



GOLD MOUNTAIN MINING CORP.

**Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
Three and Nine Months Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 5,209,162	\$ 2,557,764
Trade and other receivables	4	1,488,469	675,449
Tax credit receivable		737,165	650,328
Inventory	5	242,902	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits		67,343	133,361
		7,745,041	4,016,902
Non-current assets			
Prepaid expenses and deposits		20,790	267,812
Property and equipment	6	36,749,028	27,605,578
Reclamation deposits		1,196,649	775,551
Total Assets		\$ 45,711,508	\$ 32,665,843
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,14	\$ 2,794,063	\$ 2,236,473
Short-term loans		83,578	80,223
Current portion of lease payable		31,337	31,337
Current portion of promissory note	8	2,744,880	2,860,506
Other provision	10	132,000	-
		5,785,858	5,208,539
Non-current liabilities			
Reclamation provision	10	2,424,557	1,822,440
Flow-through share premium liability	9	-	177,666
Lease payable		46,939	62,343
Promissory note	8	-	2,410,040
Total Liabilities		8,257,354	9,681,028
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	11	54,649,297	36,213,153
Warrants reserve	11	6,382,257	4,562,511
Contributed surplus	11	2,891,655	3,772,386
Accumulated deficit		(26,469,055)	(21,563,235)
Total Shareholders' Equity		37,454,154	22,984,815
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		\$ 45,711,508	\$ 32,665,843

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 18)

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

Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Three- and Nine-Month Periods Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Revenue	\$ 2,091,371	\$ -	\$ 6,766,654	\$ -
Cost of sales	(2,934,616)	-	(7,862,514)	-
Gross loss	(843,245)	-	(1,095,860)	-
Other operating expenses				
Management, director and consulting fees	505,125	541,302	991,671	1,458,002
General and administration	43,970	42,679	144,563	72,688
Investor relations	38,088	72,262	156,768	126,084
Marketing	156,260	535,085	430,296	2,788,662
Other expense	132,000	-	132,000	-
Professional fees	122,432	78,892	339,722	210,657
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	6,854	6,717	73,183	73,818
Share-based payments	175,103	1,182,090	1,245,115	4,940,485
Travel	1,262	4,766	2,465	19,833
Total other operating expenses	(1,181,094)	(2,463,793)	(3,515,783)	(9,690,229)
Loss from operations	(2,024,339)	(2,463,793)	(4,611,643)	(9,690,229)
Other items				
Other income	33,627	-	33,627	-
Finance income	4,019	42	12,347	286
Finance expense	(115,306)	(206,903)	(493,761)	(727,720)
Accretion expense	(8,019)	-	(24,056)	-
Recovery of flow-through share premium	-	-	177,666	76,173
Total other items	(85,679)	(206,861)	(294,177)	(651,261)
Loss before income tax	(2,110,018)	(2,670,654)	(4,905,820)	(10,341,490)
Income and mining tax expense	-	-	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (2,110,018)	\$ (2,670,654)	\$ (4,905,820)	\$ (10,341,490)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.16)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	87,893,421	69,259,239	83,302,528	63,666,732

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

Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Nine-Month Periods Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars except number of shares)

	Notes	Number of shares	Share capital	Warrants reserve	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 31, 2021		49,069,852	\$ 11,628,629	\$ 1,406,273	\$ 1,135,288	\$ (9,147,942)	\$ 5,022,248
Shares issued for bonus shares		230,000	289,800	-	-	-	289,800
Shares issued on exercise of warrants		2,351,178	3,922,949	(1,253,741)	-	-	2,669,208
Shares issued on exercise of options		409,258	531,797	-	(221,664)	-	310,133
Shares issued for RSUs		865,500	1,218,691	-	(1,218,691)	-	-
Shares issued for PSUs		832,500	1,668,060	-	(1,668,060)	-	-
Shares issued in private placements		15,891,640	17,271,218	4,450,926	-	-	21,722,144
Broker warrants		-	-	527,127	-	-	527,127
Share issuance costs		-	(1,562,427)	(382,253)	-	-	(1,944,680)
Shares subscription		-	(892)	-	-	-	(892)
Share-based payments		-	-	-	5,577,971	-	5,577,971
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(10,341,490)	(10,341,490)
Balance at October 31, 2021		69,649,928	\$ 34,967,825	\$ 4,748,332	\$ 3,604,844	\$ (19,489,432)	\$ 23,831,569
Balance at January 31, 2022		71,014,144	\$ 36,213,153	\$ 4,562,511	\$ 3,772,386	\$ (21,563,235)	\$ 22,984,815
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	11	658,027	1,197,913	(413,745)	-	-	784,168
Shares issued on exercise of options	11	196,000	301,554	-	(157,554)	-	144,000
Shares issued for RSUs	11	685,250	1,252,778	-	(1,252,778)	-	-
Shares issued for PSUs	11	540,000	760,497	-	(760,497)	-	-
Shares issued in public offering	11	14,800,000	16,305,357	2,194,643	-	-	18,500,000
Broker warrants	11	-	-	224,855	-	-	224,855
Share issuance costs	11	-	(1,381,955)	(186,007)	-	-	(1,567,962)
Share-based payments	11	-	-	-	1,290,098	-	1,290,098
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(4,905,820)	(4,905,820)
Balance at October 31, 2022		87,893,421	\$ 54,649,297	\$ 6,382,257	\$ 2,891,655	\$ (26,469,055)	\$ 37,454,154

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

Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Nine-Month Periods Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (4,905,820)	\$ (10,341,490)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depletion and amortization	352,872	2,741
Accretion expense	24,056	-
Bonus shares issued to management	-	289,800
Share-based payments	1,296,185	4,940,485
Finance expense	485,787	727,645
Recovery of flow-through share premium	(177,666)	(76,173)
Other expense	132,000	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Trade and other receivables	(711,453)	(545,168)
Tax credit receivable	-	(320,132)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	53,517	2,372
Inventory	(242,902)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	392,647	(729,119)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(3,300,777)	(6,049,039)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(3,219,042)	(2,516,191)
Tax credit received	367,012	-
Mineral property expenditures	(5,479,237)	(4,218,128)
Deposits for exploration and evaluation expenditures	(8,290)	(325,775)
Deposits for mineral property expenditures	-	(234,448)
Increase in reclamation bonds	(421,098)	(20,000)
Purchase of building and equipment	(288,471)	(87,801)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(9,049,126)	(7,402,343)
Financing activities		
Repayment of promissory note	(2,160,988)	(840,521)
Repayment of interest on promissory note	(839,012)	(2,159,479)
Lease payments	(23,503)	(1,209)
Shares issued for cash, net of share issuance costs	17,416,541	20,773,780
Transaction costs on share issuances	(319,905)	(199,084)
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	784,168	2,668,316
Proceeds from exercise of options	144,000	310,133
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	15,001,301	20,551,936
Net increase in cash	2,651,398	7,100,554
Cash, beginning of the period	2,557,764	2,691,382
Cash, end of the period	\$ 5,209,162	\$ 9,791,936

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 15)

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

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Gold Mountain Mining Corp. (the "Company" or "GMTN") was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on November 5, 2018. The registered head office and principal address of the Company is 1285 West Pender Street, Suite 1000, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4B1. The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "GMTN", on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the ticker "5XFA" and on the OTCQB Venture Market under the stock symbol "GMTNF".

GMTN is focused on the exploration, development and operation of gold properties. The Company operates the Elk Gold Property located in British Columbia, Canada.

The Company considers itself to operate in a single segment, being the production of crushed ore and mineral exploration and development of resources. The Company's principal product is crushed ore produced from the Elk Gold Property. The Company's significant non-current assets as of October 31, 2022 were all within Canada.

Going concern

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the next twelve months. There are conditions and events, which constitute material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption.

As at October 31, 2022, the Company had working capital of \$1,959,183 and for the nine months ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred a loss of \$4,905,820 and used cash of \$3,300,777 for operating activities, \$9,049,126 for investing activities and received \$15,001,301 of cash from financing activities.

The ongoing operations and capital expenditures of the Elk Gold Property are dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from production, which is subject to operational effectiveness, achieving targeted production levels and the price of gold or ability to raise additional financing. In the nine months ended October 31, 2022, the Company has experienced challenges during commissioning with respect to both grade control and sampling processes, which has resulted in lower than forecast ore production during initial ramp-up. To continue operations at the Elk Gold Property, and to be able to make the \$3,000,000 promissory note payment due in May 2023, the Company will need to improve operational performance and will likely require additional equity or debt financing. Management intends to fund operating costs over the next twelve months with cash generated from operations and equity or debt financings. While the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the directors of the Company on December 14, 2022.

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all disclosures required for annual audited consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended January 31, 2022.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Basis of presentation

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified, and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value through profit and loss. In addition, these condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Accounting Policies

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the Company's accounting policies set out in Note 2 of the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2022, except for the accounting policies noted below which have been adopted in the reporting period:

Inventory

Finished products and work in process inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Work in process inventory includes the ore that is not crushed or is in the crushing phase of operations.

For work in process and finished product inventories, cost includes all direct costs incurred in production, including direct labor and materials, freight, depletion, depreciation and amortization, and directly attributable overhead costs. Production stripping costs that are not capitalized are included in the cost of inventories as incurred. Depletion of capitalized production stripping costs are included in the cost of inventory.

When operations are producing at reduced levels, fixed overhead costs are only allocated to inventory based on normal production levels.

When inventories have been written down to net realizable value, the Company will make a new assessment of net realizable value in each subsequent period. If the circumstances that caused the write-down no longer exist, the remaining amount of the write-down on inventory not yet sold is reversed.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue consists of sales of crushed ore and its performance obligation relates primarily to the delivery of crushed ore to its one customer, with each separate shipment representing a separate performance obligation.

Revenue is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the crushed ore. Control is achieved when crushed ore is delivered to the customer, the Company has a present right to payment for the crushed ore, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the crushed ore.

New IFRS pronouncements

Amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes*. The amendments will require companies to recognize deferred tax on particular transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The proposed amendments will typically apply to transactions such as leases for the lessee and decommissioning and restoration obligations related to assets in operation. An entity is required to apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments are applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 - MANAGEMENT JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during this period.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for estimates, judgements and assumptions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include property and equipment, trade and other receivables, cost of sales and inventory, reclamation and other provisions and share-based payments.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies and significant estimates that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are the same as those set out in Note 3 of the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2022 except for the following:

Recoverable number of equivalent ounces of gold

Management uses a recoverable number of equivalent ounces of gold in estimating a depletion rate to calculate depletion expense that is allocated to cost of sales and inventory. The recoverable number of equivalent ounces is based on the geological block model and is available in the published technical report for the Elk Gold Property.

Impairment of property and equipment

Property and equipment are tested for impairment, or reversal of a previous impairment, if there is an indicator of impairment or a subsequent reversal. Significant judgment is applied in determining if there is an indicator of impairment. Calculating the estimated recoverable amount of the cash generating unit for property and equipment requires management to make estimates and assumptions that include such factors as resources, future production levels, operating and capital costs, future metal prices and discount rates. Changes in any of these assumptions or estimates used in determining the recoverable amount could impact the analysis. Such changes could be material. (Note 6)

Going concern

Determining if the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure debt or equity financing, and to achieve profitable operations. Certain judgments were made when determining if and when the Company will secure debt or equity financing and achieve profitable operations. Refer to Note 1 for further details.

Other provision

Refer to Note 10.

NOTE 4 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Trade receivables	\$ 1,081,037	\$ -
GST receivables	402,932	672,694
Other receivable	4,500	2,755
	\$ 1,488,469	\$ 675,449

NOTE 5 - INVENTORY

The Company had \$242,902 of crushed ore inventory as of October 31, 2022 (January 31, 2022 - \$Nil). The crushed ore inventory was delivered to New Gold's New Afton Mine in November 2022.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Exploration and evaluation	Mineral property	Building and equipment	Total
Year ended January 31, 2022				
Opening net book value	\$ 9,881,559	\$ -	\$ 73,258	\$ 9,954,817
Additions	8,136,562	7,026,514	1,363,351	16,526,427
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	(46,629)	(46,629)
Transfers between classifications	(12,288,108)	12,288,108	-	-
Exploration tax credits	-	(591,477)	-	(591,477)
Change in estimate in reclamation obligation	-	1,762,440	-	1,762,440
Closing net book value	\$ 5,730,013	\$ 20,485,585	\$ 1,389,980	\$ 27,605,578
At January 31, 2022				
Cost	\$ 5,730,013	\$ 20,485,585	\$ 1,474,629	\$ 27,690,227
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(84,649)	(84,649)
Net book value	\$ 5,730,013	\$ 20,485,585	\$ 1,389,980	\$ 27,605,578
Period ended October 31, 2022				
Opening net book value	\$ 5,730,013	\$ 20,485,585	\$ 1,389,980	\$ 27,605,578
Additions	3,436,339	5,639,199	328,471	9,404,009
Depletion and amortization	-	(168,144)	(216,627)	(384,771)
Exploration tax credits and adjustments	-	(453,849)	-	(453,849)
Change in estimate in reclamation obligation	-	578,061	-	578,061
Closing net book value	\$ 9,166,352	\$ 26,080,852	\$ 1,501,824	\$ 36,749,028
At October 31, 2022				
Cost	\$ 9,166,352	\$ 26,248,996	\$ 1,803,100	\$ 37,218,448
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	-	(168,144)	(301,276)	(469,420)
Net book value	\$ 9,166,352	\$ 26,080,852	\$ 1,501,824	\$ 36,749,028

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Effective June 1, 2021, the Company commenced capitalization of all direct costs related to the development of the Elk Gold Property, as management determined that the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project had been established. Accordingly, the Company reclassified capitalized costs associated with the Elk Gold Property from exploration and evaluation assets to mineral property within property and equipment. Costs related to development work are capitalized in property and equipment as mineral property.

Concurrent with the development decision, the Company completed an impairment test of the Elk Gold Property which compared the carrying value to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the value in use and the fair value less disposal costs. The fair value less disposal costs was used to determine the recoverable amount of the Elk Gold Property and was calculated using a discounted cash flow model based on the preliminary economic assessment prepared by independent experts. The significant assumptions that impacted the fair value included future gold prices, capital cost estimates, operating cost estimates, estimated mineral resources, and the discount rate. Based on the result of the impairment test, the Company concluded that there was no impairment.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company capitalized \$4,245,106 of stripping costs to mineral property.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded \$737,165 in BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credits ("BCMETS") as a reduction to the mineral property. During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company also recorded a reduction of \$283,316 to its BCMETS receivable to capitalized mineral property as a result of prior year periods income tax returns being reassessed.

Indicators of impairment

As a single asset business, the Company's market capitalization is directly related to the Elk Gold Mine's performance. Management of the Company completed an impairment indicator assessment and concluded that an impairment indicator existed at July 31, 2022 as the Company's market capitalization fell below the carrying value of net assets. Accordingly, the Company estimated the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") and compared it to the carrying value of the CGU. Upon completion of the Company's impairment assessment, it was determined that the Elk Gold Property CGU was not impaired.

Key assumptions in impairment assessment and sensitivity analysis

The projected cash flows used in impairment testing are significantly impacted by changes in assumptions, including: a) gold price, b) production volumes, c) operating costs and capital expenditures, d) gold grades and e) the discount rate. The Company's impairment testing of property and equipment and near-mine exploration and evaluation assets incorporates the following key assumptions:

a. Gold price

Forecast gold prices are based on analyst consensus estimates as follows:

	2022	2023	2024	2025+
Gold (US\$ per Oz)	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,700

b. Production volumes

Estimated production volumes and timing are based on life-of-mine plans and internal management forecasts and consider the long-term development plans and expectations for the mine based on the preliminary economic assessment.

Production volumes are dependent on several variables, including the amount of recoverable resources, production and other cost estimates, future capital expenditures and exploration potential.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Key assumptions in impairment assessment and sensitivity analysis (continued)

c. Operating costs and capital expenditures

Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on the most recent preliminary economic assessment, adjusted as needed for current operating results and costs. Operating cost and capital expenditure assumptions are continuously subjected to review.

d. Gold grades

Projected gold grades are based on the technical report published in January 2022.

The Company performed a sensitivity analysis of key assumptions as follows:

- a 50% decrease in gold grades would not result in an impairment
- a 10% decrease in the short and long-term gold price would not result in an impairment
- a 10% decrease in gold recoveries would not result in an impairment
- a 10% increase in operating costs and capital expenditures would not result in an impairment
- a 5% increase in the real after-tax discount rate would not result in an impairment

The Company completed an impairment indicators assessment at October 31, 2022 and did not identify any additional impairment indicators.

Elk Gold Property

On May 16, 2019, pursuant to the acquisition of Elk Gold Mining Corp. ("Elk Mining") and Gold Mountain Resources Corp. ("GMRC"), the Company acquired the Elk Gold Property in British Columbia, Canada from Equinox Gold Corp. ("Equinox") for total consideration of \$10,000,000 as follows:

- Cash of \$1,000,000 paid at the closing date; and
- A secured promissory note for \$9,000,000 payable in annual installments of \$3,000,000 commencing two years from closing (Note 8).

The Elk Gold Property is located near Merritt, British Columbia, Canada within the Similkameen Mining District and consists of 27 contiguous mineral claims and one mining lease. Production from the Elk Gold Property is subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty held by Star Royalties Ltd. A further 1% NSR royalty is payable to Don Agur on production from the Agur Option block which is outside of any of the identified mineralized zones.

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The following table summarizes the cumulative costs capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets at October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022 by their nature:

Elk Gold Property	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Property acquisition costs:		
Balance, beginning	\$ -	\$ 6,248,405
Transfer to property and equipment	-	(6,248,405)
Property acquisition costs, ending	-	-
Exploration and evaluation costs:		
Balance, beginning	5,730,013	3,633,154
Costs incurred during the period:		
Aircraft	-	27,083
Assaying	143,804	380,505
Camp operations	362,056	423,366
Consulting	63,880	491,295
Drilling	1,754,812	3,362,404
Depletion and amortization	31,899	34,797
Geological	436,598	2,031,538
Maintenance	401,782	881,557
Share-based payments	37,523	399,158
Travel and accommodation	203,985	104,859
	3,436,339	8,136,562
Other Items:		
Transfer to property and equipment	-	(6,039,703)
Exploration and evaluation costs, ending	9,166,352	5,730,013
Total	\$ 9,166,352	\$ 5,730,013

The remaining exploration and evaluation asset balance as at October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022 relates to ongoing exploration programs outside of the mine development zone.

NOTE 7 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Accounts payable	\$ 2,041,846	\$ 1,432,759
Amounts due to related parties (Note 14)	327,778	517,415
Accrued liabilities	424,439	286,299
	\$ 2,794,063	\$ 2,236,473

NOTE 8 - PROMISSORY NOTE

On May 16, 2019, the Company entered into a secured promissory note agreement with Equinox in the amount of \$9,000,000 with respect to the purchase of 100% of the common shares of Elk Mining, which is the owner of the Elk Gold Property and its subsidiary GMRC. On May 16, 2019, the fair value of the promissory note was \$5,527,813, calculated by discounting the future cash payments at an effective interest rate of interest of 18%.

During the three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2022, interest of \$111,555 and \$474,334 was recorded in the condensed interim consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss (three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2021 - \$205,495 and \$724,822). At October 31, 2022 and January 31, 2022, the promissory note is made up as follows:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Current portion	\$ 2,744,880	\$ 2,860,506
Long term portion	-	2,410,040
	\$ 2,744,880	\$ 5,270,546

The promissory note is non-interest bearing. In the event of default, the outstanding amount shall bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable monthly from the date of default until the earlier of (i) the date of repayment; or (ii) the date of default is cured. The promissory note is a direct first ranking secured obligation of the Company in priority to all current and future debt and other liabilities of the Company and in priority to all equity securities of the Company of any nature whatsoever. If the Company defaults on the payment of the promissory note, Equinox may take possession of the Elk Mining common shares.

The principal is payable as follows:

- \$3,000,000 shall be payable on the second anniversary date of the promissory note ("First Installment Date"). Paid on May 17, 2021;
- \$3,000,000 shall be payable on the third anniversary date of the promissory note ("Second Installment Date"). Paid on May 16, 2022; and
- \$3,000,000 shall be payable on the fourth anniversary date of the promissory note. Due on May 16, 2023.

NOTE 9 - FLOW-THROUGH SHARE PREMIUM LIABILITY

The Company's flow-through share premium liability movement resulting from the issuance of flow-through shares in connection with a previously completed private placement for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022 and year ended January 31, 2022 are as follows:

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Balance, beginning	\$ 177,666	\$ -
Liability incurred on flow-through shares issued	-	278,555
Settlement of flow-through share premium liability upon incurring qualifying expenses	(177,666)	(100,889)
Balance, ending	\$ -	\$ 177,666

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred a total of \$1,954,324 (nine-month period ended October 31, 2021 - \$837,898) qualifying flow-through expenditures on the Elk Gold Property. The Company derecognized the associated flow-through share premium liability and recognized a deferred income tax recovery of flow-through share premium of \$Nil and \$177,666 for the three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2022 (three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2021 - \$Nil and \$76,173).

As at October 31, 2022, the Company had met its obligation to spend qualifying expenditures in connection with its flow-through offerings (January 31, 2022 - \$1,954,324 remaining to be spent).

NOTE 10 - RECLAMATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Reclamation provision

The reclamation provision represents the present value of estimated costs for required future reclamation and restoration activities. These activities include removal of site structures and infrastructure, recontouring and revegetation of previously mined areas and the management of water and water quality in and around the site. Most of the reclamation and site restoration expenditures occur near the end of, or after, the life of mine.

At October 31, 2022, the reclamation provision was calculated using a nominal discount rate of 3.32% and an inflation rate of 2.00% and the reclamation provision increased by \$602,117 due to changes in estimates of reclamation costs and accretion.

Other provision

During the three months ended October 31, 2022, the Company received an order from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI") to relocate waste rock stored at the Elk Gold Property's east waste rock storage facility. Management is currently working with EMLI to achieve a mitigating alternative that enables compliance with the applicable requirements. An administrative penalty could be administered by EMLI as a result of the order.

The estimated costs to mitigate or complete the work ranges from \$21,000 to \$1.6 million. Management applied a probability weighted average methodology to estimate the provision by considering the likelihood of each outcome. As a result, the Company recognized a provision of \$132,000 as of October 31, 2022 and recorded this amount in the condensed interim consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as other expense. This provision will be reviewed at each reporting period. The critical judgments made in estimating the provision that create a high degree of estimation uncertainty are:

- estimated costs to mitigate/fulfill the order, and
- weighting assigned to each possible outcome.

NOTE 11 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Authorized share capital

An unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At October 31, 2022, there were 87,893,421 issued and fully paid common shares outstanding (January 31, 2022 – 71,014,144).

On April 21, 2022, the Company closed its bought-deal public offering by issuing 14,800,000 units at a price of \$1.25 per unit for gross proceeds of \$18,500,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of \$1.75 for a period of two years following the closing of the public offering. A broker commission of \$825,000 in cash and 660,000 warrants with a fair value of \$224,855 were paid. Each brokers' warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of \$1.25 for a period of eighteen months. Total share issuance costs of \$1,381,955 in connection with the public offering were allocated to share capital.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, 685,250 of vested Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") with a fair value of \$1,252,778 and 540,000 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") with a fair value of \$760,497 were converted to common shares.

NOTE 11 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Warrants

In connection with the April 21, 2022 bought-deal public offering, 7,400,000 warrants were issued. Each warrant gives the holder the right to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of \$1.75 for a term of two years. Proceeds from the public offering were allocated between warrants and common shares based on the relative fair value method. The warrants were valued at \$2,194,643 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following input assumptions: exercise price of \$1.75, risk-free rate of 2.58%, volatility of 69.86%, dividends of \$Nil, and expected life of 2 years.

Further, 660,000 broker warrants were issued valued at \$224,855 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: exercise price of \$1.25, risk-free rate of 2.46%, volatility of 65.62%, dividends of \$Nil, and expected life of 1.5 years.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, 658,027 warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$784,168.

The changes in warrants during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, January 31, 2022	8,933,629	1.85
Issued	8,060,000	1.71
Exercised	(658,027)	1.19
Balance, October 31, 2022	16,335,602	1.81

Warrants outstanding and exercisable as at October 31, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
192,806	0.90	December 23, 2022
160,626	0.97	February 23, 2023
320,612	2.10	June 24, 2023
2,790,820	3.15	June 24, 2023
660,000	1.25	October 31, 2023
1,108,596	1.20	December 23, 2023
3,702,142	1.25	February 23, 2024
7,400,000	1.75	April 21, 2024
16,335,602		

The weighted average contractual life remaining on the warrants is 1.21 years as at October 31, 2022.

Share-based compensation

On January 14, 2021, the Company adopted a new equity incentive compensation plan ("New Plan") which provides for the granting of options which equal a maximum of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at any given time. The New Plan also provides for the issuance of up to 4,800,000 fixed share awards which include Deferred Share Units ("DSUs"), RSUs and PSUs.

NOTE 11 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(i) Stock options

The changes in stock options during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Stock options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, January 31, 2022	4,137,096	0.73
Stock options granted	1,080,000	1.25
Stock options cancelled	(90,000)	1.57
Stock options exercised	(196,000)	0.73
Balance, October 31, 2022	4,931,096	0.83

Stock options outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
50,000	50,000	2.21	May 31, 2023
325,000	325,000	2.00	August 23, 2023
170,455	170,455	0.10	January 25, 2024
200,000	200,000	2.00	October 15, 2024
1,684,000	1,684,000	0.25	February 1, 2025
314,141	314,141	0.25	July 30, 2025
972,500	972,500	0.90	January 14, 2026
185,000	185,000	1.20	April 9, 2026
1,030,000	257,500	1.25	April 30, 2027
4,931,096	4,158,596		

The weighted average contractual life remaining on the stock options is 2.83 years as at October 31, 2022.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company granted 1,080,000 stock options (nine-month period ended October 31, 2021 – 1,025,000). The fair value of options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
Exercise price	\$1.25	\$1.79
Risk-free interest rate	2.62%	0.70%
Expected life	5 years	3.22 years
Estimated volatility	78.53%	100.02%
Dividend rate	N/A	N/A
Fair value per option	\$0.57	\$0.94

During the three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded share-based payment expense of \$99,183 and \$385,235 related to the stock options granted and vested during the period (three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2021 – \$391,120 and \$1,335,022).

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, 196,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$144,000. The weighted average trading price of the Company's shares on the date of exercise was \$1.46.

NOTE 11 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(ii) Restricted Share Units (RSUs) and Performance Share Units (PSUs)

The Company intends to settle RSUs and PSUs in equity and each may be granted to directors, consultants, officers and employees of the Company. Share-based payment amounts for RSUs are recognized based on the share price of the Company's common shares on the grant date multiplied by the number of RSUs expected to vest and recognized ratably over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to the contributed surplus. Share-based payment amounts for PSUs are determined by calculating the fair value of the PSUs using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized ratably over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to the contributed surplus. Adjustments to the number of RSUs and PSUs expected to vest are recognized in the current period.

The continuity of RSUs and PSUs for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of RSUs	Number of PSUs
Balance, January 31, 2022	377,500	675,000
Issued	805,500	-
Cancelled	(18,750)	(40,000)
Converted	(685,250)	(540,000)
Balance, October 31, 2022	479,000	95,000

Share-based payments were recorded for vested RSUs and PSUs as follows:

	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Share-based payment expense	\$ 75,920	\$ 790,970	\$ 859,880	\$ 3,605,463
Cost of sales	12,936	-	51,070	-
Mineral property	-	77,673	(43,611)	618,550
Exploration and evaluation asset	9,220	18,936	37,523	18,936
	\$ 98,076	\$ 887,579	\$ 904,862	\$ 4,242,949

NOTE 12 - REVENUE

The Company's primary source of revenue is the sale of crushed ore from its Elk Gold Property. The Company has a contract with one customer for its crushed ore. All of the Company's sales are considered to occur in one demographic market, Canada.

NOTE 13 - COST OF SALES

	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Site operating costs	\$ 2,786,489	\$ -	\$ 7,467,319	\$ -
Depletion and amortization	135,191	-	344,125	-
Share-based payments	12,936	-	51,070	-
	\$ 2,934,616	\$ -	\$ 7,862,514	\$ -

NOTE 14 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions

The Company has identified the CEO and President (Mr. Kevin Smith), Vice President Permitting (Mr. Ronald Woo), CFO (Mr. Braydon Hobbs), COO (Mr. Grant Carlson) and General Counsel and Corporate Secretary (Mr. Alex Bayer) and the Company's directors as its key management personnel. During the three and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the following amounts were incurred for key management personnel of the Company:

	Three months ended October 31, 2022	Three months ended October 31, 2021	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Management, director and consulting fees	\$ 467,875	\$ 405,010	\$ 868,125	\$ 913,476
Share-based payments	197,259	1,212,269	709,422	2,401,049
	\$ 665,134	\$ 1,617,279	\$ 1,577,547	\$ 3,314,525

Included in the management, director and consulting fees for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2021 was 230,000 bonus shares issued to officers of the Company with a fair value of \$289,800.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2022, the Company converted 540,000 of vested PSUs and 163,750 of vested RSUs (nine-month period ended October 31, 2021 – 865,500 of vested PSUs and 155,000 of vested RSUs) into common shares and issued them to the directors and officers of the Company (Note 11).

Balances

The following amounts due to related parties are unpaid director and management fees and expense reimbursements included in trade payables and accrued liabilities (Note 7). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

	October 31, 2022	January 31, 2022
Related party liabilities:		
CEO and President ⁽¹⁾	\$ 116,449	\$ 156,570
VP - Permitting ⁽³⁾	76,857	67,333
COO ⁽²⁾	97,055	76,570
CFO ⁽³⁾	-	44,000
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary ⁽⁴⁾	-	157,725
Directors ⁽⁵⁾	22,200	9,000
Former director of subsidiary ⁽⁵⁾	15,217	6,217
	\$ 327,778	\$ 517,415

(1) Related party liabilities include management fees and expense reimbursements.

(2) Related party liabilities include management and director fees and expense reimbursements.

(3) Related party liabilities for management fees and director fees.

(4) Related party liabilities for management fees.

(5) Related party liabilities include director fees.

NOTE 15 - SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non-cash transactions that occurred during the nine-month periods ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Nine months ended October 31, 2022	Nine months ended October 31, 2021
Supplemental cash flow information:		
<u>Non-cash transactions:</u>		
Broker warrants	\$ 224,855	\$ 527,127
Vested PSUs and RSUs	2,013,275	2,886,751
Reclamation provision	578,061	53,143
Fair value of leased asset	-	45,550
Exploration tax credit and adjustment	(453,849)	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures reclass from prepaid expenses and deposits	50,000	-
Mineral property expenditures reclass from prepaid expenses and deposits	91,380	-
Building and equipment expenditures reclass from prepaid expenses and deposits	40,000	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	97,874	903,049
Mineral property expenditures in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	112,194	1,789,955
Share-based payment adjustment against mineral property expenditures	(43,610)	618,550
Share-based payment capitalized to exploration and evaluation asset	37,523	18,936
Depreciation capitalized to exploration and evaluation asset	31,899	18,960

NOTE 16 - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as both debt and shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration, development and operation of mineral properties.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business. As such, the Company expects to rely on cash flows from operations at its Elk Gold Property and the equity/debt markets to fund its activities.

In order to carry out planned exploration, development and operational activities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will need to generate sufficient cash flows from the Elk Gold Property and/or will need to raise additional funds. The Company will also continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

NOTE 17 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, excluding GST receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and short-term loans approximate their fair value because of the relatively short-term nature of the instruments and are measured and reported at amortized cost. The promissory note and reclamation deposits are measured and reported at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease liabilities are measured and reported at amortized cost using the incremental borrowing rate. These estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumption could significantly affect the estimates.

There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The Company risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed by the Company for the year ended January 31, 2022, with the exception of credit risk pertaining to trade receivables. In the current period the Company has recognized revenue from the sale of crushed ore and the Company has a significant credit risk related to its trade receivables as all of them are owed by one customer. To date, all outstanding amounts have been collected.

The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is summarized as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts at a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one major bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

The Company also has a significant credit risk related to its trade receivables as all of them are owed by one customer. To date, all outstanding trade receivable amounts have been collected.

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 aims to have sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations, its ability to raise equity capital or borrow debt and its holdings of cash. Refer to Note 1 for the Company's statement on going concern.

Historically, the Company's principal source of funding has been the issuance of common shares for cash. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to the necessary levels of funding.

NOTE 17 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table sets forth details of the payment profile of financial liabilities based on their undiscounted cash flows:

	Total carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Less than 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,794,063	2,794,063	2,794,063	-	-
Short-term loans	83,578	84,440	84,440	-	-
Promissory note	2,744,880	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-
Total	5,622,521	5,878,503	5,878,503	-	-

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company and its subsidiaries' functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

NOTE 18 – COMMITMENTS

On January 26, 2021, Elk Mining entered into an Ore Purchase Agreement ("OPA") with New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") for a three-year term. Under the terms of the OPA, GMTN will deliver up to 70,000 tonnes of ore per annum, or approximately 200 tonnes per day, to the mill located at New Gold's New Afton Mine situated 130km from the Elk Gold Property, in Kamloops British Columbia.

The OPA is effective upon the first delivery of ore to the New Afton Mine.