



**AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Pedro Resources Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Pedro Resources Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash for the year 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 other 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 incurred a net loss during the year ended December 31, 2022 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, 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.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on April 27, 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis; and

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above 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 IFRSs, 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.

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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nick Miseros.



Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Canada
May 1, 2023

Pedro Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash		523	167,901
Taxes and other receivables		77,250	51,595
Prepaid expenses		-	5,902
Total Assets		77,773	225,398
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		332,621	268,733
Consideration payable – short-term	6	232,500	133,663
Due to related parties	4, 8	88,150	20,000
Total Current Liabilities		653,271	422,396
Non-Current Liabilities			
Consideration payable – long-term	6	221,472	291,868
Total Non-Current Liabilities		221,472	291,868
Total Liabilities		874,743	714,264
Shareholders' Deficit			
Share capital	7	9,449,540	9,411,730
Warrants reserve	7	151,231	151,231
Accumulated deficit		(10,397,741)	(10,051,827)
Total Shareholders' Deficit		(796,970)	(488,866)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit		77,773	225,398
Nature of Business and Going Concern (Note 1) and Subsequent Event (Note 10)			

Approved by the Board

"Brian Stecyk"

"Kent Couillard"

Director (Signed)

Director (Signed)

Pedro Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the years ended December 31	
	Note	2022	2021
Expenses		\$	\$
Property acquisition	6	-	1,414,317
Exploration and development expenditures			210,618
Consulting fees		171,546	106,920
General and administration		34,885	8,931
Professional fees		63,310	95,519
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		7,413	42,821
Shareholder communications		40,319	1,838
Loss before finance items and other items		(317,473)	(1,880,964)
Accretion expense	6	(28,441)	11,214
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(345,914)	(1,892,178)
Loss per common share - basic and diluted		(0.01)	(0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		26,113,494	24,820,745

Pedro Resources Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares	Share Capital	Share-based payment reserve	Contributed Surplus	Warrants Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity (Deficit)
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at December 31, 2020	19,936,630	8,005,913	308,906	1,321,025	-	(9,789,580)	(153,736)
Comprehensive loss for the year	11,878,000	1,405,817	(308,906)	(1,321,025)	151,231	(262,247)	(335,130)
Balance at December 31, 2021	31,814,630	9,411,730	-	-	151,231	(10,051,827)	(488,866)
Fair value of shares issued for debt conversion (Note7)	756,200	37,810	-	-	-	-	37,810
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(345,914)	(345,914)
Balance at December 31, 2022	32,570,830	9,449,540	-	-	151,231	(10,397,741)	(796,970)

See accompanying notes to the audited consolidated financial statements

Pedro Resources Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the years ended December 31	
	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Operating activities			
Net loss for the year		(345,914)	(1,892,178)
Items not affecting cash:			
Shares issued for property acquisitions			1,000,000
Accretion expense		28,441	11,214
Shares issued for debt conversion		37,810	
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Taxes and other receivables		(25,655)	(28,189)
Prepaid expenses		5,902	(1,168)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		63,888	88,663
Consideration payable	6		414,317
Cash (used in) operating activities		(235,528)	(407,341)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from private placements			581,700
Cost of share issue			(24,652)
Advance from related parties	4, 8	68,150	15,000
Cash provided by financing activities		68,150	572,048
Decrease in cash		(167,378)	(164,707)
Cash, beginning of year		167,901	3,194
Cash, end of year		523	167,901

Pedro Resources Ltd.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

1. Nature of Business and Going Concern

Pedro Resources Ltd. (the “Company”) is a publicly traded company actively engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 2200, HSBC Building, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8.

On July 14, 2021, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Voisey’s Bay West Nickel & Cobalt Corp. (“Voisey’s Bay”) by way of a share purchase agreement with Voisey’s Bay and the shareholders of Voisey’s Bay. Voisey’s Bay is a private company formed under the laws of Ontario, whose sole asset at the time of acquisition was a 100% interest in 13 prospective mineral licenses, comprising 721 claims (18,025 hectares), 4.5 km south of Vale’s Voisey’s Bay Mine in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. As consideration for the acquisition, the Company issued an aggregate of 8,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company to the vendors and cash payments of \$155,000 payable on each of the first three anniversaries of the closing of the Transaction.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next 12 months. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$345,914 (2021 – \$1,892,178) and, at December 31, 2022, had a shareholders’ deficit of \$796,970 (2021 – \$488,866) and had a working capital deficit of \$575,498 (2021 – \$196,998).

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

(i) Statement of Compliance

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

(ii) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pedro Resources Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Voisey’s Bay. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(iii) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The principal accounting policies and critical estimates and judgements used when compiling these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 24, 2023.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Critical Accounting Estimates, Judgements and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting

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period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Uncertainty about these judgments, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

(i) Stock-based compensation expense:

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of options in order to calculate stock-based compensation expense. The Black-Scholes model involves six key inputs to determine the fair value of an option: risk-free interest rate, exercise price, market price at the date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life, and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates that involve considerable judgment and are or could be affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. The Company is also required to estimate the future forfeiture rate of options based on historical information in its calculation of stock-based compensation expense.

(ii) Valuation of warrants:

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the value of warrants issued using the relative fair value method as part of the Company's private placements. The Black-Scholes model requires six key inputs to determine a value for a warrant: risk free interest rate, exercise price, market price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates which involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. For example, a longer expected life of the warrant or a higher volatility number used would result in an increase in the warrant value.

The significant areas of judgment considered by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(i) Going concern:

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis. However, management does not believe the Company has sufficient cash on hand to meet the Company's operating expenditures beyond December 31, 2023, which may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

(ii) Deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses and other temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies.

(iii) Asset Acquisition:

The assessment of whether an acquisition meets the definition of a business, or whether assets are acquired is an area of key judgment. If deemed to be a business combination, applying the acquisition method to business combinations requires each identifiable asset and liability to be measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Any excess of the fair value of consideration over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. The acquisition of a business generally has three elements:

- Input – an economic resource that creates outputs when one or more processes are applied to it;
- Process – a system, standard, protocol, convention or rule that when applied to an input or inputs, creates

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- Outputs – the result of inputs and processes applied to those inputs.

The acquisition of Voisey's Bay during the year is accounted for in these consolidated financial statements as an asset acquisition since the process and output elements of a business combination were not present at the acquisition date.

b) Loss per common share

Basic loss per common share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The computation of diluted loss per common share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on the loss per common share. The calculation proved to be anti-dilutive for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

c) Stock-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The Company's Board of Directors grants such options for periods of up to five years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on the day preceding the date the options were granted. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

d) Stock-based compensation (Cont'd)

The fair value of options granted to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period during which the share purchase options vest. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

e) 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 pre-tax 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 the statement of loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of 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.

f) Rehabilitation Provision

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration

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activities includes dismantling and removing structures, dismantling operating facilities, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed, or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. When applicable for closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. As at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the provision was \$nil.

g) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

Financial assets

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

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

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

ii. Amortized Cost

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

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

iii. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI

Financial assets are recorded at FVTOCI when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company’s credit risk. The Company did not hold any financial assets measured at FVTOCI as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Financial liabilities

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

i. Amortized cost

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

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

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related party approximate their amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL

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

Transaction costs

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

Recognition and measurement

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

Determination of fair values

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets not measured at FVTPL 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 financial assets have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the fair values of the financial assets classified at amortized cost approximated their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

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

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

h) Valuation of Private Placement Units Issued

The Company follows the relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between share capital and warrants. Unit proceeds are allocated to shares and warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the share price at the time of financing. If and when the warrants are exercised, the applicable relative fair value recognized in warrants is transferred to share capital. Any consideration paid on the exercise of the warrants is credited to share capital. For those warrants that expire unexercised on maturity, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

i) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income (loss) in the period that substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

j) New Accounting Standards and Amendments

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company has assessed the amendments and determined that there is no material impact on the accounting and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are applicable for accounting periods after December 31, 2022. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

4. Due to Related Parties

The amount due to related parties represents funds received from a company with common directors and funds received from a shareholder. The amounts are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there was a net change in due to related parties balance of \$68,150

Capital Management

The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity or deficit. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity for operations and adequate funding for growth and capital expenditures while maintaining an efficient balance between debt and equity.

The Company makes adjustments to its capital structure upon approval from its Board of Directors, in light of economic conditions and the Company's working capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during 2022. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. There are no external restrictions on capital.

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5. Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risk. The Company's Board of Directors approves and monitors its risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

a. Fair Values

For the Company's financial instruments, including cash, other receivables, due to related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their immediate or short-term maturity.

b. Currency Risk

The Company currently does not have any significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

c. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, and credit exposure to clients or tax authorities, including outstanding receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying

value of the financial assets. To reduce credit risk, cash is held at major financial institutions.

d. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company tries to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, considering its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash. Currently, the Company's main source of funding is from the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had cash of \$523 (December 31, 2021 - \$167,901), accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$312,621 (December 31, 2021 - \$268,733) and due to related parties of \$88,150 (December 31, 2021 - \$20,000).

6. Mineral Properties

Voisey's Bay Acquisition

On July 14, 2021, the Company acquired (the "Transaction") all of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of Voisey's Bay. The Transaction was carried out by way of a share purchase agreement dated November 27, 2020 between the Company, Voisey's Bay and the shareholders of Voisey's Bay (collectively, the "Vendors"). Voisey's Bay is a private company formed under the laws of Ontario, whose sole asset at the time of acquisition was a 100% interest in 13 prospective mineral licenses, comprising 721 claims (18,025 hectares) (the "Property"), 4.5 km south of Vale's Voisey's Bay Mine in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada (the "Vale's Property").

As consideration for the Transaction, the Company issued an aggregate of 8,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company (the "Consideration Shares") at a fair value of \$0.125 per Consideration Share to the vendors and cash payments of \$155,000 payable on each of the first three anniversaries of the closing of the Transaction. The cash consideration payable was recorded these amounts were recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position using a discounted rate of 6%, totaling \$414,317 on initial recognition. All securities issued pursuant to the Transaction were subject to a statutory hold period of four months and one day from the issuance thereof, as applicable, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

In connection with the Transaction, the Company granted a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") in favour of a syndicate, subject to the ability of the Company to purchase 1% of the NSR (resulting in the remaining NSR being 1%) for a purchase price of \$1,500,000 at any time before fifth anniversary of the date hereof. The acquisition of Voisey's Bay has been accounted for as an asset acquisition (see note 3a(iii)).

Consideration payable at December 31, 2022 was as follows:

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Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	-
Initial recognition		425,531
Accretion expense		28,441
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	453,972

		December 31, 2022
Short-term portion of lease obligation	\$	232,500
Long-term portion of lease obligation		221,472
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	453,972

7.Shareholders' Deficit

a. Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital includes an unlimited number of Class "A" common shares having no par value. At December 31, 2022, 32,570,830 common shares (December 31, 2021 – 31,814,630) were issued and outstanding. Please refer to the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' deficit for movements in share capital during the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

On November 25, 2022, the Company converted debt for not paid accounting services with shares. Debt converted is \$37,810; shares issued are 753,200. No gain or loss was recognized on conversion.

b. Share purchase options

In fiscal 2011, the Company adopted a stock option plan ("SOP") pursuant to which the Company is able to grant to directors, officers, employees and service providers options to purchase common shares of the Company. The maximum number of options which may be outstanding at any point in time is 10% of the Company's then outstanding common shares. Generally, options granted will have a maximum term of ten years and a vesting period determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised or are cancelled, the amount recorded is transferred to the accumulated deficit.

c. Stock Options outstanding

2,500,000 stock options were issued on March 3, 2022. Exercise price \$0.15

The following is a summary of stock option movements during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022		2021	
	Number of Options	Weighted Avg Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Avg Exercise Price
Balance at Jan. 1	370,000	\$ 0.19	401,000	\$ 0.19
Expired	(370,000)	\$ 0.19	(31,000)	\$ 0.17

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Balance at December 31	-	-	370,000	\$	0.19
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Number of Options Outstanding			
Expiry Date	2021	2020	Exercise Price
April 6, 2021	-	270,000	\$ 0.20
June 12, 2021	-	100,000	\$ 0.17
Outstanding	-	370,000	\$ 0.19

d. Warrants

The Company has issued warrants as part of equity financing. The fair value of warrants issued was \$151,231 and is recognized upon issuance as an equity reserve until expiration or exercise.

The following table summarizes warrant movements during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance at January 1, 2020	1,858,000	\$0.50	June 10, 2021
Issued	2,035,780	\$0.30	September 15, 2023
Expired	(1,858,000)	\$0.50	-
Balance – December 31, 2022	2,035,780	\$0.30	

The fair value of the warrants issued in 2021 was estimated using a relative fair value attribution of the Black-Scholes model for pricing options using the following weighted average assumptions:

September 16, 2021	
Risk-free interest rate	0.41%
Expected stock volatility	173%
Expected life	2 years
Dividend yield	0%

8. Key Management Personnel and Related Party Transaction

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors as well as corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and/or their companies.

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Key management personnel compensation for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	2022	2021
Short term compensation	\$ 33,460	\$ 60,000

During the year ended December 31, 2022, there was a net increase in due to related parties balance of \$68,150.

9. Income Taxes

(a) Income Tax Expense

Major items causing the Company's income tax rate to vary from the Canadian statutory rate of approximately are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Statutory tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Loss before income taxes	(345,914)	(1,892,178)
Expected income tax recovery	(91,667)	(501,427)
Non-deductible expenses	7,537	372,760
Share issuance costs booked directly to equity		(9,210)
Change in tax benefits not recognized and other	84,130	137,877
Income tax	-	-

(b) Deferred Income Taxes

The following deferred tax assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements due to the unpredictability of future income:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Non-capital losses carried forward	3,595,452	3,277,980
Resource pools – mineral properties	1,661,700	1,661,700
Share issue costs	27,800	27,800
	5,284,952	4,967,480
Less: Deferred taxes not recognized	(5,284,952)	(4,967,480)
	-	-

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9. Income Taxes (Cont'd)

(b) Deferred Income Taxes (cont'd)

The Company estimates that it will have approximately \$3,227,979 of non-capital losses carried forward which may be utilized to reduce Canadian taxable income in future years. To the extent they are not utilized, the non-capital losses carried forward expire as follows:

	\$
2030	14,000
2031	284,000
2032	240,000
2033	188,000
2034	168,000
2035	142,000
2036	116,000
2037	229,000
2038	543,000
2039	802,000
2040	239,000
2041	262,979
2042	317,473
	<u>\$ 3,595,452</u>

10. Subsequent event

In March 2023, Pedro Resources signed letters of intent with two groups. The first, Fixed Earth Innovations involved the intent to develop a definitive agreement where the biotechnological technologies and processes developed by Fixed Earth would be made available to Pedro. These technologies are designed for reclamation and restoration of soils and waters contaminated by resource extraction industries such as mining and petrochemicals. The second letter of intent was with Dirty Dirt Services Ltd., Oil-Out Ltd. and FCS Solutions Ltd. The intent is to develop a definitive agreement whereby Pedro would have access to products and services that can be applied to environmental restoration. As of the date of this MD&A, the negotiation of both definitive agreements is in process with finalization anticipated in the near future, but there can be no assurance that either definitive agreement will be finalized.