. During the year ended December 31, 2021, flow-through expenditures of $16,753 were incurred, reducing the unrenounced flow-through share premium by $4,130.

12. Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and CEBA loan

The fair values of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and CEBA loan at December 31, 2021 approximated their respective carrying value due to their short term to maturity.

Classification of fair value of financial instruments

The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
Level 2: inputs, other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

The Company accounts for its investment in Eloro at fair value using level 1 inputs.

13. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration and financing activities, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors oversees management's establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the Company's cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on its cash by holding deposits with high credit quality Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they come due, other than amounts owing to related parties. The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company's ability to secure equity financing to meet its existing obligations and finance the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and properties. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

The following table sets out financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities $	**Canada Emergency Business Account loan $**	**Total $**
Less than 1 year	1,531,493	–	1,531,493
1-5 years	–	40,000	40,000
More than 5 years	–	–	–
Balance, December 31, 2021	1,531,493	40,000	1,571,493

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Company's marketable securities. The Company's approach to managing equity price risk is to optimize the return from its marketable securities within acceptable parameters for equity price risk. At December 31, 2021, the Company is exposed to equity price risk on its investment in Eloro (note 5). At December 31, 2021, the Company estimates that if the market price of its investment in Eloro had changed by 10%, with all other variables held constant, the the fair value would have increased or decreased by $880,000.

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from the Company's financial instruments and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar, the Company's functional currency. As all of the Company's purchases are in Canadian dollars, the Company limits it exposure to currency risk by maintaining its cash in Canadian dollars.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Interest rate risk
The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited due to the short-term nature of its financial instruments.

Capital management
Capital of the Company consists of share capital, contributed surplus, warrants and deficit. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can acquire, explore and develop mineral resource properties for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the funds available to the Company in light of changes in economic conditions. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the Company. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that consider various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As the Company is an exploration stage company and has no revenues, its principal source of capital is from the issuance of common shares or advances from related parties. In order to achieve its objectives, the Company intends to raise additional funds as required.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

14. Income taxes
The Company's effective income tax rate differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2020 - 26.5%) to the net loss for the year. The reasons for the difference are as follows:

Provision for income taxes

	2021 **$**	**2020** **$**
Expected income tax expense (recovery) based on statutory rate	1,823,741	(139,997)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Renunciation of flow-through expenditures	–	(87,604)
Non-deductible expenses	9,531	73,469
Share issue costs and other	(93,677)	(20,855)
Change in deferred tax assets not recorded	(1,739,595)	87,383
Deferred income tax recovery	–	(87,604)

Deferred income tax balances
The Company's deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2021 **$**	**2020** **$**
Non-capital loss carryforward	2,051,000	1,897,000
Capital loss carryforward	2,516,000	2,516,000
Investment in Eloro	(1,079,000)	–
Canadian exploration and evaluation	–	914,000
Foreign exploration and evaluation	376,000	376,000
Share issue costs	117,000	25,000
Other	–	(8,000)
	3,981,000	5,720,000
Benefit of deferred tax assets not recorded	(3,981,000)	(5,720,000)
	–	–

Due to losses incurred in the current year and expected future operating results, management determined that it is unlikely that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. Accordingly, the future income tax assets have not been recorded.

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Losses carried forward
At December 31, 2021, the Company had non-capital loss carryforwards which expire as follows:

	$
2026	306,000
2028	304,000
2029	455,000
2030	269,000
2032	996,000
2033	248,000
2034	354,000
2035	970,000
2036	539,000
2037	653,000
2038	714,000
2039	633,000
2040	595,000
2041	703,000
	7,739,000

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had resource deductions of $5,680,000 which may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce taxable income in future years and capital losses of approximately $19,000,000 which may be carried forward indefinitely to be applied against capital gains in future years.

Refundable tax credit notices of assessments payable
On November 8, 2018, the Company received notices of assessments from Revenu Québec for the repayment of refunds received by the Company for the refundable tax credit on eligible exploration expenditures incurred in Québec in respect of 2013, 2014 and 2015 (“Notices”). The Company filed notices of objection with respect to the Notices and Revenu Québec has now ruled that the Notices were deemed valid and binding in conformity with the *Taxation Act*. Accordingly, the amount of the Notices of $159,742 has been recorded as a liability in these financial statements. The Company has agreed to make monthly payments of $2,500 until June 30, 2022.

15. Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel
The Company considers its directors and officers to be key management personnel. Transactions with key management personnel are set out as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		Outstanding at December 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	$	$	$	$
Consulting fees	312,000	312,000	257,603	274,328
Legal fees	96,767	–	106,780	–
Financing bonus	–	38,850	34,891	37,016
Stock-based compensation	382,140	–	–	–
	790,907	350,850	399,274	311,344

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company received and repaid advances of $200,000 from officers. Additional related party transactions are disclosed in note 5. These transactions were in the normal course of business.

16. Commitment

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Flow-through expenditures

Pursuant to a flow-through financing completed on July 7, 2021, the Company is committed to make eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures of $1,698,524 by December 31, 2022.

17. Non-cash transactions and supplementary information

	2021 $	2020 $
Non-cash transactions		
Common shares issued for option payment	130,000	15,000
Common shares issued for finder's fee	6,500	–
Supplementary information		
Interest paid	1,472	4,080
Income taxes paid	–	–