AMERICAN COPPER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

DeVISSER GRAY LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

401-905 West Pender St
Vancouver BC V6C 1L6
www.devissergray.com
t 604.687.5447
f 604.687.6737

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of American Copper Development Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of American Copper Development Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has no source of operating revenue as at December 31, 2023 and is therefore dependent upon the future receipt of financing to maintain its operations. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined that there is the following key audit matter to communicate in our auditor's report.

Key audit matter:	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter:*
Assessment of impairment indicators of Exploration and evaluation assets.	Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:
Refer to note 2 – Material Accounting policy for Exploration and evaluation assets and note 3 Exploration and evaluation assets Management assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets may not be recoverable. Management applies significant judgement in assessing whether indicators of impairment exist that necessitate impairment	Evaluated the reasonableness of management's assessment of impairment indicators, which included the following: • Assessed the Company's market capitalization in comparison to the Company's net assets, which may be an indication of impairment.

testing. Internal and external factors, such as (i) a significant decline in the market value of the Company’s share price; (ii) changes in the Company’s assessment of whether commercially viable quantities of mineral resources exist within the properties; and (iii) changes in metal prices, capital and operating costs, are evaluated by management in determining whether there are any indicators of impairment. We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the exploration and evaluation asset balance and (ii) the significant audit effort and subjectivity in applying audit procedures to assess the factors evaluated by management in its assessment of impairment indicators, which required significant management judgement.	• Assessed the completeness of the factors that could be considered indicators of impairment, including consideration of evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. • Confirmed that the Company’s legal rights to explore the properties had not expired. • Obtained management’s written representations regarding the Company’s future plans for the exploration and evaluation assets. • Assessed the reasonability of the Company’s overall financial statement disclosures in respect to business activities and its exploration and evaluation assets.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in "Management's Discussion and Analysis" but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is James D. Gray.

De Visser Gray LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, BC, Canada
April 26, 2024

AMERICAN COPPER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	December 31, 2023	Restated, see note 2 December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 1,523,045	$ 7,248,150
Prepaids and exploration advance (Note 4)	34,057	378,060
Receivable (Note 6)	42,301	41,787
	1,599,403	7,667,997
Reclamation bond (Note 5)	103,839	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)	20,622,650	14,072,851
	$ 22,325,892	$ 21,740,848
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 3 and 7)	$ 2,708,390	$ 1,575,914
Non-current liabilities		
Accrued liabilities (Note 3 and 7)	2,500,000	4,000,000
	5,208,390	$ 5,575,914
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 9)	19,394,861	17,320,300
Contributed surplus (Note 9)	683,273	701,584
Deficit	(2,960,632)	(1,856,950)
	17,117,502	16,164,934
	$ 22,325,892	$ 21,740,848

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

On behalf of the Board:

"Daniel Schieber" Director *"Stuart Ross"* Director

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

AMERICAN COPPER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	$ 494,242	$ 308,882
Investor relations	269,841	61,750
Office	118,396	97,328
Professional fees	129,977	250,995
Property investigation	-	338,380
Rent	29,375	45,538
Share-based compensation (Note 7,8)	-	618,408
Regulatory and transfer agent	48,057	52,560
	(1,089,888)	(1,773,841)
Foreign exchange	(134,450)	32,059
Interest income	120,656	53,343
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(1,103,682)	(1,688,439)
Loss per common share		
-Basic and diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
-Basic and diluted	88,772,910	42,089,630

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

AMERICAN COPPER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	$ (1,103,682)	$ (1,688,439)
Items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	-	618,408
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in receivable	(515)	(30,332)
Increase in prepaids and exploration advance	344,003	(373,545)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	75,514	87,981
Net cash used in operating activities	(684,680)	(1,385,927)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(4,971,586)	(1,375,271)
Reclamation bond	(103,839)	-
Net cash used in investing activity	(5,075,425)	(1,375,271)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds from the issuance of shares, net of issue costs	35,000	9,814,691
Net cash provided by financing activity	35,000	9,814,691
Net change in cash during the year	(5,725,105)	7,053,493
Cash, beginning of the year	7,248,150	194,657
Cash, end of the year	$ 1,523,045	$ 7,248,150

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 10)

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

AMERICAN COPPER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATION STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital								
	Number of shares		Amount		Contributed Surplus		Deficit		Total
Balance, December 31, 2021	14,375,000	$	474,306	$	80,331	$	(168,511)	$	386,126
Shares issued for cash (Note 7(2))	40,015,840		10,003,960		-		-		10,003,960
Share issue costs	-		(189,269)		-		-		(189,269)
Agent warrants	-		(2,845)		2,845		-		-
Property acquisition (Note 3)	26,376,591		6,604,148		-		-		6,604,148
Property acquisition costs (Note 3)	1,720,000		430,000		-		-		430,000
Share-based compensation	-		-		618,408		-		618,408
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(1,688,439)		(1,688,439)
Balance, December 31, 2022	82,487,431	$	17,320,300	$	701,584	$	(1,856,950)	$	16,164,934
Shares issued for cash (Note 8)	350,000		35,000		-		-		35,000
Property acquisition costs (Note 3)	8,250,000		2,021,250		-		-		2,021,250
Reclassification of reserve on exercise of warrants	-		18,311		(18,311)		-		-
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(1,103,682)		(1,103,682)
Balance, December 31, 2023	91,087,431	$	19,394,861	$	683,273	$	(2,960,632)	$	17,117,502

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

American Copper Development Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on February 5, 2020, under the laws of British Columbia. The Company's head office is located at 710 – 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, and its registered and records office is located at 2600 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. To date, the Company has not earned operating revenue. The Company trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the trading symbol ACDX and the OTCQB under the symbol ACDXF.

The Company is in the process of acquiring and exploring exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether such properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These financial statements are presented on a going concern basis, when contemplate the Company's continuing capacity to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2023, the Company has no source of operating revenue and has a working capital deficiency of approximately $1.1 million. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its operations. The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize its assets at their carrying values will likely be dependent upon it obtaining additional equity financing on terms which are acceptable to it or generating sufficient revenues to cover its operating costs. These factors are indicative of the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and thus be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements. Those differences would likely be material.

The economic uncertainties around persistent inflation pressure, geopolitical events and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic have the potential to slow growth in the global economy. Future developments in these challenging areas could impact on the Company's results and financial condition and the full extent of that impact remains unknown.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' ("IAS 1") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2024.

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company include the balances of its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Copper NMX, Inc.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

The Company consolidates its subsidiaries on the basis that it controls the subsidiaries through its ability to govern its financial and operating policies. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Restatement of prior year balances

At December 31, 2022 the Company initially assessed the liability related to the milestone payments described at Note 3(ii) to be fairly disclosed only within the notes to the financial statements. During the current year the Company has revised its assessment of these payments, in the context of their materiality to its current working capital position and concluded that their undiscounted accrual is a more appropriate accounting treatment. The impact of this change is to increase December 31, 2022 exploration and evaluation assets by $5.0 million and to increase the Company's liabilities by the same amount, including an increase to current liabilities of $1.0 million.

	As reported December 31, 2022	Adjustment December 31, 2022	Restated December 31, 2022
STATEMENT OF FINACIAL POSITION			
ASSETS			
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 9,072,851	$ 5,000,000	$ 14,072,851
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(575,914)	(1,000,000)	(1,575,914)
Non-current liabilities			
Accrued liabilities	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against projected income using the units-of-production method over estimated recoverable reserves.

Management annually assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and properties for which events and circumstances may indicate possible impairment. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if the property has been abandoned, there are unfavourable changes in the property economics, there are restrictions on development, or when there has been an undue delay in development, which exceeds three years. If estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined by management to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and development costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the reserves, and the profitability of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether any of its future mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized to mineral properties as exploration and development costs do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed costs, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

Flow-through shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian tax legislation. Any premium obtained on the issue of the flow-through shares, being the difference in price over a common share with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability. As expenditures are incurred, the liability associated with the renounced tax deductions is recognized through profit and loss with a pro-rata portion of the deferred premium.

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carryforwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

Foreign currency

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"), are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary asset balances are reported at historical cost measured in Canadian dollars.

Income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial statements date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Financial instruments

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

they are required to be measured at FVTPL or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of operations. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of operations in the period in which they arise. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of operations. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of operations, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of operations.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include evaluating the potential impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and share-based payments.

<u>Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation assets</u>

Management has determined that exploration, evaluation, and related costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits, including geologic and other

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

technical information, a history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure facilities, evaluation of permitting and environmental issues and local support for the project.

Valuation of share-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted.

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. The fair value of common shares issued is measured with reference to the value associated with cash financings involving arm's-length parties.

Share-based compensation

The fair value of options or compensatory warrants granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services like those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserve to share capital.

The fair value of options granted is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Share-based compensation to non-employees, who are not providing similar services to employees, are measured at the grant date by using the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

Related party transactions

Parties are 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. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Provisions

Rehabilitation provisions

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for rehabilitation obligation is recognized at its fair value in the year in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of cost can be made. The Company records the present value of estimated future cash flows associated with rehabilitation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. Subsequently, these rehabilitation costs are amortized over the life of the related assets. At the end of each period, the liability is increased to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying any initial estimates.

The Company recognizes its environmental liability on a site-by-site basis when it can be reliably estimated. Environmental expenditures related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible are charged to profit or loss. The Company had no rehabilitation obligations for the periods presented.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

Earnings (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is not presented as the effect on loss per share is anti-dilutive.

Future changes in accounting policy

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the period ended December 31, 2023, and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. These new standards are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Chuchi ($)	Lordsburg ($)	Total ($)
Acquisition costs			
Balance, December 31, 2021	42,760	-	42,760
Cash	30,000	500,000	530,000
Common shares	60,000	6,544,148	6,604,148
Claim maintenance	-	257,438	257,438
Advanced royalties	-	33,860	33,860
Acquisition obligation	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Transaction costs	-	700,426	700,426
	90,000	13,035,872	13,125,872
Balance, December 31, 2022	132,760	13,035,872	13,168,632
Cash	-	50,000	50,000
Claim maintenance	-	361,638	361,638
Common shares	2,021,250	-	2,021,250
Staking fees	-	118,945	118,945
Advanced royalties	-	65,335	65,335
Annual surface rental	-	25,394	25,394
Transaction costs	52,834	-	52,834
	2,074,084	621,312	2,695,396
Balance, December 31, 2023	**2,206,844**	**13,657,184**	**15,864,028**
Deferred exploration costs			
Balance, December 31, 2021	144,953	-	144,953
Consulting	9,770	-	9,770
Field	21,977	56,965	78,942
Geochemistry	12,803	-	12,803
Geological	49,945	50,895	100,840
Geophysical	-	578,927	578,927
BC METC refund	(22,016)	-	(22,016)
	72,479	686,787	759,266
Balance, December 31, 2022	**217,432**	**686,787**	**904,219**
Consulting	-	811	811
Drilling	-	2,794,224	2,794,224
Field	8,222	172,941	181,163
Geochemistry	-	218,101	218,101
Geological	-	558,395	558,395
Geophysical	-	130,058	130,058
BC METC refund	(28,349)	-	(28,349)
	(20,127)	3,874,530	3,854,403
Balance, December 31, 2023	**197,305**	**4,561,317**	**4,758,622**
Total exploration and evaluation assets:			
December 31, 2022	**350,192**	**13,722,659**	**14,072,851**
December 31, 2023	**2,404,149**	**18,218,501**	**20,622,650**

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Lordsburg Property- Acquisition

On August 9, 2022, the Company completed an asset purchase agreement (the "Transaction") to acquire certain mineral property interests located in the State of New Mexico (the "Lordsburg Property") from Pyramid Peak Mining, LLC ("PPM"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Waterton Precious Metals Fund II Cayman, LP, and Mason Resources (US) Inc. ("Mason") for the following consideration:

i. issuance to Mason of 9,896,591 common shares of the Company (valued at $2,474,148) and the granting of a 0.5% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on all minerals produced from the lands purchased from PPM (except for certain excluded claims subject to a pre-existing NSR of 2%) and a 1.5% NSR royalty on all minerals produced from the lands purchased from Mason.; and

ii. issuance to PPM or its designee of 16,280,000 common shares (valued at $4,070,000), a cash payment of $500,000, the granting of a 0.5% NSR royalty on all minerals produced from the lands purchased from Mason and the granting of a 1.5% NSR royalty on all minerals produced from the lands purchased from PPM (except for certain excluded claims subject to pre-existing NSRs between 2% and 5% and a production lease payment of $0.50 for each ton of rock or gravel or a 0.5% NSR.). The Company also entered into a milestone payment rights agreement with PPM (the "Milestone Agreement") whereby the Company will provide PPM with the transferable right to receive cash (or subject to the terms of the original Milestone Agreement, common shares). The original Milestone Agreement was amended on August 5, 2023 to extend the due date of the First Milestone Payment of $1,000,000 to May 5, 2024 in consideration for the payment of monthly $10,000 payments (paid) until the earlier of i) the completion by the Company of a minimum $2,000,000 equity financing, and ii) May 5, 2024. The amount of the First Milestone Payment, and the dates and amounts of the subsequent Milestone payments, remain unchanged, those being $1,500,000 on August 5, 2024, and $2,500,00 on August 5, 2025. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the milestone payments have been accrued at their aggregate undiscounted amounts, as additional property acquisition costs, and divided into current and non-current components. Any subsequent negotiated changes to the payable amounts will be accounted for prospectively and as adjustments to property acquisition payments. The Lordsburg property is also pledged as security against the property payments due.

In conjunction with the Lordsburg acquisition the Company also assumed all obligations under an agreement dated October 7, 2020, between Soloro Cobalt and Gold Corporation and PPM, whereby PPM obtained the option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Soloro claims located contiguous to the claims comprising the Lordsburg property. To exercise the option the Company must pay US$165,000 in advance royalties over a five-year period (US$15,000 paid by PPM and US$25,000 paid by the Company). The option period can be extended for an additional five years subject to an annual US$100,000 advance royalty. The Company will also be responsible for all claim maintenance fees and must incur US$250,000 in property exploration expenditures by April 30, 2023 (incurred), and an additional US$1,500,000 by October 7, 2025. If the option period is extended the property exploration expenditures must be made by October 7, 2029.

In connection with the Lordsburg Property acquisition, the Company incurred $270,426 of costs to complete the property acquisition, consisting of legal fees and a technical report, and paid a finder's fee on the property by issuing 1,720,000 common shares valued at $430,000, all of which are recorded within exploration and evaluation assets as transaction costs.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Lordsburg Property- Comstock Project

Pursuant to a mining lease with option to purchase agreement dated December 1, 2022, the Company was granted a mining lease on the Comstock Project also located contiguous to the Lordsburg property described above. The mining lease has a five-year exploration period and a further five-year development period. To maintain the mining lease the Company will be responsible for property exploration expenditures, which will be at the discretion of the Company, pay US$50,000 in Lease Payments over a five-year period (US$10,000 paid) and pay US$110,000 in advance royalties over a five-year period once the Company elects to enter the defined development period.

Pursuant to the mining lease the optionor will receive a 4.0% NSR royalty and the Company will have the right, at any time prior to commercial production, to purchase 2.0% of the NSR for an aggregate of US$1,000,000. To exercise the option the Company must pay US$3,000,000 in cash or cash equivalents, as mutually agreed upon, less any advance royalties or NSR amounts paid.

Chuchi Project

The principal properties comprising the Chuchi Project are Chuchi South and Chuchi West properties and are summarized below.

Chuchi South Property

Pursuant to an option agreement dated February 10, 2020, the Company was granted an option to acquire a 100% undivided intertest in the Chuchi South Project, located in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. To exercise the option the Company initially had to pay $510,000 in cash, incur $350,000 in exploration expenditures reimburse the optionor for $20,000 in previous property expenditures (paid) and issue 1,500,000 of its common shares over a 5-year period (750,000 issued of which 250,000 were issued in 2023).

The Company amended and restated its agreement with the optioner, whereby the Company and Pacific Ridge Exploration ('PEX') may now jointly acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Chuchi South property. The Company will obtain a 49% interest by issuing additional 1,000,000 common shares in stages, and paying an additional $150,000 in cash, on or before December 31, 2027.

Under this amended agreement, PEX will acquire a 51% interest in the property by paying the optioner $100,000 in cash (including $50,000 paid on signing) and agreeing to incur approximately $3.97 million in exploration expenditures on the property, in stages prior to December 31, 2027.

Pursuant to the amended agreement the optionor will receive a 2.0% NSR royalty and the PEX and the Company will have the right at any time to purchase the NSR for an aggregate of $1,500,000.

On February 13, 2028, and each subsequent anniversary of that date until commercial production begins, the Company and PEX will pay the optionor an advance royalty payment of $25,000, where the cumulative advance royalty payments paid will be credited towards any future NSR payments due.

The Company and PEX will pay to the optionor $1,500,000 upon completion of a feasibility study resulting in a positive decision to commence commercial production on the property.

Chuchi West Property

Pursuant to a purchase agreement dated March 3, 2023, the Company acquired a 100% undivided interest in the Chuchi West property, located contiguous to the Company's pre-existing Chuchi South property. As consideration, the Company issued 8,000,000 common shares to a third-party vendor.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

The Company has granted PEX the option to also acquire a 51% interest in the Chuchi West Property if it satisfies the requirements in the amended agreement in respect to the Chuchi South property, as described above at Note 3. In addition, PEX has the option to increase its interest in both the Chuchi West and Chuchi South properties (collectively, 'the Properties') to 75% by paying the Company cash of $150,000, incurring $4,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Properties and issuing to the Company $250,000 worth of PEX common shares as follows:

i. No later than January 30, 2028, issue $250,000 worth of PEX common shares to the Company. The number of common shares will be calculated using the volume weighted average price of PEX common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange for the most recent 20 trading days prior to date of issuance.
ii. On of before December 31, 2028, incurring additional exploration expenditures of not less than $2,000,000 and paying the Company $75,000.
iii. On or before December 31, 2029, incurring additional exploration expenditures of not less than $2,000,000 and paying the Company $75,000.

The optioner of the Chuchi South property will also receive a 2.0% NSR royalty on the Chuchi West property and the Company and PEX will have the right at any time to purchase that NSR for an aggregate of $1,500,000.

4. PREPAIDS AND EXPLORATION ADVANCE

The Company's prepaid expenses and exploration advances consists of the following:

		December 31, 2023		**December 31, 2022**
Prepaid expenses	$	34,057	$	39,460
Exploration advances		-		338,600
Total	$	34,057	$	378,060

5. RECLAMATION BOND

The Company has a refundable reclamation bond related to its Lordsburg property in the state of New Mexico, USA for US$78,511 ($103,839) (2022 - $Nil).

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company's receivable primarily arises from refundable sales tax receivables from government taxation authorities in Canada.

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
GST receivable	$	40,489	$	41,787
Other receivable		1,812		-
Total receivable	$	42,301	$	41,787

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Current Liability:				
Trade payables	$	178,256	$	481,681
Accrued liabilities		2,530,134		1,094,233
	$	2,708,390	$	1,575,914
Non-current Liability:				
Accrued Liabilities	$	2,500,000	$	4,000,000

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. Key management personnel compensation for the year ended December 31, were:

		2023		2022
Short-term benefits paid or accrued:				
Consulting fees	$	318,742	$	206,857
		318,742		206,857
Share-based payments:				
Share-based payments		-		460,971
Total remuneration	$	318,742	$	667,828

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2023 was $9,333 (December 31, 2023– $9,778) owed to an officer of the Company.

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized – Unlimited common shares without par value

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

(1) The Company issued 8,250,000 common shares for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets at a fair value of $2,021,250 (Note 3).

(2) The Company issued 350,000 common shares on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of $35,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

(1) On February 10, 2022, the Company issued 200,000 common shares at a price of $0.30 per common share in connection with its option on the Chuchi South Project.

(2) On August 5, 2022, the Company completed its private placement offering of 40,015,840 subscription receipts (the "Subscription Receipts") at a price of $0.25 per Subscription Receipt for gross proceeds of $10,003,960. Contemporaneous with the closing of the Transaction and upon satisfaction of certain escrow release conditions, the Subscription Receipts automatically converted into 40,015,840 Common Shares in accordance with their terms. The Company paid a cash finder's fee of $11,750 and issued 35,000 agent warrants valued at $2,845. Each agent warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share at $0.25 until February 9, 2024. Additional share issue costs of $177,518 were incurred in connection

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

with the financing and was recorded as an offset to share capital, as share issue costs.

(3) On August 5, 2022, the Company issued in segregate of 27,896,591 common shares, as described at Note 3, in connection with the transaction.

Escrow Shares

At December 31, 2023, there were 600,000 (December 31, 2022 – 1,200,000) shares held in escrow with the Company's registrar and transfer agent. The common shares are subject to timed releases as follows:

- 10% released upon the date of listing on the CSE (listed on July 21, 2021)
- 15% released every six months thereafter until all escrow shares have been released (thirty-six months following the date of listing on the CSE).

Stock Options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time-to-time, at its discretion grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed a rolling 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at the time the options are granted. Vesting of stock options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Stock options are exercisable for a maximum of 10 years.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had stock options outstanding enabling the holder to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Exercisable	Weighted Average Life Remaining
900,000	$0.10	January 18, 2026	900,000	2.05
4,200,000	$0.25	September 9, 2027	4,200,000	3.69
25,000	$0.26	December 7, 2027	25,000	3.94
5,125,000			5,125,000	3.41

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
As at December 31, 2021	1,000,000	$ 0.10
Expired	(100,000)	(0.10)
Granted	4,225,000	0.25
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022	5,125,000	$ 0.22

Warrants

The following common shares purchase warrants entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share for each warrant. Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
As at December 31, 2021	350,000	$	0.10
Granted	35,000		0.25
As at December 31, 2022	385,000	$	0.25
Exercised	(350,000)		(0.10)
Expired	(35,000)		(0.25)
As at December 31, 2023	-	$	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2023 was Nil (December 31, 2022 – 0.60) years.

10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended December 31, 2023;

- accrued $33,075 of exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- issued 8,250,000 common shares for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets as a fair value of $2,021,250.

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended December 31, 2022;

- accrued $476,113 of exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- issued 26,376,591 common shares for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets as a fair value of $6,604,148.
- issued 1,720,000 common shares for finders fees valued at $430,000.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

The fair value of cash is measured at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote and has deposited cash in high credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had cash balance of $1,523,045 to settle current liabilities of $2,708,390. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade demand investments issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to assets, liabilities and expenditures that are denominated in USD.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's profit or loss due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on profit or loss and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in value may be significant.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines the capital that it manages as the aggregate of share capital, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. 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 relies on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is enough economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

		2023		2022
Loss for the year before tax	$	(1,103,682)	$	(1,688,439)
Effective statutory tax rate		26.89%		25.6%
Expected income tax recovery	$	(296,759)	$	(431,945)
Non-deductible permanent differences		(7,655)		174,624
True up		310		(7,768)
Impact of tax rate changes		-		2,824
Share issuance costs		-		(51,102)
Deferred tax assets not recognized		304,104		313,367
Income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax balances are as follows:

		2023		2022
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Exploration and evaluation assets carrying amounts in excess of tax pools	$	(16,441)	$	(24,095)
Non-capital loss carry forwards and share issue costs		686,743		390,294
Net deferred tax assets	$	670,302	$	366,199
Less: valuation allowance	$	(670,302)	$	(366,199)
Net deferred tax assets recognized	$	-	$	-

Subject to certain restrictions, the Company has exploration and evaluation expenditures at December 31, 2023 of approximately $2,350,000 available to reduce taxable income in future years. The Company also has non-capital losses available for possible deduction against future years' taxable income of approximately $2,040,000. The non-capital losses, if not utilized, will start to expire in 2043. The Company has not recognized any future benefit for these tax losses, credits and resource deductions, as it is not considered likely that they will be utilized.