NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED

Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Noble Metal Group Incorporated (the "Company") as at March 31, 2021 and for the three months then ended have been prepared by and is the responsibility of the Company's management. In accordance with National Instrument 51 – 102, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements as at March 31, 2021 and for the three months then ended.

The financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 – Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Dorothy Dennis"	*"Scott Thomson"*
Director	Director

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		March 31, 2021		*December 31, 2020*
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	698	$	874
Tax recoverable		89		599
Investments		1		1
Total current assets		788		1,474
Reclamation deposits		40,000		40,000
Equipment (Note 5)		23,376		25,666
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		5,801,450		5,798367
TOTAL ASSETS	$	5,865,614	$	5,865,507
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	119,588	$	116,212
Directors' and shareholders' loans (Note 7)		1,054,432		1,050,996
Gold contracts payable, current (Notes 7 and 8)		6,079,218		6,883,263
Total liabilities		7,253,238		8,050,471
Shareholder capital and deficit				
Share capital (Note 9)		15,052,310		15,052,310
Contributed surplus		1,540,640		1,540,640
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(491)		(491)
Deficit		(17,980,083)		(18,777,423)
Total shareholders' (deficit)		(1,387,624)		(2,184,964)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$	5,865,614	$	5,865,507

Going Concern of Operations (Note 2 (c))

Approved and authorized by the Board on May 19, 2021

"Dorothy Dennis" Director *"Scott Thomson"* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended March 31, 2021		*Three Months Ended March 31, 2020*
Administrative expenses				
Automobile and travel	$	220	$	345
Bank charges and interest		225		271
Depreciation (Note 5)		147		84
Office facilities, services and supplies		1,580		707
Professional fees		3,500		4,005
Transfer agent, filing and exchange fees		1,033		3,173
		(6,705)		(8,585)
Other income (expenses)				
Foreign exchange gain		-		4
Gain (loss) on gold contracts payable (Note 8)		804,045		(918,672)
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$	797,340	$	(927,253)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	$	0.01	$	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted		102,483,356		102,483,356

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Common shares										
	Number		*Amount*		*Contributed Surplus*		*Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)*		*Deficit*		*Shareholders' Equity*
Balance at December 31, 2019	102,483,356	$	15,052,310	$	1,540,640	$	(491)	$	(18,210,177)	$	(1,617,718)
Net income for the period	-		-		-		-		(927,253)	$	(927,253)
Balance at March 31, 2020	102,483,356	$	15,052,310	$	1,540,640	$	(491)	$	(19,137,430)	$	(2,544,971)
Net income for the period	-		-		-		-		360,007		360,007
Balance at December 31, 2020	102,483,356	$	15,052,310	$	1,540,640	$	(491)	$	(18,777,423)	$	(2,184,964)
Net income for the period	-		-		-		-		797,340	$	797,340
Balance at March 31, 2021	102,483,356	$	15,052,310	$	1,540,640	$	(491)	$	(17,980,083)	$	(1,387,624)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NOBLE METAL GROUP INCORPORATED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Three Months Ended March 31, 2021	*Three Months Ended March 31, 2020*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss) for the period	$	797,340	(927,253)
Less: Items not affecting cash			
Depreciation		147	104
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		-	(1,247)
Unrealized (gain) loss on gold contracts payable		(804,045)	(67,231)
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Sales tax recoverable		510	342
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,376	2,370
Total cash used by operating activities		(2,672)	(11,945)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Mineral and deferred exploration expenditures		(671)	(5,915)
Equipment		(269)	
Total cash used in investing activities		(940)	(869)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in directors and shareholder loans		3,436	7,630
Total cash provided by financing activities		3,436	12,684
Total increase (decrease) in cash during the period		(176)	(130)
Cash, beginning of the period		874	569
Cash, end of the period	$	698	439

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Noble Metal Group Incorporated ("NMG" or the "Company") is a junior resource public company incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX.V") under the trading symbol "NMG". Its principal business activity is the exploration and development of mineral properties.

The Company's registered office is located at PO Box 1145, Vedder Crossing 1, Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada V2R 3N7.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, unless otherwise noted.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretation of the IFRS Interpretations Committees.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2021.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments which are measured at fair value ("FVTPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FCTOCI"), as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) Going Concern & Impact of COVID-19

The Company's operations have been significantly adversely affected by the effects of a widespread global outbreak of the recent outbreak of respiratory illness caused by COVID-19. The Company cannot accurately predict the ultimate impact COVID-19 will have on its operations and the ability of others to meet their obligations with the Company, including uncertainties relating to the duration of the outbreak, and the length of travel and quarantine restrictions imposed by governments of affected countries. In addition, the health crisis could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could further affect the Company's operations and ability to finance its operations.

These financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $17,980,083 (December 31, 2020 - 18,777,423) and working capital deficiency of $7,252,450 (December 31, 2020 - $8,048,997).

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue operating for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due. The Company has incurred losses since its inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to enter extension agreements with the gold contract holders, to raise adequate financing and to develop profitable operations. The Company may not have sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period. As a result, there is a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

These statements do not reflect adjustments to carrying values and classifications of the assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below were adopted for the year ending March 31, 2021 and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements with the exception of the adoption of new accounting standards as described below.

Adoption of new accounting standards

IFRS 16 Leases
On January 13, 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board published a new standard, IFRS 16, Leases, eliminating the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Under the new standard, a lease becomes an on-balance sheet liability that attracts interest, together with a new right-of-use asset. In addition, lessees will recognize a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when cash rentals are constant.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 effective from January 1, 2019 using modified retrospective approach. The adoption does not have impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments
The Company adopted IFRIC 23 on January 1, 2019 with retrospective application. IFRIC 23 clarifies the recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The effect of uncertain tax treatments is recognized at the most likely amount or expected value. The adoption of IFRIC 23 did not have any impact on the Company's financial results or disclosures.

Cash

Cash consists of amounts held in banks and cashable highly liquid investments with limited interest and credit risk.

Equipment and Depreciation

The Company records its acquisition of equipment at cost. Depreciation is charged to operations on a declining cost basis at the following annual rates and half-year rule apply on the year of purchase:

Mining and plant equipment	10% to 20%
Office equipment	20%
Building	4%

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral interests. Accordingly, once a license to explore an area has been secured, the Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of exploration and evaluation assets and crediting all revenues received against the cost of the related interests. Such costs, include, but are not limited to, geological and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable resources. The aggregate costs, related to abandoned exploration and evaluation assets are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition. The Company recognized as income any costs recovered on exploration and evaluation assets when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Upon transfer of exploration and evaluation costs into mine development, all subsequent expenditures on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized within mine development. After production starts, all assets included in mine development costs are transferred to producing mines.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company reviews and evaluates its property, including exploration and evaluation assets, equipment for indications of impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable at the end of each reporting period. The asset's recoverable amount is estimated if an indication of impairment exists.

Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. 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. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. Future cash flow estimates are based on expected future production, commodity prices, operating costs and capital costs.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses reducing the carrying value to the recoverable amount are recognized in profit and loss.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of equipment and mineral properties when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of associated assets. The net present value of future retirement cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of assets is capitalized to the associated asset along with a corresponding increase in the retirement obligation in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The retirement asset is depreciated on the same basis as the associated assets.

The Company's estimates of asset retirement obligations could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the associated asset with a corresponding entry to the retirement provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period. The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an on-going basis during production are charged to the statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the period incurred.

Future asset retirement obligations are only recorded when the timing or amount of remediation costs can be reasonably estimated.

Based on the assessment, the Company did not have any significant asset retirement obligations at the reporting dates.

Mining Exploration Tax Credits

Mining tax credits are recorded as a reduction of the related deferred exploration expenditures upon receipts from the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA"). These non-repayable mining credits are earned in respect to exploration costs incurred in British Columbia, Canada and are recorded as a reduction of the related exploration expenditures.

Gold Contracts Payable

Gold contracts payable are valued at the market value of gold less a discount of 12% to 28% as set out in the respective agreements at each reporting date. Gains or losses on gold contracts payable are included in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

When contracts expired, management would renew the contracts with creditors. However, when the Company is unable to renew the contracts with deceased investors or with the representatives of their legal estates, and the contracts have passed the limitation period according to the British Columbia Limitation Act, the Company estimates its liability for these gold contracts payable under three scenarios: 1) all the contracts will be successfully renewed; 2) all the contracts could not be renewed are expected to be settled under the original terms of the most recent agreement; 3) all the contracts could not be renewed and are not expected to be settled are written off.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic net earnings or loss per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings or loss by the weighted average shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net earnings or loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method by dividing net earnings or loss by the diluted weighted average shares outstanding for the period. Options under the share-based payment plan that have a dilutive impact are assumed to have been exercised on the date granted and are included in the diluted weighted average shares.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net earnings and Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'). OCI comprises the change in the fair value of the effective portion of the derivatives used in a cash flow hedge and the change in fair value of any FVTOCI financial instruments. Amounts included in OCI are shown net of tax.

Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income or loss.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, and associates to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year end, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the current year.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at either (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss.

- Amortized cost

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. This classification includes certain equity instruments where an entity is allowed to make an irrevocable election to classify the equity instruments, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") to present subsequent changes in FVTOCI.

- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics are not SPPI or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transactions costs that are directly attributable to issuing the financial liability. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are derecognized when their contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. Any adjustment to the amortized cost of the financial liability arising from a modification or exchange is recognized in profit or loss at the date of the modification or exchange.

The classification of the Company's financial instruments is as follows:

	Classification
Financial Assets	
Cash	Amortized cost
Reclamation deposits	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTPL
Financial Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Directors' and shareholders' loans	Amortized cost
Gold contracts payable	FVTPL

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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 twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

4. ESTIMATES, ASSUPTIONS AND MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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

- **Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets**
  The estimated value of the exploration and evaluation costs which is recorded in the statement of financial position and the assessment of indications of impairment of each mineral property and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

- **Deferred taxes**
  The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in the future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

  The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies from those involving estimations that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements are as follows:

- **Going concern assumption**
  The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy and finance the operations through achieving positive cash flow from operations or by obtaining additional funding through the issuance of share capital involves judgment. Management monitors future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations (see Note 2 c)).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EQUIPMENT

	Mining plant and equipment $	Office equipment $	Total $
Cost			
December 31, 2020	543,600	24,037	567,637
Additions	-	269	269
March 31, 2021	543,600	24,306	567,906
December 31, 2020	519,277	22,694	541,971
Depreciation	2,412	147	2,559
March 31, 2021	521,689	22,841	544,530
Net Book value as at March 31, 2021	21,911	1,465	23,376

	Mining plant and equipment $	Office equipment $	Total $
Cost			
December 31, 2020 and 2019	543,600	24,037	567,637
Accumulated Depreciation			
December 31, 2019	513,197	22,358	535,555
Depreciation	6,080	336	6,416
December 31, 2020	519,277	22,694	541,971
Net Book value as at December 31, 2020	24,323	1,343	25,666

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	December 31, 2019	*Additions*	*Recovery*	*December 31, 2020*	*Additions*	*Recovery*	*March 31, 2021*
a) Placer Mining Properties, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia							
Acquisition	1,028,229	$ -	$ -	$ 1,028,229	$ -	$ -	$ 1,028,229
Exploration	3,090,199	1,102	-	3,091,301	-	-	3,091,301
Impairment	(1,594,585)	-	-	(1,594,585)	-	-	(1,594,585)
	2,523,843	1,102	-	2,524,945	-	-	2,524,945
b) Cariboo Mineral Claims, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia							
Acquisition	3,027	-	-	3,027	-	-	3,027
Exploration	6,748,155	19,248	(69,441)	6,764,653	3,083	-	6,767,736
Impairment	(3,427,567)	-	-	(3,427,567)	-	-	(3,427,567)
	3,323,615	19,248	(69,441)	3,273,422	3,083	-	3,276,505
Total	5,847,458	$ 20,350	$ (69,441)	$ 5,798,367	$ 3,083	$ -	$ 5,801,450

The Cariboo mineral claims and placer mining leases are controlled 100% by the Company and are contiguous.

The exploration and evaluation costs additions included below:

	March 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Depreciation	$2,412	$6,080
Camp communications	176	976
Equipment repairs and maintenance	20	1,138
Fuel	-	156
Geological and geophysical	475	7,405
Labour and supervision	-	2,750
Operating and camp supplies	-	1,845
Total exploration and evaluation costs additions	$3,083	$20,350

The Company does reclamation work on an on-going basis and is required to maintain reclamation deposits of $40,000 which are not available for general use by the Company. The deposits are 1-year term deposits with automatic annual renewals. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has deposits of $40,000 (December 31, 2020 - $40,000).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

		March 31, 2021		*December 31, 2020*
a) Directors and former directors' loans, bearing no interest	$	771,903	$	768,519

All amounts due to related parties are unsecured and have no specified terms of repayment.

b) Gold contracts payable to directors (Note 8)	$	1,565,345	$	1,772,380
c) Amounts paid or accrued to directors, officers and shareholders of the Company for exploration consulting and administrative fees				
i) Included in exploration and evaluation assets	$	-	$	5,919

The above transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. GOLD CONTRACTS PAYABLE

At March 31, 2021, the Company has outstanding agreements to deliver 3,339 troy ounces of raw gold (December 31, 2020 – 3,339 troy ounces) in consideration for unsecured advances. These payable amounts arose per the following.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021 and year ended December 31, 2020, the Company did not entered into any gold purchase contracts.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company has written off 409 ounces of gold purchase contracts with payable amount of $853,980, according to the assessment under BC Limitation Act.

These liabilities have been recorded in the accounts based on the current value of gold discounted as specified in the gold contracts.

		March 31, 2021		*December 31, 2020*
Total troy ounces of raw gold		3,339		3,339
Current	$	6,079,218	$	6,883,263
Long-term		-		-
Total	$	6,079,218	$	6,883,263

The Company recorded gain of $804,045 on gold contracts payable during the three months ended March 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 – loss of $1,380,753).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares – without par value.

b) Issued Shares:

As at March 31, 2021, there were 102,483,356 common shares (December 31, 2020: 102,483,356) issued and outstanding

c) Warrants:

As at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, no warrants were issued or outstanding.

d) Stock options

The Company's 2014 rolling stock option plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options for up to 10% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding. Participants may be employees, consultants, directors and officers of the company. Options can be granted for a term of up to five years from the date of grant. Stock options granted generally vest over a period of four months from the date of grant.

The Company measures compensation costs relating to stock options granted to employees and non-employees using the fair value based method. Under this method, the compensation costs are determined based on the fair value of the options at the date granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

As at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 no stock options were issued or outstanding.

10. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

		2020		2019
Loss before taxes	$	(567,246)	$	1,025,238
Statutory tax rate		27.00%		27.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(153,157)		276,813
Non-deductible items		16		62
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized		153,141		(276,875)
Total income tax expense recovery (expense)	$	-		-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The unrecognized deductible temporary differences as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are comprised of the following:

		2020		2019
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$	1,617,980	$	1,754,073
Equipment		420,051		413,635
Exploration and evaluation assets		473,812		543,765
Gold contracts payable		5,231,200		4,566,351
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		-		9,844
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	$	7,743,043	$	7,287,668

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards, for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized of approximately $1,617,980 (2019: $1,754,073) which may be carried forward to apply against future income for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	Total
2029	438,381
2030	300,778
2031	247,459
2032	196,167
2033	101,938
2034	110,901
2035	-
2036	74,598
2037	56,295
2038	49,463
2039	-
2040	-
TOTAL	$ 1,617,980

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its resource properties and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as cash, receivables and current liabilities.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company does not have any major capital expenditures committed for the current year. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above-noted objectives are met. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and twelve months ended December 31, 2020.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The Company is dependent on the capital markets as its sole source of operating capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has cash balances of $698 (December 31, 2020 - $874) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $119,588 (December 31, 2020 - $116,212). The Company currently does not have sufficient funds to sustain operations. The Company will need additional funding to meet working capital and mineral property requirements.

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 prices.

- Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

- Foreign currency risk

As at March 31, 2021, the Company's expenditures are primarily in Canadian dollars and any future equity raised is expected to be predominantly in Canadian dollars. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant foreign exchange rate risk.

- Commodity price risk

The fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Profitability of the Company depends on metal prices for gold. Gold price is affected by numerous factors such as the sale or purchase of gold by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar and other foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world.

As part of the Company's gold contract payable financing, the Company has commitments for future delivery of 3,339 troy ounces (December 31, 2020 – 3,339 troy ounces) of raw gold in consideration for unsecured advances.

The carrying values of the Company's gold contracts payable are subject to increase or decrease depending on the price of gold and the exchange rate between the Canadian and US dollar and could have a significant impact on earnings. A $100 US change per ounce in the price of gold as at March 31, 2021, would have resulted in an approximate $364,000 decrease or increase in the Company's pre-tax losses for the period. This impact would have no effect on cash flows until the requirement of the Company to deliver the underlying commodity (gold) falls due.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are measured using a three-level fair value hierarchy:

Level 1	Fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
Level 2	Fair value is determined based on inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3	Fair value is determined based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss include investments which is grouped into level 1 and gold contracts payable which is grouped into level 2.

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on the balance sheet are cash, reclamation bonds, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and directors' and shareholders' loans. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their limited term nature.