GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three months ended

DECEMBER 31, 2023

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements of
Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. for the three months ended December 31, 2023
have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements
have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors.

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		September 30, 2023
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	**$**	**173**	$	17
Sales tax receivable		**3,353**		4,997
BC METC (Note 5)		**179,745**		179,745
Prepaid expense		**19,359**		96,401
		202,630		281,160
Reclamation bond (Note 4)		**35,000**		35,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)		**819,500**		819,500
	$	**1,057,130**	$	1,135,660
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current				
Trade payables (Note 8)	**$**	**743,580**	$	686,816
Accrued liabilities (Note 8)		**50,508**		77,567
Loans payable (Note 9)		**34,135**		11,093
		828,223		775,476
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 6)		**13,141,072**		13,141,072
Reserve (Note 6)		**2,008,294**		2,008,294
Deficit		**(14,920,459)**		(14,789,182)
		228,907		360,184
	$	**1,057,130**	$	1,135,660

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 11)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

"Thomas Kennedy" Director   *"Andrew Rees"* Director

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

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Three months ended December 31, 2023		Three months ended December 31, 2022
EXPENSES				
Consulting fees (recovery) (Note 8)	**$**	**14,533**	$	15,000
Exploration costs (Note 5 and 8)		**18,000**		192,465
Office and miscellaneous (Note 8)		**3,649**		1,686
Management salaries (Note 8)		**4,825**		2,479
Professional fees (Note 8)		**7,624**		3,770
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		**11,813**		657
Travel and promotion		**70,833**		2,307
Net and comprehensive loss for the period		**(131,277)**		(218,364)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	**$**	**(0.00)**	$	(0.01)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**43,534,013**		33,184,013

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

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital								
	Common Shares		**Amount**		**Deficit**		**Reserve**		**Total Shareholders' Equity**
Balance, September 30, 2022	33,184,013	$	12,638,972	$	(14,191,837)	$	1,906,894	$	354,029
Net loss for the period	-		-		(218,364)		-		(218,364)
Balance, December 31, 2022	33,184,013	$	12,638,972	$	(14,410,201)	$	1,906,894	$	135,665
Balance, September 30, 2023	**43,534,013**	**$**	**13,141,072**	**$**	**(14,789,182)**	**$**	**2,008,294**	**$**	**360,184**
Net loss for the Period	**-**		**-**		**(131,277)**		**-**		**(131,277)**
Balance, December 31, 2023	**43,534,013**	**$**	**13,141,072**	**$**	**(14,920,459)**	**$**	**2,008,294**	**$**	**228,907**

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

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months ended December 31, 2023	Three Months ended December 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	**$ (131,277)**	$ (218,364)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Sales tax receivable	**1,644**	(6,690)
Prepaid expenses	**77,042**	(530)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	**29,705**	219,062
Net cash used in operating activities	**(22,886)**	(6,522)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets, net of BC METC	**-**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Private placement, net of costs	**-**	-
Loan payable, net	**23,042**	2,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	**23,042**	2,500
Increase (Decrease) in cash during period	**156**	(4,022)
Cash, beginning of period	**17**	6,367
Cash, end of period	**$ 173**	$ 2,345

Supplementary cash flow information:		
Exploration and evaluation assets in accrued liabilities	**$ -**	$ 50,000

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 23, 1987. The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's head office, principal address and registered records office is located at 804 – 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2T7.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Several conditions cast doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company has incurred ongoing losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of $14,920,459 as at December 31, 2023. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Such adjustments could be material. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its commitments as they become due, including the acquisition and exploration of its exploration and evaluation assets, is dependent on the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing. Management plans to raise additional capital to finance operations and acquire mineral properties as needed. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. The Company has incurred losses since inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These comparative financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements, except for the Statement of Cash Flows, have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2024.

New or revised accounting standards not yet adopted

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

ii) The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to a significant uncertainty.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on a property by property basis, net of recoveries. Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are expensed to operations as incurred. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are classified as mining assets and amortized using the unit-of-production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs are depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

The Company may acquire or dispose of an exploration and evaluation asset pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale of an option of the Company's property are recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes amounts received in excess of the carrying amount in profit or loss.

Evaluation and exploration assets are assessed for impairment by management when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively the sale of the respective areas of interest.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset.

The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against profit or loss. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Impairment of tangible assets

The Company's tangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments

The Company grants options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded vesting method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in the reserve. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in reserves is transferred to share capital.

Income taxes

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in profit or loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in profit or loss the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Flow-through shares

On the issuance of flow-through shares, any premium received in excess of the closing market price of the Company’s common shares is initially recorded as a flow-through premium liability and included as a liability. Upon related expenditures being incurred, the Company proportionately derecognizes the liability and recognizes the offsetting amount in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (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 if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9:

Financial asset / liability	Classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Trade payables	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost

(ii) Measurement

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 in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss

Equity investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

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.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

4. RECLAMATION BONDS

The Company has a reclamation bond held in trust by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, British Columbia. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the reclamation bonds consisted of a deposit of $35,000 made by the Company for the estimated reclamation liability of the Company's Quenelle Gold Quartz Mine property (Note 5).

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Quenelle Gold Quartz Mine property acquisition costs:	
Balance at September 30, 2022	$ 742,000
Acquisition costs	77,500
Balance at September 30 and December 31, 2023	$ 819,500

Quenelle Gold Quartz Mine property, B.C. is made up of 21 mineral claims (Hixon and Gold Ridge properties) located in the Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia, 4 km northeast of Hixon, B.C.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Company acquired the Hixon property from Standard Drilling and Engineering Ltd., a company controlled by a major shareholder in May 2019. The property was acquired by making payments totaling: 6,000,000 shares of the Company (with a value of $300,000), $27,000 cash and $240,000 cash to the titleholders of the underlying claims.

The Company acquired the Gold Ridge property from Standard Drilling and Engineering Ltd., a company controlled by a major shareholder in May 2021. The property was acquired by making cash payments totaling $175,000.

The Company acquired the Rainbow claim group in March 2023. The property was acquired by issuing 250,000 shares of the Company with a fair value of $22,500 and $36,000 cash (Note 6).

The Company acquired the Rimrock property in March 2023. The property was acquired by issuing 100,000 shares of the Company with a fair value of $9,000 and $10,000 cash (Note 6).

The following is a breakdown of exploration costs expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Expense		2023		2022
Field work	$	-	$	139,052
Assaying		-		568
Consulting		18,000		23,085
Travel		-		26,149
Admin		-		3,611
Total:	$	18,000	$	192,465

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued:

During the period ended December 31, 2023, there were no share transactions.

During the year ended September 30, 2023 the following shares were issued:

On March 28, 2023 the Company closed a private placement for 10,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 for total proceeds of $500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable for a period of three years at a price of $0.10 per share. Finder's fees paid totaled $21,000 and 210,000 finder's warrants were issued. Finder's warrants are exercisable at a price of $0.10 into one common share for a period of three years. The fair value of finder's warrants was estimated at $8,400 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: i) exercise price per warrant $0.10; ii) expected share price volatility of 100%; iii) risk free interest rate of 3.98%; iv) no dividend yield, v) expected life of 3.0 years and vi) fully vested on grant.

On March 28, 2023 the Company issued a total of 350,000 shares valued at $31,500 (fair value of $0.09 per share) for mineral property acquisitions as follows: Rainbow claim group 250,000 shares and Rimrock property 100,000 shares. (Note 5)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Options:

The Company has a rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") that authorizes the board of directors to grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, consultants and employees, whereby a maximum of 10% of the issued common shares are reserved for issuance under the plan. Under the Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the Company's shares at the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan will have a term not to exceed five years and be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

Option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2022	2,800,000	$ 0.10
Granted	1,550,000	0.10
Expired or cancelled	(2,800,000)	0.10
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2023	1,550,000	$ 0.10

As at December 31, 2023, the following options were outstanding:

Number of options	Exercise price	Expiry dates
1,550,000	$ 0.10	April 3, 2026

The weighted average price of outstanding options is $0.10 (December 31, 2022 – $0.10) and the weighted average life of outstanding options is 2.26 years (December 31, 2022 – 0.50 years).

During the year ended September 30, 2023, 1,550,000 stock options were granted to various directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. The stock based compensation expense recognized during the year ended September 30, 2023 was $93,000. The fair value of each stock option granted was $0.06, calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model on the grant date using the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate 3.42%, expected life of 3.0 years, expected dividend yield 0% and expected stock price volatility 100%.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Warrants:

Warrants transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2022	4,166,667	$	0.12
Expired	5,210,000		0.10
Outstanding and exercisable September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2023	9,376,667	$	0.11

As at December 31, 2023, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Number of warrants	Exercise price	Expiry dates
4,166,667	$ 0.12	August 19, 2024
5,000,000	$ 0.10	March 29, 2026
210,000	$ 0.10	March 29, 2026
9,376,667		

The weighted average price of outstanding warrants at December 31, 2023 is $0.11 (December 31, 2022 – $0.12) and the weighted average life of outstanding warrants is 1.53 years (December 31, 2022 – 1.64 years).

Reserve:

The reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade payables and loans payable. Cash has been designated as FVTPL, and trade payables and loans payable are designated at amortized cost. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is valued at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including credit, interest rate, liquidity and other price risk. There has been no change in the way management managed these risks for the year.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The cash is held in a large Canadian financial institution, which has a strong credit rating from a primary credit rating institution. Credit risk on cash is assessed as low.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

(a) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.
(b) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Due to the short-term nature of the Company's financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of December 31, 2023. The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an investment policy that focuses primarily on the preservation of capital and liquidity. Interest rate risk is assessed as low

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk and accordingly liquidity risk is assessed as high.

d) 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 other precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

e) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to currency risk as it incurs expenditures that are denominated in United States dollar while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company's cash is held in Canadian dollars. Currency risk is assessed as low.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

a) Due to related party amounts included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following*:

	Period ended December 31, 2023	Year ended September 30, 2023
Due to Directors and Officers	$ 84,687	$ 85,181
Due to companies controlled by Directors	497,692	478,430
Due to a company with common Directors	18,693	11,769
Loans payable and accrued interest to family members of an Officer and Director	34,135	11,093
Total	$ 635,207	$ 586,473

* Unsecured, non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayment.

b) The Company incurred the following expenses charged by related parties and companies controlled by related parties. Related parties include the Company's Directors, Officers, major shareholder and companies controlled by these individuals:

	Period ended December 31, 2023	Period ended December 31, 2022
Consulting fees	$ -	$ 15,000
Management salaries	4,500	2,250
Professional fees	-	3,770
Exploration costs	-	158,972
Office and miscellaneous - interest	342	-
Total	$ 4,842	$ 179,992

Key management personnel were not paid any post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the respective periods.

9. LOANS PAYABLE

The Company received loans from family members of a Director as follows: in July 2023 $7,500 and in September 2023 $3,400 and December 2023 $25,000. Payment made in November, 2023 $2,300. The loans are outstanding and subject to interest at 12% per annum. During the period interest of $342 has been accrued and at December 31, 2023 loans totaling $33,600 are payable and interest of $535 is payable.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its exploration and evaluation assets. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company has in the past invested its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) On February 7, 2024 the Company completed a Consolidation of all of its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one (1) new share for every three (3) old shares held resulting in the Company then having 14,511,343 shares issued and outstanding on a post consolidated basis.

b) On February 14, 2024 the Company completed shares for debt settlements with two non-arm's length creditors and one arm's length creditor (collectively, the "Creditors") pursuant to which the Company issued to the Creditors, and the Creditors agreed to accept, an aggregate of 4,232,503 units of the Company at a price of $0.10 per Unit in full and final settlement of accrued and outstanding indebtedness in the aggregate amount of $423,250. Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half Common Share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional Common Share for a period of 5 years from the date of issue at exercise prices as follows: $0.12 in year one, $0.14 in year two, $0.16 in year three, $0.18 in year four, and $0.20 in year five.

c) The Company has announced on a post consolidation basis a non-brokered private placement of up to 20,000,000 units, at a price of $0.10 per unit, for gross proceeds of $2,000,000. Each unit will consist of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant; each full warrant is exercisable for a period of 5 years from the closing at exercise prices as follows: $0.12 in year one, $0.14 in year two, $0.16 in year three, $0.18 in year four, and $0.20 in year five.