



CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2023 and 2022

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Exploits Discovery Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	January 31, 2023	October 31, 2022
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash		10,690,758	10,069,257
Taxes and other receivables	6	744,545	536,045
Prepaid expenses		47,883	49,262
Marketable securities	9	57,475	77,775
Total Current Assets		11,540,661	10,732,339
Non-Current Assets			
Deposits	10	1,021,988	1,046,032
Equipment	8	33,858	36,463
Exploration and evaluation properties	10	22,588,624	22,588,624
Total Non-Current Assets		23,644,470	23,671,119
Total Assets		31,185,131	34,403,458
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,12	402,065	1,362,430
Flow-through obligation		944,142	
		1,346,207	1,362,430
Shareholder's Equity			
Share capital	11	53,187,466	50,063,358
Option & warrant reserve	11	3,856,183	3,746,237
Accumulated deficit		(23,204,725)	(20,768,567)
Total Shareholder's Equity		33,838,924	33,041,028
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		35,185,131	34,403,458

Nature of operations (Note 1)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2023.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors: (Signed) "Larry Short" Director (Signed) "Christopher Huggins" Director

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

Exploits Discovery Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended January 31,	
		2023	2022
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Exploration & evaluation expenditures, net of recoveries	10,12	1,945,250	1,306,606
Management & director fees	12	254,949	181,426
Investor relations		135,524	87,404
Office and administrative		40,281	85,217
Professional fees		61,538	41,017
Regulatory and filing fees		67,587	48,538
Amortization	8	2,605	2,604
Share-based compensation	11,12	109,946	150,363
		(2,617,680)	(1,903,175)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	9	(20,300)	(96,200)
Recovery of flow through share liability premium	11	201,822	85,704
Loss and comprehensive loss		(2,436,158)	(1,913,671)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		(0.02)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		125,817,808	106,247,716

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

Exploits Discovery Corp.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Common Shares #	Share Capital \$	Option and warrant reserve \$	Obligation to issue shares \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Total Equity (Deficit) \$
Balance at October 31, 2021	103,508,586	46,317,040	3,107,904	600,000	(13,213,290)	36,811,654
Units Shares issued for cash	6,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Issuance costs	-	(177,000)	27,000	-	-	(150,000)
Allocated to flow through liability	-	(360,000)	-	-	-	(360,000)
Share-based compensation	-	-	150,363	-	-	150,363
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,913,671)	(1,913,671)
Balance at January 31, 2022	109,508,586	48,780,040	3,285,267	600,000	(15,126,961)	37,538,346
Balance at October 31, 2022	118,344,136	50,063,358	3,746,237	-	(20,768,567)	33,041,028
Shares issued for cash	16,370,900	4,420,143	-	-	-	4,420,143
Share issue costs	-	(150,072)	-	-	-	(150,072)
Allocated to flow through liability	-	(1,145,963)	-	-	-	(1,145,963)
Share-based compensation	-	-	109,946	-	-	109,946
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,436,158)	(2,436,158)
Balance at January 31, 2023	134,715,036	53,187,466	3,856,183	-	(23,204,725)	(33,838,924)

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

Exploits Discovery Corp.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		For the three months ended January 31	
	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		(2,436,158)	(1,913,671)
Items not involving cash:			
Amortization	8	2,605	2,604
Fair value adjustment on investment		20,300	96,200
Recognition of flow through income	11	(201,822)	(85,704)
Share-based compensation	11	109,946	150,363
Net change in non-cash working capital items:			
Taxes and other receivables		(208,498)	(231,761)
Prepaid expenses		1,379	18,290
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(960,365)	(141,718)
Net cash used in operating activities		(3,672,613)	(2,105,397)
Investing activities			
Exploration and evaluation property acquisition expenditures		-	(900)
Deposits	10	24,043	-
Net cash used in investing activities		24,043	(900)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of equity for cash, net of costs		4,270,071	2,850,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		4,270,071	2,850,000
(Decrease) increase in cash		621,501	743,703
Cash at beginning of period		10,069,257	12,663,252
Cash at end of period		10,690,758	13,406,955

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

1. Nature of operations

Exploits Discovery Corp. (“Exploits” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on May 28, 2018 as “1165847 B.C. Ltd.” The Company’s head office is at 2 Toronto St, Suite 206, Toronto, ON, M5C 2B5. The Company is focused on evaluating, acquiring, and exploring mineral properties, in Canada and abroad. The Company’s shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “Exchange” or “CSE”) under the symbol NFLD.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current operations, including exploration and evaluation programs, will result in profitable mining operations. The Company’s continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company’s ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next 12 months. During the three months ended January 31, 2023, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$2,436,158 and had shareholders’ equity of \$33,838,924 and, as of that date, had working capital of \$10,194,453.

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company estimates based on its current working capital and the closing of a private placement during the three months ending January 31, 2023, that it has sufficient funds to operate for the ensuing 12 months.

These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The principal accounting policies and critical estimates and judgements used when compiling these financial statements are set out below.

These condensed interim unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries; Exploits Gold Corp and 1255919 BC Ltd. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated in full. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2023.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

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

These financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout these financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from estimates made, relate, but are not limited to, the following:

Valuation of Exploration and Evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that costs incurred will be recovered through successful exploration and development or sale of the asset under review. Furthermore, the assessment as to whether economically recoverable reserves exist is itself an estimation process. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Going concern

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as previously discussed in Note 1.

Share-based compensation

The Black-Scholes option valuation model used by the Company to determine fair values for stock-based compensation was developed for use in estimating the fair value of freely traded options. This model requires input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect a stock option's fair value estimate.

Deferred taxes

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

utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Deferred Flow-Through Premium Estimates

Recorded costs of flow-through share premium liabilities reflect premiums received by the Company on the issue of flow-through shares. The premium is subject to measurement uncertainties and requires the Company to assess the value of non-flow-through shares. The determination is subjective and does not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the premium liability.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its' subsidiaries operates (the "functional currency"), which was determined to be the Canadian dollar and is also the Company's presentation currency. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the time of the transactions as follows:

- i. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange at each reporting date with the resulting gains or losses recorded in foreign exchange gain/loss in the profit or loss;
- ii. Non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates and are not retranslated; and
- iii. Expense items are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

c) Cash

Cash include cash, demand deposits and short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents have maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Interest earned is included in interest income on the profit or loss.

d) Marketable Securities

Marketable and other securities consist of equity securities that are listed on a recognized stock exchange, over which the Company does not have control or significant influence. Other securities consist of warrants that are not listed on a recognized exchange. Marketable securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

e) Taxes and other Receivables

Taxes and other receivables consist primarily of GST receivables from government authorities in Canada.

f) Mineral Properties and Exploration Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation property acquisition costs directly related to specific properties are deferred, commencing on the date that the Company acquires legal rights to explore a property, until technical and economic feasibility of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable, or until the properties are sold or abandoned. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred. Exploration costs may include costs such as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors, analysing historical exploration data,

geophysical studies, and depreciation on equipment used during the exploration stage. If the properties are put into commercial production, the acquisition and exploration expenditures will be depleted using the units of production basis based upon the proven reserves available. If the properties are sold or abandoned, the acquisition costs will be written off.

Mineral properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may exceed the recoverable amount. Where there is evidence of impairment, the net carrying amount of the asset will be written down to its recoverable amount. Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many resource properties.

g) Income (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share calculation assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive. All of the Company's outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the three months ended January 31, 2023 and 2022.

h) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

Proceeds received from the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants, are allocated to common shares and warrants on a residual value method whereby the common shares are valued based on the quoted market price of the common shares at the time the units are issued, and the share purchase warrants are valued using the residual value method.

i) Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation transactions are measured based on the fair value of the share-based compensation issued. The Company grants stock options to certain employees, directors and consultants under the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan. Each tranche in an option award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates for the expected life of options and stock price volatility which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Volatility and the expected life of options is estimated based on an analysis of factors such as the Company's historical price trends, history of option holder activity, and peer and industry benchmarks for similar transactions.

Share-based compensation transactions with parties other than employees and directors are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the

counterparty renders the service.

j) Income Taxes

Income tax consists of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent they relate to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net loss and comprehensive loss depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

k) Flow through shares

The Company will, from time-to-time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into: i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability; and ii) share capital. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is deferred and recognized as other income as the expenditure incurs, and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is paid or accrued as a financial expense.

l) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

m) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire or construct an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for putting it into use. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the equipment using the following methods: Vehicles 20% straight-line.

n) Rehabilitation provision

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, dismantling operating facilities, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the profit or loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. When applicable for closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the profit or loss. As at January 31, 2023 and January 31, 2022 the provision was \$nil.

o) Financial Assets and Liabilities

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) includes guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured either at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair value on those items recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI.

The Company’s marketable securities (including warrants) are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Amortized Cost

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment.

The Company’s cash, and taxes and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

iii. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI

Financial assets are recorded at FVTOCI when assets are not held for trading, and the Company makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify as FVTOCI. All subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income as a component of shareholders’ equity. The Company did not hold any financial assets measured at FVTOCI as at January 31, 2023 and January 31, 2022.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective yield basis is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they do not fall into the amortized cost category detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments carried at FVTPL are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Recognition and measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value of the instruments presented in the period they arise. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value requires judgement and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of securities based on quoted trading prices at the end of the reporting period or the closing trade price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the end of the reporting period.

Disposition of marketable securities

Realized gains or losses on the disposal of securities and unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as FVTPL are reflected in profit or loss on the transaction date and are calculated on a weighted average cost basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – valuation based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs).

The common shares held are measured at fair value and classified as Level 1 and the warrants held are measured using the Black-Scholes model and classified as Level 2. As of January 31, 2023 and January 31, 2022, the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities classified at amortized cost approximated their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets if any, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purposes of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

p) Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at contract inception by evaluating if the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified assets during the period of use. A right-of-use ("ROU") asset represents the Company's right to use an identified asset for the lease term and a lease liability represents the Company's obligation to make payments as set forth in the lease agreement. ROU assets and lease liabilities are included on the Company's statements of financial position and are recognized based on the present value of the future lease payments at the lease commencement date over the expected lease term which includes options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain those options will be exercised. The interest rate used to determine the present value of the future lease payments is the Company's incremental borrowing rate at lease inception, because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. A ROU asset initially

equals the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made prior to lease commencement and any lease

incentives. All leases are recorded on the statements of financial position except for leases with an initial term of less than 12 months. ROU assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the remaining useful life of the asset and lease term. Amortization expense is recognized in profit or loss.

q) **New Accounting Standards and Amendments**

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after November 1, 2021. The Company has assessed the amendments and determined that there is no material impact on the accounting and presentation of the financial statements.

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are applicable for accounting periods after November 1, 2022. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

4. **Capital Management**

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. 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 its capital to comprise its shareholders' equity, specifically its share capital, warrant and option reserve and accumulated deficit. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration activity and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

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 is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended January 31, 2023 and 2022.

5. **Financial Risk Factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Company's Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and taxes and other receivables. Cash consists of cash on deposit with banks with high credit worthiness. Included in taxes and other receivables at January 31, 2023 is \$703,591 (October 31, 2022- \$495,089) relating to goods and services taxes receivable from various Canadian government agencies. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to its financial instruments is not significant.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's liquidity risk is the risk that Company has insufficient funds to settle its contractual financial liabilities

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as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by ensuring sufficient funds are available as contractual cash flows become due.

As at January 31, 2023, the Company had a cash balance of \$10,690,758 as well as marketable securities of \$57,475, to settle current liabilities of \$1,346,207.

While the Company has been successful in obtaining required funding in the past, there is no assurance that future financings will be available.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that might arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

i. *Interest Rate Risk:*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk, as it only holds cash and does not have any interest-bearing debt.

ii. *Foreign Currency Risk:*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal.

6. **Taxes and Other Receivables**

	January 31, 2023	October 31, 2022
Recovery due from vendors	\$ 40,954	\$ 40,956
Sales tax	703,591	495,089
Total	\$ 744,545	\$ 536,045

7. **Accounts payable and Accrued Liabilities**

	January 31, 2023	October 31, 2022
Due to vendors	\$ 371,085	\$ 1,339,316
Payroll remittances	30,980	23,114
Total	\$ 402,065	\$ 1,362,430

8. **Equipment**

The following tables summarize the Company's equipment carrying values:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Vehicles	\$	\$	\$
January 31, 2023	52,090	(18,232)	33,858
October 31, 2022	52,090	(15,627)	36,463

9. Marketable Securities

As at January 31, 2023, the Company's marketable securities were valued at \$57,475 (October 31, 2022 - \$77,775) and are measured at fair value and classified as Level 1.

The marketable securities comprise of the following individual investments:

Listed Securities	January 31, 2023	October 31, 2022
C2C Gold Corp	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Opawica Exploration Inc.	38,100	57,150
Volatus Capital Corp	4,375	5,625
Total	\$ 57,575	\$ 77,775

For the three months ended January 31, 2023, the Company recorded a total unrealized loss on the investments above of \$20,300 in profit or loss (2022 – loss of \$534,450).

10. Exploration and Evaluation Properties

a) Middle Ridge Property

In July 2020, the Company entered into an agreement and acquired a 100% interest in the Middle Ridge property by making a cash payment of \$240,000 and issuing 1,800,000 common shares (recorded at a fair value of \$306,000). The property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000.

In July 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims, expanding its Middle Ridge property and True Grit property, by issuing 6,850,000 common shares (with a fair value of \$2,534,500), allocated \$1,596,735 to Middle Ridge Property and \$937,765 to True Grit Property.

b) Great Bend Property

In July 2020, the Company staked certain claims in central Newfoundland and Labrador for a total cost of \$105,000, which the Company collectively now refers to as the Great Bend property.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$600,000. The Company will issue an additional 1,000,000 common shares upon completion of a pre-feasibility study. During fiscal 2022, a previously recorded obligation to issue shares in relation to the pre-feasibility study was reversed as no report has been completed. These mineral claims are subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims, expanding its Great Bend Property, by issuing 103,316 common shares with a fair value of \$61,990.

c) True Grit Property

In July 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the True Grit property by issuing 150,000 common shares (with a fair value of \$55,500) and payment of \$14,000. Certain mineral claims are subject to a 2% NSR of which 1% can be repurchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

In July 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims, expanding its Middle Ridge property and True Grit property, by issuing 6,850,000 common shares with a fair value of \$2,534,500, allocating \$1,596,735 to Middle Ridge Property and \$937,765 to True Grit Property.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 281,081 common shares with a fair value of \$168,648.

d) Mount Peyton Property

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Mt. Peyton property by issuing a cash payment of \$2,000 and issuing 500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$185,000. In addition, the Company must issue a further 5,000 common shares on the 6th through 20th anniversary of signing the agreement. Certain claims are subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$750,000.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 504,426 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$302,655.

In September 2020, the Company acquired additional claims through its acquisition of Exploits Gold Corp. of which \$5,067,745 is allocated to the Mt. Peyton property.

In September 2021, the Company staked additional claims at a cost of \$144,275.

e) Gazebow Property

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Gazebow property by paying \$7,000 and issuing 600,000 common shares with a fair value of \$360,000. These mineral claims are subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000.

In May 2021, the Company entered into a mineral property purchase agreement with Crest Resources Corp. (Crest) to acquire the Gazebow North property and advanced \$200,000 towards the purchase price, however in June 2021, the agreement was terminated.

In August 2022, the Company entered into a new agreement with Crest to acquire the Gazebow North property. To acquire the mineral claim the Company will forgive a receivable balance from Crest of \$44,580 (completed). The Company also staked an additional claim for \$14,300.

f) Dog Bay Property

In August 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Dog Bay property by making a cash payment of \$30,000 (paid) and issuing 1,000,000 common (issued with a fair value of \$600,000) and must make further payments as follows:

- \$40,000 cash (paid) and 400,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$276,000) on the 1st anniversary; and
- \$50,000 cash (paid) and 500,000 common shares on the 2nd anniversary (issued with a fair value of \$75,000, (see Note 11a)); and
- \$60,000 cash and 600,000 common shares on the 3rd anniversary; and
- \$70,000 cash and 1,000,000 common shares on the 4th anniversary; and

- \$10,000 in cash or common shares on the 5th to 10th anniversary; and
- \$50,000 in cash or common shares on the 11th to 20th anniversary.

Fulfillment of the payments up to the 4th anniversary will complete the option and result in the Company acquiring ownership of the property. Payments on or after the 5th anniversary will be in lieu of advance royalty payments. In addition, payments on or after the 5th anniversary may be made in cash or common shares at the discretion of the Company, where the value of any common shares issued will be at the 30 day volume weighted average price.

The property is subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can purchase half (1%) for \$4,000,000; the Company also has a right of first refusal on any sale or transfer of the NSR.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 194,477 common shares with a fair value of \$116,686.

In October 2020, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of 1,255,919 for 6,200,000 common shares valued at \$3,534,000 which was recorded as obligation to issue shares. The only asset of 1255919 was a 100% interest in certain claims. In November 2020, the 6,200,000 common shares were issued.

In March 2021 the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional claims in the 'Hicks-Dog Bay' area, issuing 550,000 common shares with a fair value of \$264,000. These claims are subject to a 2% NSR to one of the underlying vendors, of which 1% may be bought back for \$1,000,000.

g) Jonathan's Pond Property

In September 2020, the Company acquired Jonathan's Pond property through its 100% acquisition of Exploits Gold Corp. of which \$2,533,873 is allocated to the Jonathon's Pond property. In December 2020, the Company acquired additional mineral claims by issuing 6,562,799 common shares to New Found Gold with a fair market value of \$4,856,471 and a 2% NSR.

h) PB Hill 50/50 Staking Agreement

In June 2021, the Company entered into a 50/50 staking syndicate with Crest. The staking syndicate acquired through staking a 100% interested in the PB Hill property at a cost of \$412,816. Pursuant to the terms of the staking agreement, Crest would contribute geological intellectual property for the staking thesis and the Company would finance the staking costs. Due to current market conditions, a decision was made not to renew the PB Hill claims in July 2022, dissolving the syndicate. Exploits no longer has any interest, partnership or business relationship with Crest Resources.

As a result of the termination of the agreement, the Company recorded an impairment of \$412,815 for the year ended October 31, 2022.

i) Bullseye Property

During September 2022, the Company acquired through staking a 100% interest in certain claims known as the Bullseye Property.

j) Other Property Agreement – Goldspot

In October 2020, the Company entered into a royalty and geological consulting services agreement with GoldSpot Discoveries, whereby GoldSpot Discoveries received a 0.5% NSR on certain of the Company's Newfoundland Claims included in the agreement with an option to acquire a further 0.5% NSR for a one-time cash payment of \$1,000,000.

k) Security deposits

The Company has posted \$1,021,988 (2022 - \$1,046,031) of security deposits with the Government Newfoundland and Labrador in connection with initial claims staking and ongoing exploration programs and are refundable to the Company. Upon the completion and acceptance of the first year assessment work, the Company expects to recover the security deposit submitted with the application.

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The following table summarizes the cumulative exploration and evaluation acquisitions costs the Company has incurred on the various properties:

Property	Jonathan's Pond	Mt. Peyton	Dog Bay	Middle Ridge	Great Bend	True Grit	PB Hill 50/50 Staking	Gazeebow	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2021	7,390,344	5,677,675	4,884,086	2,142,735	\$1,366,990	1,175,913	412,815	367,000	23,417,559
Acquisition Costs – Cash Payments	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	58,880	108,880
Acquisition Costs – Share Payments	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Obligation to issue shares	-	-	-	-	(600,000)	-	-	-	(600,000)
Impairment of mineral property	-	-	-	-	-	-	(412,815)	-	(412,815)
Balance, October 31, 2022	7,390,344	5,677,675	4,884,986	2,142,735	766,990	1,175,913	-	425,880	22,588,624
Balance, January 31, 2023	7,390,344	5,677,675	4,884,986	2,142,735	766,990	1,175,913	-	425,880	22,588,624

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Exploration and Evaluation Property expenditures:

Period Ended:	January 31, 2023	January 31, 2022
Airborne surveys	\$ 530,015	\$ 153,857
Fieldwork and Consumables	41,488	78,687
Staking	315,000	-
Geological consulting	93,520	142,114
Geophysics/Drilling/Assays	622,443	888,339
Rentals	48,786	4,425
Travel	57,575	12,134
Wages	236,423	27,050
Total	\$ 1,945,520	\$ 1,306,606

11. Shareholder's Equity

a) Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital includes an unlimited number of Class "A" common shares having no par value. At January 31, 2023, 134,715,036 common shares (October 31, 2022 – 118,344,136) were issued and outstanding. Please refer to the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for movements in share capital during the three months ended January 31, 2023, and 2022.

On December 20, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$4,420,143. The Company issued 16,370,899 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.27 per common share. As part of the financing the Company paid \$150,000 cash commission.

On September 9, 2022, the Company issued 500,000 common shares in relation to the Dog Bay agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$75,000 (see Note 10(f)).

On August 9, 2022, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,500,399. The Company issued 8,335,550 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.18 per share. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$250,067 as a flow through obligation. The Company brought \$250,067 into the profit and loss as the Company incurred certain qualifying exploration expenditures resulting in the flow through-obligation as at October 31, 2022 being \$Nil.

On December 21, 2021, the Company completed a private placement by issuing 6,000,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.50 for a total of \$3,000,000. The Company incurred cash issuance costs of \$150,000 and issued 300,000 agent's warrants with an exercise price of \$0.50 and for two years in connection with this financing. The fair value of the agents' warrants was \$69,014 using the following Black Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions: expected life of 2 years, expected volatility of 106%, interest rate of 0.93% and a dividend yield of 0%. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$360,000 as a flow through obligation. The Company brought \$360,000 into the profit and loss as the Company incurred certain qualifying exploration expenditures resulting in the flow through-obligation as at October 31, 2022 being \$Nil.

Escrowed securities

In connection with the Company's Initial Public Offering (IPO), 2,765,000 common shares of the Company were subject to a time release escrow where shares are released in stages over 3 years. On June 3, 2022, the remaining

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414,750 escrowed common shares became free trading. No common shares of the Company remain in escrow.

b) Warrants

The following table summarizes warrant movements during the three months ended January 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average Exercise Price
Balance, October 31, 2021	29,982,287	\$0.68
Issued	300,000	\$0.50
Balance, October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2023	30,282,287	\$0.68

Warrants outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2023 were as follows:

Number of warrants outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry date
6,004,159	\$0.67	March 15, 2023
2,444,794	\$0.67	March 31, 2023
8,200,000	\$0.67	April 26, 2023
13,333,334	\$0.70	May 17, 2023
300,000	\$0.50	December 21, 2023
30,282,287	\$0.68	

c) Stock Options

The Company has established a stock option plan whereby the board of directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants to a maximum of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. These options may be granted for a maximum of 10 years from the date of grant and vest as determined by the board of directors.

On November 22, 2022, the Company granted 4,275,000 stock options to directors and officers with an exercise price of \$0.20 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$60,513 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 105%, risk free interest rate of 3.90% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of January 31, 2023, \$31,638 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On October 18, 2022, the Company granted 1,875,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.25 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$168,750 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 107%, risk free interest rate of 4.02% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of October 31, 2022, \$61,709 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On July 6 2022, the Company granted 450,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.25 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$36,000 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 100%, risk free interest rate of 3.12% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of October 31, 2022, \$16,960 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On April 2022, the Company granted 500,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.35 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$80,000

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using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 100%, risk free interest rate of 2.47% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of October 31, 2022, \$60,997 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On February 2022, the Company granted 275,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.45 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$71,500 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 100%, risk free interest rate of 1.43% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of October 31, 2022, \$71,435 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

The following table summarizes stock option movements during the three months ended January 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, October 31, 2021	7,705,000	0.79
Granted	-	-
Cancelled/expired	-	-
Balance, January 31, 2022	7,705,000	0.79
Balance, October 31, 2022	10,065,000	0.64
Granted	475,000	0.20
Cancelled/expired	(1,550,000)	1.29
Balance, January 31, 2023	8,990,000	0.50

Outstanding stock options at January 31, 2023 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Black-Scholes Fair Value	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
October 14, 2023	2,240,000	\$ 425,600	\$ 0.57	0.70
February 3, 2023	250,000	75,000	0.49	0.01
February 24, 2023	1,100,000	275,000	0.50	0.07
May 25, 2025	625,000	431,250	1.33	2.32
June 11, 2024	200,000	146,000	1.19	1.36
September 15, 2026	1,000,000	450,000	0.62	3.63
February 1, 2025	275,000	71,500	0.45	2.01
April 14, 2025	500,000	80,000	0.35	2.21
July 6, 2025	450,000	36,000	0.25	2.43
October 18, 2025	1,875,000	168,750	0.20	2.72
November 22, 2025	475,000	60,513	0.20	2.81
	8,990,000	\$ 2,219,613	\$ 0.50	1.80

12. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Key management personnel are those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel include the Board of Directors and the executive management team.

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Compensation for key management personnel of the Company for the three months ended January 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Management fees and wages paid to key management and directors	286,928	140,250
Geological consulting paid to a company with common directors	39,900	15,000
Share-based compensation	99,050	-
	425,878	155,250

As at January 31, 2023, \$Nil (October 31, 2022 - \$94,818) included in accounts payable is due to related parties. These amounts are non- interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

13. Segmented Information

The Company has one geographic segment, being Canada, and one operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation properties.