GREEN RIVER GOLD CORP.

Financial Statements

For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2021 & 2020

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management.

The Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institue of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

GREEN RIVER GOLD CORP.

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 8,055	$ 2,990
Trade and other receivables *(Note 4)*	22,364	31,786
Equipment inventory *(Note 5)*	518,616	522,505
Retail inventory *(Note 6)*	81,109	54,107
Reclamation bonds *(Note 7)*	27,000	17,000
Prepaid expenses	158,146	90,910
Due from related parties *(Note 8)*	394,247	342,869
	1,209,537	1,062,167
Investment in Green River Gold Limited Partnership *(Note 9)*	30,000	-
Fixed assets *(Note 10)*	30,922	37,275
Exploration and evaluation assets *(Note 11)*	793,179	527,104
Right of use asset - leased building *(Note 12)*	41,351	62,027
	$ 2,104,989	$ 1,688,573
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 13)*	$ 295,376	$ 263,750
Loans payable *(Note 14)*	162,210	156,079
Loans payable to related parties *(Note 15)*	29,705	9,832
Current portion of long term debt *(Note 16)*	3,964	3,964
Current portion of lease liability *(Note 12)*	28,558	28,558
	519,813	462,183
Long term debt *(Note 16)*	9,910	12,856
Obligation under lease liability *(Note 12)*	14,192	34,050
Convertible debentures *(Note 17)*	107,138	95,802
	651,053	604,891
EQUITY		
Capital stock *(Note 18)*	2,310,141	2,066,954
Reserve for warrants *(Note 19)*	1,244,039	734,492
Equity portion of convertible debentures *(Note 17)*	28,374	28,374
Accumulated deficit	(2,128,618)	(1,746,138)
	1,453,936	1,083,682
	$ 2,104,989	$ 1,688,573

Going Concern *(Note 1)*

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON AUGUST 30, 2021

"Perry Little" (signed) — *Director*

"Shawn Stockdale" (signed) — *Director*

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

GREEN RIVER GOLD CORP.

Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	(3 months) *June 30* 2021	(3 months) *June 30* 2020	(9 months) *June 30* 2021	(9 months) *June 30* 2020
Revenues				
Retail sales *(Note 6)*	$ 50,884	$ 177,290	$ 91,843	$ 38,516
Equipment sales *(Note 5)*	-	20,000	3,905	147,186
Equipment rental	7,957	-	7,957	-
	58,841	197,290	103,705	185,702
Cost of goods sold	32,642	132,464	62,189	137,112
Gross profit	26,199	64,826	41,516	48,590
Placer claim rental	200	-	1,400	-
	26,399	64,826	42,916	48,590
Expenses				
Accounting fees	7,459	1,018	14,558	3,474
Accretion on debentures	4,016	3,131	11,337	10,400
Accretion on lease liability	772	-	2,642	-
Advertising and promotion	31,042	17,466	54,121	18,608
Audit fees	10,400	8,000	46,400	24,000
Consulting fees	-	-	5,000	-
Contract labour and wages *(Note 20)*	21,947	13,312	61,905	32,957
Depreciation - leased *(Note 12)*	6,892	-	20,676	-
Depreciation - owned	2,117	1,629	6,352	4,887
Insurance	568	592	1,704	1,774
Interest and bank charges	10,612	7,768	29,159	18,884
Legal fees	4,530	6,697	21,292	21,434
Management fees	30,000	-	90,000	-
Office and administration	3,921	3,299	11,692	11,863
Postage, courier and freight	6,011	-	9,288	-
Regulatory and filing fees	17,422	3,447	25,060	10,018
Rent	-	3,300	-	7,152
Repairs and maintenance	3,633	1,470	10,900	2,328
Telecommunications	810	804	2,900	1,545
Travel	-	-	410	116
	162,152	71,933	425,396	169,440
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(135,753)	(7,107)	$ (382,480)	$ (120,850)
Net loss and comprehensive loss per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares - basic and diluted	53,273	27,787	48,838	24,546

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

GREEN RIVER GOLD CORP.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Reserves Warrants	Equity Portion of Convertible Debentures	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at October 1, 2019	23,454,749	$ 1,401,132	$ 255,553	$ 28,374	$ (1,350,149)	$ 334,910
Shares issued *(Note 18)*	20,733,000	779,940	478,939	-	-	1,258,879
Share issuance costs	-	(114,118)	-	-	-	(114,118)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(395,989)	(395,989)
Balance at September 30, 2020	44,187,749	$ 2,066,954	$ 734,492	$ 28,374	$ (1,746,138)	$ 1,083,682
Balance at October 1, 2020	44,187,749	$ 2,066,954	$ 734,492	$ 28,374	$ (1,746,138)	$ 1,083,682
Shares issued *(Note 18)*	12,327,000	331,253	509,547	-	-	840,800
Share issuance costs	-	(88,066)	-	-	-	(88,066)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(382,480)	(382,480)
Balance at June 30, 2021	56,514,749	$ 2,310,141	$ 1,244,039	$ 28,374	$ (2,128,618)	$ 1,453,936

GREEN RIVER GOLD CORP.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30 2021	June 30 2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (382,480)	$ (120,850)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation expense	27,028	4,887
Accretion expense	13,979	10,400
Expenses paid by related parties	-	-
Contract labour and rent provided by related parties	-	-
Equipment inventory sold to related parties	-	-
	(341,473)	(105,563)
Changes in non-cash working capital *(Note 22)*	(59,301)	(120,002)
Cash flow used by operating activities	(400,774)	(225,565)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans payable	6,131	85,078
Proceeds on loans from related parties	19,873	(14,408)
Proceeds on issuance of common shares *(Note 18)*	840,800	414,500
Share issuance costs	(88,066)	(61,042)
Proceeds on issuance of convertible debentures	-	-
Convertible debenture issuance costs	-	-
Repayment of long term debt	(2,946)	(2,742)
Payments made on lease	(22,500)	-
Cash flow from financing activities	753,292	421,386
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership	(30,000)	-
Advances to related parties	(51,378)	-
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	(266,075)	(170,165)
Cash flow used by investing activities	(347,453)	(170,165)
INCREASE IN CASH FLOW	5,065	25,656
Cash - beginning of period	2,990	1,381
CASH - END OF PERIOD	$ 8,055	$ 27,037

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Green River Gold Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on June 5, 2006 under the Canada Business Corporations Act as Minerva Minerals Limited. On June 25, 2013 the Company received approval to change its name from Minerva Minerals Limited to Greywacke Exploration Ltd. On August 25, 2017, the Company's shareholders approved a name change to Green River Gold Corp. The Company began trading under the new name and ticker symbol CCR on September 8, 2017. The Company's head office is now located at Suite 115, 6220 Fulton Road, Edmonton, AB T6A 3T4. The shares of the Company are listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("the CSE"), and commenced trading on August 13, 2007. The Company is in the business of location, acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties including alluvial gold properties. The Company also provides services to the placer mining industry, selling equipment and supplies, renting placer mining claims and equipment, and providing permitting and consulting services.

Going Concern

The Company's ability to continue to operate and to meet its obligations as they come due is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing as necessary and to successfully locate and develop alluvial gold properties or related opportunities with economic potential. The ultimate outcomes of these matters cannot presently be determined because they are contingent on future events.

As at June 30, 2021, the Company had working capital of $689,724 (September 30, 2020 – working capital of $599,984), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $2,128,618 (September 30, 2020 - $1,746,138) and may incur further short-term losses in the development of its business, all of which create material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in acquiring properties that will result in profitable mining operations or that the Company's other business ventures will be profitable. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to locate suitable properties containing economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations from other business ventures and the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary.

These audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they 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 and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the nine month period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, using the significant accounting policies outlined in Note 3.

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

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION *(continued)*

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future years affected.

These unaudited interim financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 30, 2021.

b) Basis of presentation

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and are prepared in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

c) New standards adopted

IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new standard on leases, IFRS 16 – Leases will require lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases under a single accounting model for which all leases will be accounted for, with certain exemptions.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the Company adopted IFRS 16. Until July 15, 2020, the Company's only lease was a short term month to month lease for office space. The Company moved in to a new retail and office location with a longer lease on July 15, 2020 and implemented the IFRS for accounting for that new lease.

The Company generates revenue by renting placer mining claims and mining equipment. Those claims are short term in nature, typically five months or less, and are not being accounted for using IFRS 16 because of the short term duration of the leases.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

The financial statements of the Corporation's subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting periods as the parent in accordance with the Corporation's accounting policies. The Company formed a limited partnership with a common director under the name of Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership (LP). The partnership carries on the business of acquiring raw gold from placer miners and selling such raw gold to refineries and other customers. All intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated on the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2020 and the quarter ended December 31, 2020. Effective March 5, 2021, Green River Gold Corp no longer controls the LP. As such, the former subsidiary LP has been disposed of (see Note 23). As of March 31, 2021, the financial statements are no longer consolidated..

(b) Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash held at Canadian Chartered banks.

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets

All exploration and evaluation expenditures including the costs of acquiring mining claims are initially capitalized until exploration has been completed and the results have been evaluated. The costs are accumulated in cost centres by mining property pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of a property is considered to be determined when proved or probable reserves are determined to exist. If proved and/or probable reserves are found, the exploration costs and the acquisition costs of the associated claims are transferred to property and equipment.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Any impairment recognized during a period is charged as additional depreciation expense.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting period as well as when they are transferred to property and equipment, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is calculated using the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. These are defined below.

Value in use is determined as the net present value of the estimated present value of the future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. Value in use is determined by applying assumptions specific to the Company's continued use and can only take into account approved future development costs.

Estimates of future cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of assets are made using management's forecast of commodity prices and expected production volumes. The latter takes into account mineral recovery results and includes expectations about proved and probable reserves.

Fair value less cost to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Factors considered in this determination include but are not limited to Company specific Board authorizing financial transactions, recent transactions regarding industry peers, and other publicly available information.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date if facts and circumstances indicate that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. 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 depletion and depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated resources as the depletion base.

(d) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Corporation 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 for a year of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Corporation assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset;
- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset;

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

- the Corporation has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Corporation has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is predetermined, the Corporation has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Corporation has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Corporation designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after October 1, 2019. See Note 12 for the impact of adopting the standard.

(e) Taxes

Tax expense recognized in net loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax. Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting 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.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed each reporting period and are recognized to the extent it has become probable that the future taxable profits will be available to allow the asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on income tax rates and income tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

(f) Share capital and warrants

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and warrants are classified as equity instruments. For compound financial instruments, the residual value method is used with the value of the warrants being calculated first using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the residual being allocated to share capital.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(g) Share based payments

Options and warrants granted are accounted for using the fair value method. Under this method, the fair value of stock options and warrants granted are measured at estimated fair value at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus on options granted or fair value recorded in warrants is transferred to share capital.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of these incentives taking into consideration terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. If applicable, in situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

(h) Loss per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares assuming that any proceeds received on exercise of options or warrants would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is then adjusted by the net change. Fully diluted loss per share is not reported when the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(i) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. On initial recognition, financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories: amortized cost, FVTPL, or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss, or amortized cost.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing the financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

Classification	Subsequent Measurement
Financial Assets:	
Amortized cost	Amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Classification	Subsequent Measurement
FVTPL	Net gains and losses, including interest or dividend income are recognized in profit or loss.
FVOCI	Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit and loss.
Financial Liabilities:	
Amortized cost	Amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
FVTPL	Net gains and losses, including interest or dividend income are recognized in profit or loss. These financial liabilities are held for trading, derivatives or designated as derivative on initial measurement.

Modifications to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost occur when the cash flows are modified without resulting in derecognition. The carrying value of the liability is adjusted to the present value of the modified cash flows, discounted at the financial liability's original effective interest rate, with a resulting gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income.

(j) Impairment

Financial assets impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL's) on financial assets based on a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL. ECL's are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses, which are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flow due to the Company and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive. ECL's are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

Financial assets considered to have low credit risk have an impairment provision recognized during the period limited to 12-month ECL's. When credit risk has increased significantly subsequent to initial measurement, the allowance is based on the lifetime ECL.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Non-financial assets impairment

The Company reviews its tangible and intangible assets for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For non-financial assets such as property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGUs) value in use or its fair value less costs of disposal. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. To assess value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

To determine fair value less costs of disposal, an appropriate valuation model is used. The results of these valuation techniques are corroborated with arm's length transactions of comparable companies. When impairment has occurred, the cumulative loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Impairment losses, other than goodwill impairment losses, may be reversed in subsequent periods, if the tests yield results greater than the carrying amount at the end of the period. Impairment losses may only be reversed to the extent they bring the carrying value up to the original cost, net of any amortization that would have been reported had no impairment been recognized in prior periods.

(k) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and use judgement regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accordingly, actual results may differ from the estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgements made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Exploration or Development

The Company is required to apply judgement when designating a project as exploration or evaluation or development, including assessments of geological and technical characteristics and other factors related to each project.

Exploration and Evaluation Projects

The accounting for exploration and evaluation projects requires management to make judgements as to whether exploratory projects have discovered economically recoverable quantities of gold or other minerals, which requires the quantity and realizable value of such minerals to be estimated. Previous estimates are sometimes revised as new information becomes available. Where it is determined that an exploratory project did not discover economically recoverable gold or other minerals, the impairment is charged as additional depreciation.

If gold or other minerals are encountered, but further appraisal activity is required, the exploratory costs remain capitalized as long as sufficient progress is being made in assessing whether the recovery of gold or other minerals is economically viable.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

The concept of "sufficient progress" is a judgemental area, and it is possible to have exploratory costs remain capitalized for several years while additional exploratory activities are carried out or the Company seeks government, regulatory or partner approval for development plans. E&E assets are subject to ongoing technical, commercial and management review to confirm the continued intent to establish the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the discovery. When management is making this assessment, changes to project economics, expected quantities of gold and other minerals, expected production techniques, drilling results, estimated capital expenditures and production costs, results of other operations in the region and access to infrastructure and potential infrastructure expansions are important factors. Where it is determined that an exploratory project is not economically viable, the costs are written off as E&E expense.

Decommissioning Obligations

Estimates of asset retirement costs are based on assumptions regarding the methods, timing, economic environment and regulatory standards that are expected to exist at the time assets are retired. Management adjusts estimated amounts periodically as assumptions are updated to incorporate new information. Actual payments to settle the obligations may differ materially from amounts estimated.

Share-Based Payments

The Company estimates the grant date value of stock options and warrants awarded using the Black-Scholes model. The inputs used to determine the estimated value of the options and warrants are based on assumptions regarding share price volatility, the expected life of the options, expected forfeiture rates and future interest rates. By their nature, these inputs are subject to measurement uncertainty and require management to exercise judgement in determining which assumptions are the most appropriate.

Income Taxes

Accounting for income taxes is a complex process requiring management to interpret frequently changing laws and regulations and make judgements and estimates related to the application of tax law, the timing of temporary difference reversals and the likelihood of realizing deferred tax assets. All tax filings are subject to subsequent government audits and potential reassessment. These interpretations and judgements, and changes related to them, impact current and deferred tax provisions, the carrying value of deferred income tax assets and liabilities and could have a material impact on earnings

(l) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized from contracts with customers, when and as performance obligations are satisfied by the transfer of control of the goods and services to the customer, which may be at a point in time or over time. Revenue is measured based on the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for providing goods and services, excluding discounts, duty and taxes collected from customers that are reimbursed to government authorities. Non-cash consideration is included in the amount of revenue recognized and measured at fair value. Costs incurred directly to obtain or fulfil a contract are capitalized and included in gross revenue over the life of the contract. Contract modifications are accounted for prospectively or as a cumulative catch-up adjustment, depending on the nature of the change.

Retail sales of mining equipment and supplies are recorded at the time that the product is picked up at the store and payment is received. Rental revenue for mining claims and mining equipment is recognized for each period when the payment becomes due under the rental contract.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(m) Inventory

Cost of equipment inventory is determined using specific identification for major equipment.

Retail store inventory consists of finished goods and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and any related selling costs.

When circumstances that previously caused inventory to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in selling prices, the amount of the write down previously recorded is reversed. Provisions are made for obsolete, unusable and/or unsaleable inventory.

(n) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following rates and methods:

Exploration Equipment	5 years	straight-line method
Automotive equipment	5 years	straight-line method
Signage	10 years	straight-line method

Fixed assets acquired during the year but not placed into use are not amortized until they are placed into use.

(o) Segmented information

The Company operates two lines of business, the retail division and mining division.

The Retail division is the business associated with the rented retail space in Quesnel BC, which was acquired in August 2019. The Company opened the retail store in September 2019 and moved to a new larger location in July 2020. The Retail division now sells larger mining equipment, including refurbished used mining equipment and new equipment manufactured by a related Company at the same location. The Retail division also sells large and small equipment on consignment.

The Mining division is the business associated with exploration of over 8,900 hectares of mineral rights and 2,600 hectares of placer rights situated in the vicinity of Barkerville in the Caribou Mining District of British Columbia. The mining division also holds 1,214 hectares of Sliver Exploration claims near Invermere, BC. These claims were all staked or purchased beginning in August 2019. The Mining division also rents placer miner claims to third party placer miners and collects cash rent during the mining season.

Segment loss is measured as net loss before consideration of income taxes. The Company does not identify or allocate working capital by reportable segment. In addition, there are no inter-segment revenues.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

For the nine month period ended June 30, 2021, segmented information is as follows:

	Retail	Mining	General Corporate Expenses	Total March 31 2021
Revenue	$103,705	$ 1,400	$ nil	$ 105,105
Interest expense	$ 14,581	$ 14,581	$ nil	$ 29,162
Net loss	$ 34,980	$ 13,181	$ 334,319	$ 382,480
Fixed assets	$ 24,137	$ 6,785	$ nil	$ 30,922
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ nil	$ 793,179	$ nil	$ 793,179

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from goods and services tax ("GST") due from the Canadian government and from customers for claims and equipment rentals.

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
Less than 3 months	**$ 16,064**	$ 31,786
Greater than 3 months	**6,300**	-
	$ 22,364	$ 31,786

At June 30, 2021, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables.

5. EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Equipment inventory consists of gold mining and related equipment that is held for resale.

Equipment sales during the nine month period ended June 30, 2021 totaled $3,905 (2020 - $147,186) with the related cost of sales being $3,889 (2020 - $115,000).

6. RETAIL STORE INVENTORY

The retail store inventory consists of gold mining supplies and smaller gold mining equipment. The retail operation began in September 2019. Sales during the nine month period ended June 30, 2021 totaled $91,843 (2020 - $38,516) with the related cost of sales being $58,300 (2020 - $22,112).

7. RECLAMATION BONDS

The Company is required to post reclamation bonds with the Minister of Finance for B.C. before a permitted placer mining claim commences activity. The Company has three bonds outstanding at present for a total of $27,000. The related claims are being operated in compliance with all aspects of the B.C. Mining Act and the reclamation bonds will be refunded when mining operations cease and the property is satisfactorily reclaimed.

8. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
Due from 1960146 Alberta Ltd.	**$ 394,247**	$ 342,869

Amounts due from 1960146 Alberta Ltd. and Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership are secured by certain fixed assets and inventory belonging to those entities. The loans are due on demand. Perry Little and Shawn Stockdale are mutual directors of Green River Gold Corp., 1070923 B.C. Ltd., 1960146 Alberta Ltd. and Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership.

9. INVESTMENT IN GREEN RIVER GOLD TRADING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

On March 10, 2021, the Company subscribed for 3,000 units of Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership at a price of $10 per unit. The Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership was established in September 2020 for the purpose of purchasing raw placer gold directly from miners and reselling it to refiners and other end users.

Green River Gold Corp. was the original General Partner of the Limited Partnership when it was established. Upon further review of the cost, complexity, and risk of serving as the General Partner, it was decided to participate as a Limited Partner instead. Green River Gold Corp. resigned as the General Partner on March 5, 2021, and was replaced as General Partner by a private company which has common directors with Green River Gold Corp.

The Limited Partners will receive 99.9% of profits of the Limited Partnership. The General Partner will receive a management fee of $5,000 per month plus 1% of the gross sales revenue and 0.1% of the profits of the Limited Partnership.

While it was still serving as General Partner, Green River Gold Corp. advanced $32,025 to the Limited Partnership for start up costs and construction of the gold buying facility and vault. $30,000 of this amount was converted to the 3,000 Limited Partnership units described above. The remaining $2,025 was recorded as a short-term advance to the Limited Partnership.

The Limited Partnership was not active in purchasing gold as of March 31, 2021. Active operations began in April 2021.

On the September 30, 2020, and December 30, 2020 financial statements, the accounts of the inactive Limited Partnership were consolidated with the accounts of Green River Gold Corp. As of March 5, 2021, the Company no longer has control of the Limited Partnership. As a result, the Company has recorded the disposal of the Subsidiary as of March 5, 2021. The details of the disposition are recorded in Note 23 to these financial statements.

10. FIXED ASSETS

June 30, 2021	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Exploration Equipment	$ 8,142	$ 1,357	**$ 6,785**
Automotive equipment	32,580	11,403	**21,177**
Signage	3,259	299	**2,960**
	$ 43,981	$ 13,059	**$ 30,922**

(continues)

10. FIXED ASSETS *(continued)*

September 30, 2020	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Exploration Equipment	$ 8,142	$ 136	$ 8,006
Automotive equipment	32,580	6,516	26,064
Signage	3,259	54	3,205
	$ 43,981	$ 6,706	$ 37,275

11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company acquires, explores and develops mineral and placer claims in the Province of British Columbia. The Company began to acquire claims in August, 2019 and has been active in seeking and making acquisitions during the past fiscal year. The Company has acquired placer claims and is engaged in renting its placer claims to placer miners. The Company is also exploring its Fontaine mineral claims.

	Fontaine Mineral	Placer Claims	Kymar Silver	Total Claims
Cost balance at September 30, 2018	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Acquisitions during the year ended September 30, 2019	133,468	127,420	-	260,888
Costs capitalized in the year ended September 30, 2019	9,500	-	-	9,500
Cost balance at September 30, 2019	142,968	127,420	-	270,388
Acquisitions during the year ended September 30, 2020	1,261	145,367	-	146,628
Costs capitalized in the year ended September 30, 2020	101,409	8,679	-	110,088
Cost balance at September 30, 2020	245,638	281,466	-	527,104
Acquisitions during the nine month period ended June 30, 2021	-	75,000	-	75,000
Costs capitalized in the nine month period ended June 30, 2021	188,950	-	2,125	191,075
Cost balance at June 30, 2021	$ 434,588	$ 356,466	$ 2,125	$ 793,179

On August 23, 2019, the Company announced that it had completed the acquisition of over 8,200 hectares of mineral rights and 640 hectares of placer rights situated 12 kilometres southwest of Barkerville in the Cariboo Mining District of British Columbia. The claims, known as the Fontaine claims were acquired from an unrelated third party.

The total purchase price, including staking costs, was $260,888. The Company paid for the properties with a combination of $119,049 in cash and 2,000,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.06 per unit (Note 19)

During the remainder of the 2019 fiscal year, the Company spent an additional $9,500 on planning and early stage exploration on the properties.

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11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(continued)*

On March 3, 2020 the Company issued 320,000 units at a price of $0.06 per unit in payment for placer mining claims on the Little Swift River and Sovereign Creek (Note 19)

The Little Swift River purchase consists of 15 contiguous claim cells totalling 292.27 hectares located 7 kilometres from the Company's Fontaine project. One claim was permitted subsequent to the acquisition and it was rented out for a portion of the 2020 placer mining season.

The Sovereign Project consists of 2 contiguous claims totalling 38.96 hectares located 3 kilometres from the Fontaine Placer Gold Project. Permits have been submitted to test the property with 9 test pits and 4 auger drill sites to determine the gold values in the 13 predetermined target areas identified.

On March 23, 2020, the Company staked an additional 603.75 hectares of placer claims contiguous to the existing claims on the Little Swift River for a total cost of $4,090.

On March 24, 2020, the Company added to its Fontaine Placer Gold property with the acquisition of an additional 38.97 hectares of claims for $10,000 cash.

During the year, the Company acquired the placer rights to 135.87 hectares along the Willow River. The claims are located approximately 12 km by road from the town of Wells, BC. The Company issued 330,000 units at a price of $0.06 to acquire the placer rights (Note 18).

On April 29, 2020, the Company staked an additional 175.34 hectares of claims on the Swift River for a total cost of $877.

On May 20, 2020, the Company announced that it has staked an additional 720.6 hectares of mineral rights expanding the 100% owned Fontaine Lode Gold Project to 8,920 hectares for a total cost of $1,261.

On May 27, 2020 the Company acquired 19.51 hectares of permitted placer mining claims on the Swift River for $8,000 cash and 500,000 units of the Company. The units were issued at a price of $0.06 (Note 19)

On July 28, 2020 the Company acquired an additional 73.96 hectares of placer mining claims on the Swift River. One claim was rented out for one month during the Summer of 2020. The claims were purchased in exchange for 300,000 units of the Company and $10,000 cash payable by June 1, 2021. The units were issued at a price of $0.06 (Note 19)

On August 27, 2020 the Company announced that it has acquired an additional 177.97 hectares of placer mining claims on the Swift River. The claims were acquired for $25,400 in cash. There is a mining permit in place and the claims are contiguous to the 73.96 hectares of placer mining claims that were acquired on June 11, 2020.

During the year ended September 30, 2020 , the Company spent an additional $110,088 on planning and exploration activities. Of this amount $108,088 was paid to a related Company, 1070923 BC for contracted labour.

On November 4, 2020, the Company acquired an additional 194.66 hectares of placer claims on Sovereign Creek and the Quesnel River for $75,000.

In early February 2021, the Company staked the Kymar Silver Project for a total cost of $2,124. the Kymar project consists of 1214 hectares of mineral claimes approximately 28 km west of Invermere BC.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2021, the Company spent an additonal $64,226 for contracted labour for planning and exploration activities related to its Fontaine mineral claims. This amount was paid to a related company, 1070923 B.C. Ltd.

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11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(continued)*

In the quarter ending June 30, 2021, the Company spent $107,761 for a UAV MAG survey of the Fontaine Lode Gold project.

Also during the qarter, the Company paid $16,963 to subdivide the Quesnel Nickel claim from the Fontaine Lode Gold project.

12. RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

The Company leases its office and retail space from a related party, 1070923 B.C. Ltd. The lease agreement was entered into on July 15, 2020 when 1070923 B.C. Ltd. and Green River Gold Corp. both moved into new premises at 3650 Highway 97 North in Quesnel, BC. The lease payments are $2,500 per month plus GST and the lease term is from July 15, 2020 to December 31, 2022. The lease has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS-16 with the recognition of a Right of Use Asset on the balance sheet as well as a corresponding Lease Liability. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate used in the calculation of the Lease Liability is 6.54%.

A summary of lease related transactions for the period ended June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Amount capitalized as Right of Use Asset	$	**67,771**
Less: Depreciation		**(26,420)**
Right of Use Asset as at June 30, 2021	$	**41,351**
Original amount recognized as Lease liability		**67,771**
Accretion recorded on Lease liability		**3,729**
Payments made on the Lease		**(28,750)**
Lease liability as at June 30, 2021	$	**42,750**

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to exploration activities and amounts payable for operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

		June 30 2021		September 30 2020
Less than 3 months	$	**195,579**	$	209,982
Greater than 3 months		**99,797**		53,768
Total trade and other payables	$	**295,376**	$	263,750

14. LOANS PAYABLE

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company arranged short term loans from private individuals who are shareholders of the Company. Additional loans from private individuals who are shareholders of the Company were obtained during the year ended September 30, 2020. All of the previous loans not paid off by June 30, 2021 were granted extensions with all other terms of the loans remaining unchanged.

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
Short term loan at 8% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is secured by specific equipment inventory.	**$ 15,000**	$ 15,000
Short term loans at 6% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is unsecured.	**19,500**	24,500
Short term loan at 6% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is secured by specific equipment inventory.	**6,000**	10,000
Short term loan at 8% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on April 30, 2021 and is unsecured.	**-**	10,000
Short term loan at 10% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on May 31, 2021 and is secured by specific inventory.	**-**	6,000
Short term loan at 1% per month until October 29, 2020, increasing to 2% per month after October 29, 2020. The loan matures on April 28, 2021 and is unsecured.	**-**	50,000
Short term loan at 6% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on October 31, 2020 and is unsecured.	**-**	5,000
Short term loan at 6% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is unsecured.	**9,000**	9,000
Short term loan at 6% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is unsecured.	**20,000**	20,000
Short term loan at 24% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 30, 2021 and is unsecured.	**3,000**	-
Short term loan at 30% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on September 1, 2021 and is secured by specific equipment inventory.	**30,000**	-
Short term loan at 30% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on July 15, 2021 and is secured by specific equipment inventory.	**40,000**	-
Short term loan at 24% annualized interest rate. The loan matures on October 28, 2021 and is specific equipment inventory.	**10,000**	-
Accrued interest to end of period.	**9,710**	6,579
	$ 162,210	$ 156,079

All of the short term loans are repayable at maturity and all of these loans mature prior to September 30, 2021.

15. LOANS PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTIES

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
Loans payable to Directors and Officers	$ 190	$ 9,832
Loan payable to Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership	29,515	-
	$ 29,705	$ 9,832

During the past several fiscal periods, Directors and Officers of the Company have advanced funds to and paid expenses on behalf of the Company. These short term advances are non-interest bearing and are unsecured. They have no specific terms of repayment.

The Company is a Limited partner in Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership (LP). Advances made to the LP earn interest at an annualized interest rate of 20%. At times, the LP may advance funds to the Company and those advances also earn interest at an annualized interest rate of 20%. At June 30, 2021, the Company owed the LP $29,505. For most of the quarter ended June 30. 2021, the LP was a net borrower from the Company. As a result, the Company earned net interest of $367 from the LP in the quarter ended June 30, 2021.

16. LONG TERM DEBT

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
RBC Finance loan bearing interest at 6.99% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of $418. The loan matures on July 31, 2024 and is secured by a vehicle which has a carrying value of $26,064.	$ 13,874	$ 16,820
Amounts payable within one year	(3,964)	(3,964)
	$ 9,910	$ 12,856

The required payments over the next four fiscal years are as follows:

2021	$ 1,509
2022	4,250
2023	4,557
2024	3,558
	$ 13,874

17. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

In the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company issued unsecured convertible debentures with a face value of $127,000 to unrelated third parties by means of a non-brokered private placement. The debentures have a three year term, carry an 8% interest rate, and are convertible into shares of Green River Gold Corp. at a price of $0.10 per share any time prior to maturity. Interest is paid quarterly with 2% paid at the end of each calendar quarter. The debentures were issued in two tranches with $86,000 issued on July 4, 2019 and $41,000 issued on August 12, 2019 and each tranche is repayable in full three years from its issuance date.

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17. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES *(continued)*

Total issuance costs for the two tranches were $16,593 for net proceeds of $110,407. Based on a discount rate of 20%, $28,374 of the net proceeds were allocated to Equity Portion of Convertible Debentures and the remaining $82,033 was allocated to the debt portion of the Convertible Debentures.

Accretion expense of $11,337 has been recorded for the nine month period ended June 30, 2021 (2020 - $10,400) and will continue until maturity unless the debentures are converted to shares prior to maturity.

18. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized share capital:

Unlimited Common voting shares with no par value

(b) Issued capital stock were as follows:

	June 30, 2021			September 30, 2020		
	Shares		**Amount**	Shares		Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**44,187,749**	**$**	**2,066,954**	23,454,749	$	1,401,132
Issued, net of issuance costs	**12,327,000**		**243,187**	20,733,000		665,822
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	**56,514,749**	**$**	**2,310,141**	44,187,749	$	2,066,954

On November 22, 2018, the Company closed the second and final tranche of a unit offering, issuing 2,557,000 units at a price of $0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of $153,420. After the related share issuance costs of $10,987 the net proceeds were $142,433. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant will be exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 12 months following the closing of the offering. These warrants expired on September 26, 2019. The value of the warrants issued was calculated as $29,767 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 below.

On August 16, 2019, the Company issued 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.06 per unit in partial payment for the Fontaine claims, described in Note 11 to these financial statements. The closing price of the shares on August 16, 2019 was $0.055. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant will be exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.15 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. The value of the warrants issued was calculated as $31,839 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 below. Based on the closing price of $0.0555 when the 2,000,000 units were issued, 110,000 was added to share capital. The total non-cash consideration paid towards the purchase price was $141,839.

In November and December of 2019, the Company issued 1,490,000 flow-through Common Shares at a deemed price of $0.07 per share. The gross proceeds raised were $104,300. After the related share issuance costs of $8,233 the net proceeds raised were $96,067.

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18. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

On March 3, 2020 the Company issued 320,000 units at a price of $0.06 per unit in payment for placer mining claims on the Little Swift River and Sovereign Creek. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. The value of the warrants were calculated as $4,552 using the Black-Scholes picing model as described more fully in Note 19 below. The remaining $11,148 was added to share capital.

On May 27, 2020 the Company issued 330,000 units at a price of $0.06 to acquire placer rights on Willow River. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. Each full warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. The value of the warrants was calculated at $5,930 using the Black-Scholes pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 below. The remaining $13,870 was added to share capital.

On May 27, 2020, the Company issued 500,000 units at a price of $0.06 to acquire placer rights on the Swift River. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. The value of the warrants was calculated at $8,985 using the Black-Scholes pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 The remaining $21,015 was added to share capital.

On July 28, 2020, the Company issued 300,000 units at at price of $0.06 to acquire placer rights on the Swift River. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. The value of the warrants was calculated at $7,169 using the Black-Scholes pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 The remaining $15,700 was added to share capital.

Between April 23, 2020 and September 30, 2020, the Company issued 17,793,000 units, at a price of $0.06 per unit in several tranches in conjunction with a financing which had been announced on January 23, 2020 and expanded on July 31, 2020 Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the date of issuance. The value of the warrants was calculated at $452,303 using the Black-Scholes pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 below and the remaining $615,277 was added to share capital. The related share issuance costs were $105,885.

Between October 8 and November 18, 2020, the Company issued 2,207,000 units at a price of $0.06 in several tranches to complete the expanded unit offering announced July 31, 2020. The value of the warrants was calculated at $45,160 using the Black-Scholes pricing model as described more fully in Note 19 below and the remaining $72,299 was added to share capital. The related share issuance costs were $14,961.

On December 8, 2020, the Company announced a unit financing for up to $500,000. The units are priced at $0.07 and each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one full Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.11 for a period of 36 months following the date of issuance.

On December 30, 2020, the Company closed the first tranche of the new financing, issuing 700,000 units at $0.07 for gross proceeds of $49,000. The value of the warrants was calculated at $33,239 using the Black-Scholes formula as described more fully in Note 19 below and the remaining $10,225 was added to share capital. The related share issuance costs were $5,536.

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18. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

Between February 26, 2021 and March 12, 2021, the Company issued an additional 1,400,000 units at $0.07 for gross proceeds of $98,000. The value of the warrants was calculated at $59.558 using the Black-Scholes formula as described more fully in Note 19 below and the remaining $31,259 was added to share capital. The related share issuance costs were $7,183.

Between April 1, 2021 and June 1, 2021, the Company issued an additional 8,020,000 units at $0.07 for gross proceeds of $561,400. The value of the warrants was calculated at $371.589 using the Black-Scholes formula as described more fully in Note 19 below and the remaining $189,811 was added to share capital. The related share issuance costs were $60,407.

(c) Stock options:

During the 2007 year, a stock option plan was approved by the directors and shareholders of the Company. The plan provides that the aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance is to be 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company from time to time. These options vest immediately when issued, unless otherwise stated.

As at June 30, 2021 the Company had 4,709,475 September 30, 2020 – 4,418,475) options available for issuance under the plan. As mentioned below, no options have been issued.

Despite the availability of options for issuance, no stock options have been issued since current management took over in May 2017. As a result, there were no stock options issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2021 or September 30, 2020.

19. RESERVE FOR WARRANTS

Reserve for warrants is comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2021			September 30, 2020		
	Warrants	**Exercise Price**		Warrants	Exercise Price	
Outstanding at beginning of period	**10,621,500**	**$**	**0.10**	2,278,500	$	0.12
Granted - expiry date Mar 3, 2022	**-**		**-**	160,000		0.10
Granted - expiry date Apr-Sep 2022	**-**		**0.10**	9,461,500		0.10
Granted - expiry date Oct-Nov 2022	**1,103,500**		**0.10**	-		-
Granted - expiry date Dec 2023 to Jun 2024	**10,120,000**		**0.11**	-		-
Expired	**-**		**-**	(1,278,500)		0.10
Outstanding at end of period	**21,845,000**	**$**	**0.10**	**10,621,500**	$	0.10

On September 26, 2018 the Company issued 1,576,000 common share purchase warrants as part of a financing. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 12 months and vested immediately. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding unit bifurcation, the Company calculated the unit fair value of these warrants at $54,088. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 190.50%, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.19%. These warrants expired on September 26, 2019.

(continues)

19 RESERVE FOR WARRANTS *(continued)*

On November 22, 2018 the Company issued 1,278,500 common share purchase warrants as part of a financing. Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 12 months and vested immediately. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding unit bifurcation, the Corporation calculated the unit fair value of these warrants at $29,767. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 170.00%, and a risk-free interest rate of 1.58%. These warrants expired subsequent to the end of the fiscal year on November 22, 2019.

On August 16, 2019, the Company issued 2,000,000 units at a deemed price of $0.06 per unit in partial payment for the Fontaine claims described in Note 11 to these financial statements. Each warrant will be exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.15 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding unit bifurcation, the Corporation calculated the unit fair value of these warrants at $31,839. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 141.58%, and a risk-free interest rate of 1.34%.

On March 3, 2020, the Company issued 160,000 warrants and 320,000 common shares as payment for placer mining claims on the Little Swift River and Sovereign Creek. Each warrant will be exercisable to acquire one-half common share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months from the date of issue. In accordance with the Company's policy regarding unit bifurcation, the Company calculated the unit value of these warrants at $4,552. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 165.69%, and a risk-free interest rate of 1.17%.

On May 27, 2020 the Company issued 330,000 units at a deemed value of $0.06 to acquire placer rights on Willow River. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. Each full warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. The value of the warrants was calculated at $5,930 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 158.34% and risk-free interest rate of 0.33%.

On May 27, 2020, the Company issued 500,000 units at a deemed price of $0.06 to acquire placer rights on the Swift River. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. The value of the warrants was calculated at $8,985 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 145.01% and risk-free interest rate of 0.30%.

On July 28, 2020, the Company issued 300,000 units at a deemed price of $0.08 to acquire placer rights on the Swift River. Each unit consists of one Common share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the issuance date. The value of the warrants was calculated at $ 7,169 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 147.01% and risk-free interest rate of 0.28%.

Between April 23, 2020 and September 30, 2020, the Company issued 17,793,000 units in several tranches in conjunction with a financing. Each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one half of one Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months following the date of issuance. The value of the warrants was calculated at $452,303 using the Black-Schole option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 145% to 165% and risk-free interest rate of 0.25 to 1.65%.

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19 RESERVE FOR WARRANTS *(continued)*

Between October 8 and November 18, 2020, the Company issued 2,207,000 units at a price of $0.06 in several tranches to complete the expanded unit offering announced July 31, 2020. The value of the warrants was calculated at $45,160 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

On December 8, 2020, the Company announced a unit financing for up to $500,000. The financing was increased to $700,000 on May 14, 2021. The units are priced at $0.07 and each unit consists of one Common Share of the Company and one full Common Share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to purchase one Common Share of the Company at a price of $0.11 for a period of 36 months following the date of issuance.

The value of the warrants was calculated at $464,386 using the Black-Scholes formula with the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 141.58% and risk-free interest rate of 0.46%.

Between December 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021, the Company issued 10,120,000 units of the new financing for gross proceeds of $708,400.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On June 30, 2021, the Company owes $190 to Directors and Officers of the Company. The short-term advances are non-interest bearing and are unsecured. They have no specific terms of repayment.

The Company paid $119,452 to 1070923 B.C. Ltd. for contract labour provided by 1070923 B.C. Ltd. employees during the nine months ended June 30, 2021. The services provided consisted of mining consulting and research and report preparation as well as administration and retail management. Of this amount, $64,226 was capitalized as Exploration and Evaluation assets, while the remainder of $55,226 is included as Contract Labour on the Statement of Loss.

The Company paid $22,500 plus GST for rent to sublet a portion of the new building on Highway 97 North in Quesnel, B.C. for the nine month period ended June 30, 2021. The Company has entered into an agreement with 1070923 B.C. Ltd. to sublet that space for $2,500 per month plus GST until December 31, 2022.

On October 1, 2020, for the first time since current management took over in May 2017, management contracts were entered into with the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Executive Office will be paid $7,000 per month and the Chief Financial Officer will be paid $3,000 per month for providing management services.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, based on the funds available to the Company, to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties or other investments. The board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital to include its shareholders' equity. To enable the Company to carry out any planned exploration or other investment and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and other investments and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties and other investments if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine month period ended June 30, 2021. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(continues)

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which is comprised of share capital, reserve accounts, Equity Portion of Convertible Debentures and accumulated deficit, which as at June 30, 2021 totaled $1,453,936 (September 30, 2020 - $1,083,682).

The Company's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration and other investment activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and obtain sufficient funding to further the identification and development of mineral deposits and other investments.

The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash, and short-term guarantee deposits, all held with a major Canadian financial institution.

22. CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

	June 30 2021	September 30 2020
Trade and other receivables	**$ 9,421**	$ 3,206
Retail inventory	**(27,002)**	(25,412)
Equipment inventory	**3,889**	(130,000)
Trade and other payables	**31,626**	59,764
Prepaid expenses	**(67,235)**	(15,560)
Reclamation bonds	**(10,000)**	(12,000)
	$ (59,301)	$ (120,002)

23. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY - GREEN RIVER GOLD TRADING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

On March 5, 2021, Green River Gold Corp. resigned as the General Partner of the Green River Gold Trading Limited Partnership. The Limited Partnership was formed in September 2020 for the purpose of purchasing raw placer gold directly from miners and reselling it to refiners and other end users.

As General Partner, Green River Gold Corp. exercised control over the Limited Partnership and so the financial statements of Green River Gold Corp. were prepared on a consolidated basis for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the quarter ended December 31, 2020. Effective March 5, 2021, the Company no longer has control of the Limited Partnership. Accordingly, the subsidiary has been disposed of as of that date.

The Limited Partnership had not commenced active operations at the date of disposition. The Company's investment in the Limited Partnership consisted of paying certain start up costs and construction costs related to the Limited Partnership's gold buying facility and vault.

The total costs paid on behalf of the Limited Partnership were $32,025 and they have been converted to $30,000 of Limited Partnership units and a short-term advance to the Limited Partnership in the amount of $2,025 as described in Note 9 to these financial statements.

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23. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY - GREEN RIVER GOLD TRADING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP *(continued)*

There was no gain or loss recognized on the disposition of the Limited Partnership as the fair value of the consideration received equals the net value of the assets and liabilities of the Limited Partnership at the time of disposition. The assets and liabilities of the Limited Partnership which were removed from the financial statements in accounting for the disposition are as follows:

ASSETS	
Cash	$ 404
Prepaid Expenses	11,000
Leasehold Improvements	44,426
	$ 55,830
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Due from Related Parties	$ 24,415
Retained Earnings	(610)
	23,805
Consideration received	32,025
Gain on disposition	-
	$ 55,830

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company is exposed to various risks through its financial instruments and has a comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks. The following analysis provides information about the company's risk exposure and concentration as of June 30, 2021.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations.

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions.

Interest rate risk

The Company’s borrowings are at fixed interest rates and therefore the Company is exposed to potential interest rate risk. If market interest rates fluctuate, the fair value of the borrowings will fluctuate.

Liquidity risk

The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2021, the Company had current assets of $1,209,537 (September 30, 2020 - $1,062,167) and current liabilities of $519,813 (September 30, 2020 - $462,183). The Company’s financial liabilities and receivables are all subject to normal trade terms. The Company had current working capital of $689,724 as of June 30, 2021 (September 30, 2020 - $599,984).

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company's retail and office location in Quesnel, BC is rented from 1070923 B.C. Ltd., a related party, for $2,500 per month plus GST until December 31, 2022.

The required lease payments over the term of the lease are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Lease Payments
2021	$ 7,500
2022	30,000
2023	7,500
	$45,000

Trade and accounts payable, loans payable, and loans payable to related parties are due within one year. Long term debt, obligations under capital lease, and convertible debentures are payable as disclosed in Note 15, 11, and 16 respectively.

The Company is required to meet certain spending commitments to keep its placer and mineral claims in good standing. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government of BC has protected all mineral titles until December 31, 2021. Mineral titles that might otherwise expire due to the spending commitments not being met are not at risk until December 31, 2021 as a result. The Company's planned expenditures in the next twelve months will be sufficient to move all of our properties forward beyond December 31, 2021.

The minimum required annual exploration and development expenditures to keep the properties in good standing over the next five years are as follows:

	Mineral Claims	Placer Claims	Total
2021	$ -	$ 27,689	$ 27,689
2022	11,813	27,689	39,502
2023	95,451	40,547	135,998
2024	142,609	40,547	183,156
2025	146,212	40,547	186,759
2026	198,514	43,264	241,778
	$ 594,599	$ 220,283	$ 814,882

Exploration and development work done by miners renting our placer claims will count toward the obligation on the placer claims.

26. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes varies from the amount that would be computed by applying the expected tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes. The principle reasons for differences between such "expected" income tax expense and the amount actually recorded are as follows:

	September 30 2020	September 30 2019
Net Income (Loss)	**$ (395,989)**	$ (112,536)
Statutory rate	**25.88 %**	26.75 %
Expected tax provison	**(102,462)**	(30,103)
Permanent differences	**633**	810
Share issuance costs	**(32,450)**	(6,343)
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**81,597**	(24,070)
Change in tax rate	**-**	59,706
Rate differential	**8,561**	-
True up to tax returns	**44,121**	-
Tax provision	**$ -**	$ -

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 25.88% (2019 - 26.75%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 15.00% (2019 - 15.00%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 10.88% (2019 - 11.75%). The deferred combined statutory tax rate is expected to be 25.00% for 2022 and subsequent years (2019 - 23.00%).

Deferred tax assets (liabiliites) have been recognized as follows:

Fixed assets	**$ (4,436)**	$ (3,698)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**(3,160)**	-
Right of use asset	**(15,507)**	-
Convertible debentures	**(7,800)**	-
Non-capital losses	**30,903**	3,698
Total	**$ -**	$ -

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

Share issuance and financing costs	**$ 27,813**	$ 7,410
Lease liability	**15,652**	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**-**	60,443
Non-capital losses	**388,548**	286,261
Total	**$ 432,013**	$ 354,114

The Company has non-capital losses for income tax purposes in Canada of approximately $1,677,804 (2021 - $1,258,795) which are available to be applied against future years' taxable income over the next 6 to 20 years.

In November and December 2019 the Company issued 1,490,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.07 per share. The gross proceeds raised were $104,300. Canadian Exploration Expenses in the amount of $104,300 were renounced in favour of the shareholders.