GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Interim Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

October 31, 2021 and 2020

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Note	October 31 2021	July 31 2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 160,432	$ 240,309
Accounts receivable	5	193	12,767
Prepaid expenses		-	-
		160,625	253,076
Non-current Assets			
Investment	6	-	-
Due from related parties		37,744	-
Long-term deposits	8	28,500	28,500
Equipment	9	2,178	2,326
Prepayments for exploration cost		-	260,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	404,026	1
		472,448	290,827
Total Assets		$ 633,073	$ 543,903
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 153,320	146,430
Other liabilities		48,050	48,050
Due to related parties	7	6,000	4,500
		207,370	198,980
Equity			
Share capital	12	31,943,321	31,844,161
Subscription (receivable) received	12	13,200	(6,000)
Reserves	12	2,666,719	2,666,719
Accumulated other comprehensive income		6,205	6,205
Accumulated deficit		(34,203,742)	(34,166,162)
Total (deficiency) equity		425,703	344,923
Total liabilities and equity		$ 633,073	$ 543,903

Going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 16)

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

“Larry Reaugh” Director

“Jim Elbert” Director

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Three months ended October 31, 2021	2020
Expenses:			
Depreciation	9	$ 147	$ 200
Consulting fees		24,000	24,000
Office and administration		3,706	13,129
Professional fees		-	23,250
Rent	7	-	-
Shareholder communication		6,975	44,648
Transfer agent and filing fees		2,792	-
Stock based compensation	11	-	24,412
Loss before other items		37,620	129,639
Other items:			
Interest income		40	99
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	551
Net loss for the year		$ (37,580)	$ (128,989)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		$(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		75,199,003	54,220,304

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

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Share capital						
	Number of shares	**Share capital**	**Reserves**	**Share subscription received (receivable)**	**Accumulated comprehensive income (loss)**	**Deficit**	**Total equity (deficiency)**
	#	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, July 31, 2020	52,425,441	30,988,597	2,497,155	(14,000)	6,205	(33,526,917)	(48,960)
Private placement, net of finders' fees	8,735,000	262,050		-			262,050
Share-based compensation			24,412				24,412
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(128,989)	(128,989)
Balance, October 31, 2020	61,160,441	31,250,647	2,521,567	(14,000)	6,205	(33,655,906)	108,513
Private placements, net of finders' fees	13,155,000	656,593	-	-	-	-	656,593
Warrants	-	(30,029)	30,029	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for property	50,000	15,000					15,000
Shares issued for flow-though shares	-	(48,050)					(48,050)
Share subscriptions received	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	115,123	-	-	-	115,123
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(510,256)	(510,256)
Balance, July 31, 2021	74,815,441	31,844,161	2,666,719	(6,000)	6,205	(34,166,162)	344,923
Private placements, net of finders' fees	1,750,002	99,160	-	-			99,160
Share subscriptions received	-	-	-	19,200	-	-	19,200
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(37,580)	(37,580)
Balance, October 31, 2021	76,565,443	31,943,321	2,666,719	13,200	6,205	(34,203,742)	425,703

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

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Three months ended October 31, 2021	2020
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Net loss for the year before income tax	(37,590)	(128,989)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	147	200
Stock-based compensation	-	24,412
	(37,433)	(104,377)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Amounts receivable	12,574	(2,144)
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,891	(16,418)
Due to related parties	(36,244)	7,500
Cash used in operating activities	(54,212)	(115,439)
Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Shares issued for cash	99,160	262,050
Share subscription received	19,200	-
Cash provided by financing activities	118,360	262,050
Cash Flow from Investing activities:		
Mineral property and exploration and evaluation assets	(144,025)	(128,437)
Cash used in investing activities	(144,025)	(128,437)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(79,877)	25,084
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	240,309	77,534
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	160,432	102,618
Income taxes paid	-	-
Interest expenses paid	-	-
Non-cash transactions		
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets		
Shares issued for services	-	-

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Goldrea Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on March 2, 1981. The Company is in the business of exploration and development of mineral properties and is currently in the exploration stage of its exploration and evaluation assets. The address of the Company's corporate office is 950 - 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 1S4. The Company's common shares are traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "GOR".

2. Basis of preparation:

a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2021. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 30, 2021

b) Going concern

The Company has incurred losses since inception. As at October 31, 2021, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $34,203,742 and working capital deficit of $46,745. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course for the foreseeable future. If the going concern assumptions were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the balance sheet classifications.

The Company has to raise additional financing in order to meet its obligations for the next twelve months. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to raise the additional debt or equity financing or achieve profitable operations. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms favorable to the Company. These factors raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in these consolidated financial statements.

c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated 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 period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2. Basis of preparation:

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Notes 3 o) and p).

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Notes 3 o) and p).

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Goldrea USA Inc. (“Goldrea USA”), Global Labs Analytics Inc. (“Global Lab”) and Goldrea Peru S.A. (“Goldrea Peru”).

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

b) Foreign currency

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company’s subsidiaries is US dollar

i) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Foreign currency gains and losses arising from translation are included in profit or loss.

ii) Foreign operations

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to the presentation currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the financial position date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the presentation currency using the average rates of exchange during the year. All resulting exchange differences are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss).

c) Financial instruments

Effective August 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) using the modified retrospective approach. IFRS 9 did not impact the Company’s classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The standard did not have a material impact on the carrying amounts of the Company’s financial statements at the transition date.

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.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Measurement

Initial measurement
The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs except for financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL, in which case transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent measurement
Financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premiums on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest method. Amortization from the effective interest method is included in finance income or costs.

Financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss.

Equity investments designated as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). Dividends from that investment are recorded in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment of the dividend is established unless they represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

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 statements 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 of financial assets and liabilities

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. 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.

Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Gains and losses on derecognition of equity investments designated as FVTOCI (including any related foreign exchange component) are recognized in OCI. Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss, although the cumulative gain or loss may be transferred within equity.

v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

vi) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using a recent arm's length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, discounted cash flow analysis, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, or other valuation models.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have maturity dates of three months or less from the date of purchase. As at October 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not have cash equivalents.

e) Marketable securities

Marketable securities present investments in publicly traded common shares. Marketable securities are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices.

f) Equipment

Equipment is carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of plant and equipment consists of the purchase price, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is calculated using the following annual rates, which are used to estimate the useful lives of the assets:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Office equipment	Declining balance	20%
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	20%
Computer hardware	Declining balance	30%
Leasehold improvement	Straight-line	over the lease term

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of equipment is composed of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

g) Exploration and evaluation assets

These assets relate to mineral rights acquired and exploration and evaluation expenditures capitalized in respect of projects that are in the exploration or pre-development stage. Once a right to explore a mineral property has been secured, exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized and include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore a mineral property are expensed as incurred.

Government tax credits and option payments received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if i) sufficient data exist to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Facts and circumstances that the Company considered are:

- the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

g) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

h) Impairment of long-lived assets

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

i) Decommissioning obligations

The liability for a decommissioning obligation, such as site reclamation costs, is recorded when a legal or constructive obligation exists and is recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The Company records the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with site reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The liability is accreted to reflect the passage of time and adjusted to reflect changes in the timing and amount of estimated future cash flows. As at July 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not have material decommissioning obligations.

j) Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair value on the date of issue.

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry date as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned with a value based on residual method and included in equity. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fee or other transaction costs are measured at the fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Share-based payments

The Company has an employee share purchase option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over their respective vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded in equity as the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes pricing model, which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. The expected term to exercise is based upon historical data of the average hold period before exercise.

Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical share price volatility of the Corporation's share price.

l) Flow-through shares

The Company finances some exploration and evaluation expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. The difference ("premium") between the amount recognized in common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares is recognized as a other liabilities on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position, which is reversed to the statement of profit or loss, under other income – premium on flow-through shares, when eligible expenditures have been made. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for flow-through shares and a deferred tax expense, at the moment the eligible expenditures are incurred.

Pursuant to the related subscription agreements, the Company has committed to use the proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures

m) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income 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 period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to unused tax loss carry forwards, unused tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. 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 the statement of profit or loss in the period that enactment or substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized only if it is probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered. The Company does not recognize deferred tax asset or liability arising on initial recognition where the transaction is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, there is no impact on accounting profit or taxable profit.

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.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Loss per share

The Company calculates basic loss per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from continuing operations and the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants. Due to the losses for the years ended October 31, 2021 and 2020, basic loss per share is equal to dilutive loss per share.

o) Other comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit (loss) such as fair value movements in certain investments designated through other comprehensive income, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. During the year ended October 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's other comprehensive income (loss) comprises of foreign currency translation gains and losses.

p) Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policy are:

i) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Management assesses capitalized exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of any such assets may exceed their recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment. Refer to Notes 3 g) and 11 for more information.

ii) Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of valuing compensation expenses associated with the Company's share-based compensation plan. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measurement of the fair value of the Company's stock options. Refer to Note 12 for more information.

q) Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policy and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are limited to management's assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Refer to Note 2 for more information.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

r) Lease

Effective August 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") which requires leases to be reported on the statement of financial position unless certain requirements for exclusion are met. At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the term of the contract and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee, and the exercise price under any purchase option that the Company would be reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in any optional renewal period if we are reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for any early termination of a lease unless we are reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Company's head office lease is treated as short-term lease by applying the practical expedients as the original lease is on monthly basis.

4. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the period ended October 31, 2021, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these pronouncements are expected to have material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

5. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable as of October 31, 2021 and July 31, 2021 consists of:

	Oct 31, 2021	July 31, 2021
	$	$
GST receivables and others	183	-
Due for an officer and director (Note 7)	-	12,767
Loan receivable – Xchemistry Holdings Inc. (a)	13,234	13,234
Loan receivable – Tabu (b)	14,000	14,000
Loan receivable – Warren Wayne (b)	49,100	49,100
Provision for loan receivables	(76,334)	(76,334)
	183	12,767

a) In fiscal year 2019, the Company advanced $13,234 (USD10,000) to XChemistry Holdings Inc. (the funder of this entity is also the former director of Global Lab) in connection to a proposed acquisition. This proposed acquisition was terminated in 2019 and the Company provided a 100% provision towards this loan

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

5. Accounts receivable (continued)

b) In fiscal year 2018, the Company advanced loans of $49,000 and $49,100 to a company named Tabu Equity Investments Inc. ("Tabu") and to an individual, Warren Wayne, who is the founder of Tabu, respectively. On July 5, 2018, Tabu settled $35,000 of the $49,000 loan with the Company through transferring 750,000 warrants of a public company called Goldeneye Resources Corp ("Goldeneye") held by Tabu to the Company, the remaining balance in the amount of $14,000 is outstanding since July 31, 2018. The fair value of the warrants on settlement date was measured using the Black-Scholes options pricing model on the settlement date. Since the recoverability of these loan receivables is materially uncertain, the Company has provided full provisions for these loan receivables in fiscal year 2018

6. Investments

	Oct 31, 2021	July 31, 2021
	$	$
Investment in the Planter's Guide	10,000	10,000
Impairment for investment in The Planter's Guide	(10,000)	(10,000)
	-	-

Investment in the Planter's Guide ("TPG") represents a prepaid amount to a potential investment through common shares in TPG, a newly launched entity that targets on online magazine focused plant-based consumer goods. As at Oct 31, 2021, Goldrea has not received any shares from TPG. Since the timing and the number of shares to be issued to Goldrea is uncertain, the business model of TPG is not fully developed and TPG is still operating loss from its inception, the investment in TPG has impaired in fiscal year 2018.

7. Related party transactions

The related party transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount agreed to by the related parties. Details of transactions with related parties that are not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are disclosed below:

	October 31, 2021	July 31, 2021
Due from directors and officers of the Company	$ 37,744	$ 12,767
Due to directors and officers of the Company	$ 6,000	$ 4,500

Amounts due from/to officers and directors of the Company are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no specified terms of repayment. They have arisen from the provision of services and expense reimbursements.

During the period ended October 31, 2021, consulting fees of $21,000 (2020 - $21,000) were recorded to directors and officers of the Company. The Company uses the home space of one officer who is also a director of the Company as the office, the Company incurred $nil (2020 - $$nil) in office rent for the period ended October 31, 2021. Key management includes the chief executive officer, chief financial officer and the directors of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services, excluding the share-based payments during the period ended October 31, 2021 and 2020 is disclosed above. During the period ended October 31, 2021, key management received share-based payments of $nil (2020 - 24,412). Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits during the period ended October 31, 2021 and 2020. (Also see Note 5)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

8. Long Term Deposits

	October 31, 2021	July 31, 2021
	$	$
Reclamation deposits (*)	17,000	17,000
Corporate credit security deposit (*)	11,500	11,500
	155,128	28,500

* Reclamation deposits and security deposit represent restricted cash and consist of the Guaranteed Investments Certificates ("GICs") which has been placed in a financial institution.

9. Equipment

	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Costs					
Balance, July 31, 2020	32,111	22,108	43,237	94,909	192,365
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2021	32,111	22,108	43,237	94,909	192,365
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2021	32,111	22,108	43,237	94,909	192,365
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, July 31, 2020	31,239	21,568	41,533	94,909	189,249
Depreciation	170	110	510	-	790
Balance, July 31, 2021	31,409	21,678	42,0643	94,909	190,039
Depreciation	35	22	90	-	147
Balance, October 31, 2021	31,444	21,700	42,133	94.909	190,186
Carrying Amounts					
July 31, 2021	702	430	1,194	-	2,326
October 31, 2021	667	408	1,104	-	2,178

10. Exploration and evaluation assets

	July 31, 2020	Expend-itures	Write-downs	July 31, 2021	Expend-itures	Write-downs	Oct 31, 2021
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada							
Cannonball Property (a) (i)							
Acquisition	1	40,000	(40,000)	1	-	-	1
Geological consulting		150,162	(150,162)	-	404,025	-	404,025
	1	190,162	(190,162)	1	-	-	404,025
Dixie Lake Property (a) (ii)							
Acquisition	-	15,000	(15,000)	-	-	-	-
	-	15,000	(15,000)	-	-	-	-
Total	1	205,162	(205,162)	1	404,025	-	404,026

10. Exploration and evaluation assets

(*i*) Cannonball Property

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Cannonball Property Agreement") to purchase 1,490 hectares, located approximately 15 kilometers northeast of the former Snip mine in the Iskut River district of northwestern B.C. Under the term of the agreement, the Company purchased a 100% interest in the property, for 2,000,000 shares of the Company and a 2% NSR royalty of which the Company can purchase one percent from the holder at any time for the sum of $1,000,000.

In August 2019, the Company entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement to acquire a mineral tenure (the "Adjacent Property") located next to its Cannonball mineral property in northwestern British Columbia's Golden Triangle District, in exchange for the Company's mineral tenures near Kelowna, BC, known as the Dobbin Property and a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty payable on the Dobbin Property. This royalty can be purchased at any time for the sum of $1,000,000.

In September 2020, the Company acquired an additional 2,269 hectares of mineral rights which adjoin the northern boundary of the Company's Cannonball Project (the "Mineral Rights"). Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, consideration for the Mineral Rights consists of $125,000 in cash, one million shares of the Company, and a 2% net smelter return royalty (of which the Company can purchase 1.5% at a cost of $500,000 per 0.5% of the royalty) payable over a three-year period in the following manners:

- $25,000 in cash and 500,000 shares upon execution of the agreement (cash has been paid and share has been issued in fiscal year 2021) ;
- $50,000 in cash (paid in September 2021) and 250,000 shares (issued in November 2021) on or before the 1st anniversary of the closing date of the agreement;
- $50,000 in cash 250,000 shares on or before the 2nd anniversary of the closing date of the agreement.

As at October 31, 2021, the Company made $nil (July 31, 2021 - $260,000) prepayment relating to Cannonball Property exploration work.

During the period ended October 31, 2021, the Company spent $88,437 on geological work.

ii) Dixie Lake Property

In September 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a gold prospect near Dixie Lake, Ontario by paying cash $15,000 (paid in fiscal year 2021).

11. Share capital and reserves

a) Authorized

Authorized share capital comprises an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued

As at October 31, 2021, there were 76,565,443 issued common shares. (Oct 31, 2020 – 33,577,105)

In August 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing of 8,735,000 units at a price of $0.03 per unit for aggregated gross proceeds of $262,050. Each unit comprises of one common share and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.08 per share for one year from the date of issuance (subsequently extended the expiry date to August 17, 2022). The Company paid finders' fees of $19,428 in cash and issued 546,800 warrants with a fair value of $28,902 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 0.26%, expected dividend yield – 0%, volatility – 275%, estimated remaining life - 1 year. The Company allocated $nil to the share purchase warrants by applying the residual approach.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

11. Share capital and reserves (continued)

In February 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing of 8,350,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for aggregated gross proceeds of $417,500. Each unit comprises of one common share and one common share purchase warrant which entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.08 per share for three years from the date of issuance. The Company paid finders' fees of $13,400 in cash. The Company allocated $nil to the warrants by applying the residual approach.

In July 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing of 4,805,000 flow-through units at a price of $0.06 per unit for aggregated gross proceeds of $288,300. Each flow- through unit comprises of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.08 per share for two years from the date of issuance. The Company paid finders' fee of $16,379 in cash and issued 36,000 warrants with a fair value of $1,127 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate – 0.38%, expected dividend yield – 0%, volatility – 200%, estimated remaining life - 2 years. The Company has allocated $48,050 to the flow-through share premium and this amount is included in other liabilities on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position. The Company allocated $nil to the share purchase warrants by applying the residual approach.

In August 12, 2021, the Company received $105,000 cash proceeds relating to the private placements of 1,750,002 flow-through units at price of $0.06 per flow-through unit. Each flow-through unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant which entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.08 per share for two years from the date issuance.

c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance of options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The options have a maximum term of five years.

In September 2020, the Company granted 550,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.06 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vest immediately at the grant date.

In February 2021, the Company granted 2,000,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.06 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vest immediately at the grant date.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the period was estimated to be $nil (October 31, 2020 - $0.05) per option, using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2021	2020
Risk-free interest rate	nil%	0.61%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	nil%	134%
Expected forfeitures	0%	0%
Expected option life in years	nil years	5 years

The total share-based compensation expense for the period ended October 31, 2021 was $nil (July 31, 2021 - $108,733) representing general and administrative related services.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

11. Share capital and reserves (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, July 31, 2020	6,250,000	$0.09
Issued	2,500,000	0.06
Expired	(1,850,000)	-0.10
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, July 31, 2021	6,950,000	0.08
Issued	-	
Expired	(1,000,000)	0.10
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, October 31, 2021	5,950,000	$0.08

The remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding as at October 31, 2021 is 2.96 years.

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2021:

Number of share outstanding and exercisable	Expiry date	Exercise price
700,000	May 14, 2023	$0.10
200,000	January 16, 2024	$0.07
1,100,000	June 7, 2024	$0.09
400,000	January 14, 2024	$0.05
1000,000	July 28, 2025	$0.09
550,000	September 25, 2025	$0.06
2,000,000	February 18, 2026	$0.06
6,950,000		

d) Share purchase warrants

	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, July 31, 2020	8,229,667	0.09
Issued	15,666,800	0.07
Expired	(6,689,667)	0.09
Balance, July 31, 2021	21,627,467	0.07
Issued	875,001	0.08
Expired	-	
Balance, October 31, 2021	22,502,468	0.07

The following table summarizes information about share purchase warrants outstanding at October 31, 2021.

Number of Warrants	**Exercise Price $**	**Expiry Date**
1,540,000	0.10	March 13, 2022
4,384,667	0.08	July 28, 2022
4,914,300	0.08	August 17, 2022
2,438,500	0.08	July 12, 2023
8,350,000	0.06	February 22, 2024
875,001	0.08	August 12, 2023
22,502,468		

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars Unless Otherwise Stated)

12. Segmented information

The Company's mineral properties are located in three geographic regions, Canada, USA and Peru, and its corporate assets are located in Canada. A summary of total assets and net loss by geographic region is as follows:

		Oct 31, 2021		Oct 31, 2020
Net loss for the year				
Canada	$	37,580	$	128,989
USA		-		-
	$	37,580	$	128,989
Exploration and evaluation assets				
Canada	$	404,026	$	128,438
USA		-		-
	$	404,026	$	128,438
Assets				
Canada	$	593,738	$	259,281
USA		39,335		39,335
	$	633,073	$	298,616

13. Financial risk management

a) Categories of financial instruments

	October 31, 2021 $	July 31, 2021 $
Financial assets -		
Fair value through profit and loss		
Cash and cash equivalents	160,432	240,309
Amortized cost		
Accounts receivable (excluding GST receivable)	193	-
Long-term deposits	28,500	28,500
	189,125	268,809
Financial liabilities – at amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	153,320	146,430
Other liabilities	48,050	-
Due to related parties	6,000	(8,267)
	207,370	138,163

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company classified its fair value measures within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities inactive markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in market that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs, which are supported by little or no market activity.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost is a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments.

14. Financial risk management: (continued)

Fair values were obtained by Level 1 hierarchy inputs for cash and equivalents and marketable securities. Fair value for investment in Goldeneye was obtained by Level 2 hierarch inputs. The Company does not have financial instruments using level 3 inputs.

c) Financial instruments risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management procedures. The types of risk exposure and the way such exposure is managed are provided as follows:

(*i*) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk on the cash balances at the bank. Cash and GICs are with Schedule 1 banks or equivalent, with majority of cash held in Canadian based banking institutions, authorized under the Bank Act to accept deposits, which may be eligible for deposit insurance provided by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carry value of the financial assets.

(*ii*) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to assist in determining the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, including capital development and exploration expenditures. As at October 31, 2021, the Company has a cash and cash equivalent balance of $160,432 (July 31, 2021 - $240,309) available to settle current liabilities. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period. As at October 31, 2021, the Company had a working capital deficit of $46,745 (July 31, 2021 – $44,946). Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. See note 2 for additional discussion on going concern.

(*iii*) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from the changes in market factors such as market prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not exposed to market risk.

15. Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The management of the capital structure is based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and to maintain the Company in good standing with the various regulatory authorities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets to settle liabilities or return capital to its shareholders.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest in are in the exploration and pre-development stages, as such, the Company does not recognize revenue from its exploration properties.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest in are in the exploration and pre-development stages, as such, the Company does not recognize revenue from its exploration properties. The Company's historical sources of capital have consisted of the sale of equity securities and interest income. In order for the Company to carry out planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its working capital and expects to raise additional amounts externally as needed. There were no changes in the Company's management of capital during the year ended July 31, 2021. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to the period ended October 31, 2021, the Company received $85,800 cash proceeds for the issuance of 1,430,000 units relating to the private placements of flow-through units at price of $0.06 per flow-through unit. Each flow-through unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant which entitles its holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.08 per share for two years from the date issuance. The Company's Insiders have purchased 500,000 Units.