MAYFAIRGOLD

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS
ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
(Unaudited)

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBLITY FOR INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the Company's audited financial statements as at December 31, 2020. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the financial position date. The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") appropriate in the circumstances.

The Company maintains adequate systems of internal controls. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, the Company's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded and that the financial information is relevant and reliable.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements and the accompanying management's discussion and analysis. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and all of its members are non-management directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the external auditors to discuss internal controls, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, and to satisfy itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities. The Audit Committee also reviews the financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, the external auditors' reports, examines the fees and expenses for audit services, and considers the engagement or reappointment of the external auditors. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration when approving the financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

(signed) *"Patrick Evans"*

Patrick Evans
President & Chief Executive Officer
August 11, 2021

(signed) *"Justin Byrd"*

Justin Byrd
Chief Financial Officer
August 11, 2021

MAYFAIRGOLD

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited)

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		$ **14,829,326**	$ 2,132,245
Amounts receivable		**383,353**	15,094
Prepaid expenses	3	**797,850**	26,070
		16,010,529	2,173,409
Property, plant and equipment	4	**509,327**	360,076
Mineral properties	5	**13,997,500**	13,997,500
Total assets		$ **30,517,356**	$ 16,530,985
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ **628,566**	$ 339,575
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	6, 7	**2,137,469**	-
		2,766,035	339,575
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	7	**33,871,190**	18,494,747
Share-based payments reserve	7	**1,503,115**	1,081,300
Deficit		**(7,622,984)**	(3,384,637)
Total shareholders' equity		**27,751,321**	16,191,410
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ **30,517,356**	$ 16,530,985

The accompanying notes to the interim financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

(Signed) "Chris Reynolds"

Chris Reynolds
Director
August 11, 2021

(Signed) "Sean Pi"

Sean Pi
Director
August 11, 2021

MAYFAIRGOLD

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Expenses					
Exploration and evaluation expenses	10	**$ 2,217,110**	$ -	**$ 3,341,322**	$ -
Share-based payment expense	7	**356,371**	-	**421,815**	-
Professional fees		**97,358**	331,886	**373,299**	411,028
Promotion and investor relations		**32,556**	-	**44,351**	-
Directors' fees		**27,887**	-	**52,291**	-
Transfer agent & regulatory fees		**56,690**	-	**172,007**	-
Consulting fees		**147,622**	103,500	**300,445**	103,500
Office expenses		**140,224**	904	**239,065**	904
Depreciation expense	4	**7,540**	-	**24,843**	-
		3,083,358	436,290	**4,969,438**	515,432
Foreign exchange loss		**7,626**	-	**15,239**	-
Interest income		**(10,891)**	-	**(10,929)**	-
Other income - flow through shares	6	**(630,298)**	-	**(735,401)**	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**$ 2,449,795**	$ 436,290	**$ 4,238,347**	$ 515,432
Basic and diluted loss per common share		**$ 0.03**	$ 0.02	**$ 0.06**	$ 0.04
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		**76,651,007**	27,701,337	**73,116,269**	11,578,608

The accompanying notes to the interim financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Number of shares	Share capital	Share-based payments reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, January 1, 2020		1	$ 1	$ -	$ (122,785)	$ **(122,784)**
Issuance of common shares - in kind for services	**7 (ii)**	21,481,704	373,778	-	-	**373,778**
Issuance of common shares - founders' shares	**7 (ii)**	5,000,000	50,000	-	-	**50,000**
Issuance of common shares - private placement	**7 (ii)**	2,400,000	144,000	-	-	**144,000**
Issuance of common shares - private placement	**7 (ii)**	38,629,780	18,155,996	-	-	**18,155,996**
Share issue costs		-	(229,028)	-	-	**(229,028)**
Share-based payment expense	**7 (iii)**	-	-	1,081,300	-	**1,081,300**
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(3,261,852)	**(3,261,852)**
Balance, December 31, 2020		67,511,485	18,494,747	1,081,300	(3,384,637)	**16,191,410**
Issuance of common shares - in kind for services	**7 (ii)**	1,622	3,000	-	-	**3,000**
Issuance of common shares - private placement	**7 (ii)**	9,137,900	19,777,985	-	-	**19,777,985**
Flow-through premium - private placement	**7 (ii)**	-	(2,872,870)	-	-	**(2,872,870)**
Share issue costs		-	(1,531,672)	-	-	**(1,531,672)**
Share-based payment expense	**7 (iii)**	-	-	421,815	-	**421,815**
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(4,238,347)	**(4,238,347)**
Balance, June 30, 2021		**76,651,007**	**$ 33,871,190**	**$ 1,503,115**	**$ (7,622,984)**	**$ 27,751,321**

The accompanying notes to the interim financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Six months ended June 30, 2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Net loss for the period		$ (4,238,347)	$ (515,432)
Adjustments:			
Foreign exchange loss		15,239	-
Depreciation		24,843	-
Other income - flow-through premium		(735,401)	-
Share-based payment expense		421,815	-
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:			
Amounts receivable		(368,259)	-
Prepaid expenses		(771,780)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		291,991	515,387
		(5,359,899)	(45)
Investing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	4	(174,094)	-
		(174,094)	-
Financing activities:			
Issuance of shares - private placements proceeds, net of costs	7 (ii)	18,246,313	-
Issued in connection with incorporation		-	1
		18,246,313	1
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		(15,239)	-
Increase in cash		12,697,081	(44)
Cash, beginning of period		2,132,245	-
Cash, end of period		$ 14,829,326	$ (44)

The accompanying notes to the interim financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Supplementary cash-flow information

Non-cash transactions:

Common shares with a fair value of $3,000 were issued to settle consulting services provided to the Company for the six-month period ended June 30, 2021 (June 30, 2020 - $Nil).

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Mayfair Gold Corp. ("Mayfair Gold" or "the Company") was incorporated on July 30, 2019, under the British Columbia Business Corporation Act. The address of the Company's registered and records office is 1055 West Georgia Street, Suite 1500, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6E 4N7. The Company's principal place of business is 489 MacDougall Street, Matheson, ON, Canada, P0K 1N0. The principal business of the Company is to acquire, explore, evaluate and develop mineral properties.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 11, 2021.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally. The international response to the spread of COVID-19 has led to significant restrictions on travel; temporary business closures; quarantines; global stock market and financial market volatility; a general reduction in consumer activity; operating, supply chain and project development delays and disruptions; and declining trade and market sentiment; all of which have and could further affect commodity prices, interest rates, credit ratings and credit risk.

Current global financial and economic conditions can be unpredictable. Many industries are impacted by these market conditions and the COVID-19 virus. Some key impacts of the current financial market turmoil arising from the COVID-19 virus include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange, novel fiscal policy and monetary policy and monetary markets and a lack of market liquidity. Additionally, global economic conditions arising from the COVID-19 virus may cause a long-term decrease in asset values. If such global volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted. The overall severity and duration of COVID-19-related adverse impacts on the Company's business will depend on future developments, which cannot currently be predicted, including directives of the federal and provincial governments and health authorities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These unaudited interim financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"). The accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments which are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. All amounts on the financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(ii) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in the period in which they arise in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on the basis of time that has passed by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate.

(iv) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost utilize the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI are reclassified to retained earnings (deficit) as a reclassification within equity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. 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 statements of comprehensive loss.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Asset / Liability	Classification	Measurement
Cash	Assets	Fair value
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company's cash consists of balances with banks.

The fair values of the Company's amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values because of the immediate or short-term to maturity of these financial instruments.

(v) Mineral property and exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") costs are those costs required to find a mineral property and determine commercial viability and technical feasibility. E&E costs include costs to establish an initial mineral resource and determine whether inferred mineral resources can be upgraded to measured and indicated mineral resources and whether measured and indicated mineral resources can be converted to proven and probable reserves.

Exploration and evaluation costs consist of:

- gathering exploration data through topographical and geological studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining the volume and grade of the resource;
- test work on geology, metallurgy, mining, geotechnical and environmental; and
- conducting and refining engineering, marketing and financial studies.

Costs in relation to these activities are expensed as incurred until such time that technical feasibility and commercial viability are demonstrable. At such time, mineral properties are assessed for impairment, and an impairment loss, if any, is recognized. Capitalized acquisition costs included in mineral properties are transferred to capitalized costs within property, plant and equipment, or intangible assets, as appropriate. Determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability require management's judgment and include assessment of legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

The Company recognizes E&E costs as assets when acquired as part of a business combination, or asset purchase, or as a result of rights acquired relating to a mineral property. These assets are recognized at fair value or relative fair value if applicable. Capitalized E&E consists of:

- acquired interest in exploration properties;
- amounts paid for acquired rights associated with exploration properties; and
- changes in decommissioning and restoration amounts capitalized during the period.

Management reviews its mineral property at each reporting period for signs of impairment and annually after each exploration season to consider if there is impairment in value taking into consideration current year exploration results and management's assessment of the future probability of profitable operations from the property, or likely gains from the disposition or option of the property. If a property is abandoned or inactive for a prolonged period, or considered to have no future economic potential, the acquisition costs are written off to profit or loss.

(vi) Environmental rehabilitation

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property. The estimated costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are determined, and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates, using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money, are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit of production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted at each reporting date for the unwinding of the discount rate, for changes to the current market-based discount rate, and for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs of restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged to profit or loss as extraction progresses.

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed quarterly by management for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the cash generating unit ("CGU") level, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

(viii) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued. Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

(ix) Flow-through shares

Under Canadian income tax legislation, a company is permitted to issue flow-through shares whereby the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. The proceeds from issuance of these shares are allocated between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the existing shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. A deferred premium liability is recognized for this difference. The Company renounces the deductions for tax purposes related to the eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures on the date the flow-through shares are issued. The premium liability is reduced on a pro-rata basis and recorded in other income based on the corresponding eligible expenditures that have been incurred.

(x) Share-based payment transactions

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the granting of options to Officers, Directors, employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of the options is measured on grant date and is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus as the options vest.

Options granted to employees and others providing similar services are measured at grant date at the fair value of instruments issued. Fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. Each tranche in an award with graded vesting is considered a separate grant with a different vesting date and fair value. Each grant is accounted for on that basis.

Options granted to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the fair value of the equity instruments issued is used. The value of goods or services is recorded at the earlier of the vesting date, or the date the goods or services are received.

Over the vesting period, share-based payments are recorded as an operating expense and as contributed surplus. When options are exercised the consideration received is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payments originally recorded as contributed surplus are transferred to share capital. When an option is cancelled or expires, the initial recorded value is reversed from contributed surplus and credited to deficit.

(xi) Loss per share

Basic loss or earnings per share is calculated by dividing loss or earnings attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss or earnings per share is calculated using the denominator of the basic loss or earnings calculation described above adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options.

(xii) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income taxes. Current and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or equity instruments.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority for the same taxable entity. A deferred income tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related income tax benefit will be realized.

(xiii) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates and judgments. Those areas requiring the use of management estimates and judgments include:

(a) Significant Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The areas which require management to make significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

i) Impairment analysis – Mineral Properties

The Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. IFRS 6 *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* requires the Company to make certain judgments in respect of such events and changes in circumstances, and in assessing their impact on the valuations of the affected assets. The Company's assessment is that as at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, no indicators of an impairment in the carrying value of its mineral properties had occurred.

(b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

i) Impairment analysis – Mineral Properties

The Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment are identified, management will perform an impairment test in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36"). IAS 36 requires the Company to make certain judgments, assumptions, and estimates in determining the estimate of the net recoverable amount. Impairments are recognized when the carrying values exceed management's estimate of the net recoverable amounts associated with the affected assets. The values shown on the statement of financial position for Mineral Properties represents the Company's assumption that the amounts are recoverable. As a result of the numerous variables associated with the Company's judgments and assumptions, the precision and accuracy of estimates of the recoverable amount is subject to significant uncertainties, and may change significantly as additional information becomes known.

ii) Stock options

The stock option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected life and volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

iii) Provision for decommissioning and restoration

The decommissioning and restoration liability and the accretion recorded are based on estimates of future cash flows, discount rates, and assumptions regarding timing. The estimates are subject to change and the actual costs for the decommissioning and restoration liability may change significantly.

iv) Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and on unused losses carried forward, and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or losses are expected to be utilized. Deferred tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, including forecasts, it is probable that they will be realized. The Company has not recorded the benefit of tax losses or deductible temporary differences.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

(xiv) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

3. PREPAID EXPENSES

The Company's prepaid expenses consist of prepaid deposits for drilling related expenses, insurance policy prepayments, software, and other expenses.

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	$ 178,773	$ 20,726
Deposits with suppliers	619,077	5,344
	$ 797,850	$ 26,070

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment as at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, is as follows:

	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Building Exploration Office	Land Exploration Office	Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
At January 1, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	57,624	3,843	227,962	69,000	8,374	-	366,803
At December 31, 2020	57,624	3,843	227,962	69,000	8,374	-	366,803
Additions	6,550	6,994	12,400	-	18,100	130,050	174,094
At June 30, 2021	**$ 64,174**	**$ 10,837**	**$ 240,362**	**$ 69,000**	**$ 26,474**	**$ 130,050**	**$ 540,897**
Accumulated depreciation							
At January 1, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Depreciation	(4,939)	-	(1,649)	-	(140)	-	(6,727)
At December 31, 2020	(4,939)	-	(1,649)	-	(140)	-	(6,727)
Depreciation	(15,306)	(651)	(4,671)	-	(1,970)	(2,245)	(24,843)
At June 30, 2021	**$ (20,244)**	**$ (651)**	**$ (6,319)**	**$ -**	**$ (2,110)**	**$ (2,245)**	**$ (31,570)**
Carrying amounts							
At December 31, 2020	$ 52,685	$ 3,843	$ 226,313	$ 69,000	$ 8,234	$ -	$ 360,076
At June 30, 2021	**$ 43,930**	**$ 10,186**	**$ 234,043**	**$ 69,000**	**$ 24,364**	**$ 127,805**	**$ 509,327**

5. MINERAL PROPERTIES

On June 8, 2020, the Company entered into a binding asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") with Lake Shore Gold Corp. ("Lake Shore"). Pursuant to the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to acquire 21 fee simple patented properties, 153 unpatented mining claims, and 144 patented leasehold mining claims located in the Guibord, Munro, Michaud and McCool Townships in northeast Ontario, Canada (collectively, the "Fenn-Gib Property"). As consideration for the acquisition of the Fenn-Gib Property (the "Acquisition"), the Company will: (i) pay Lake Shore a cash payment of US$11,000,000; and (ii) grant Lake Shore a 1.0% net smelter returns royalty derived from the future production of minerals from the Fenn-Gib Property. On August 28, 2020, the Company placed US$11,000,000 in escrow and on December 31, 2020, the transaction closed and $13,997,500 (US$11,000,000) was recorded as mineral properties on the statement of financial position.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

The continuity of the Mineral Properties is as follows:

Balance, January 1, 2020	$	-
Acquired mineral rights and claims		13,997,500
Balance, December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2021	**$**	**13,997,500**

6. DEFERRED PREMIUM ON FLOW-THROUGH SHARES

The premium paid for flow-through shares in excess of the fair value of common shares is initially recognized as a liability. The liability is reduced on a pro-rata basis and recorded in other income based on the corresponding eligible expenditures that have been incurred.

		June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020
Balance, beginning of period	**$**	**-**	$	-
Deferred premium liability recognized on flow-through issuances		**2,872,870**		-
Income recognized based on corresponding eligible expenditures		**(735,401)**		-
Balance, end of period	**$**	**2,137,469**	$	-

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(i) Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares, without par value. Each common share entitles the holder to one shareholder vote. There is no other class of shares in the Company.

(ii) Share capital

The number of shares issued and fully paid as at June 30, 2021 is 76,651,007. No preferred shares are issued or outstanding. Transactions for the issue of share capital during the period ended June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020:

(a) In March 2020, the Company issued 19,819,926 common shares at a fair value of $0.01 per share for total consideration of $198,200. The shares were issued in connection with consulting services provided to the Company.

(b) On March 10, 2020, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares at a fair value of $0.01 per share for total consideration of $50,000 cash. The shares were issued as founders' shares.

(c) In April 2020, the Company issued 1,441,565 common shares at a fair value of $0.05 per share for total consideration of $72,078. The shares were issued in connection with consulting services provided to the Company.

(d) In May 2020, the Company completed a private placement consisting of the issue of 2,400,000 common shares at a price of $0.06 per share for total consideration of $144,000.

(e) In August 2020, the Company issued 220,213 common shares at a fair value of $0.47 per share for total consideration of $103,500. The shares were issued in connection with consulting services provided to the Company.

(f) In August and September 2020, the Company completed a private placement consisting of the issue of 38,629,780 common shares at a price of $0.47 per share for gross proceeds of $18,155,996. Share issuance costs of $229,028 were incurred in connection with the private placement.

(g) On March 11, 2021, the Company closed its initial public offering of flow-through and non-flow-through common shares, at a fair value of $2.62 and $1.85 per share, respectively. The Company issued 3,731,000 flow-through common shares for total consideration of $9,775,220 and 5,406,900 non-flow-through common shares for total consideration of $10,002,765. An amount of $2,872,870 was recognized as the premium paid for the flow-through shares in excess of the fair value of the common shares, and was initially recognized as a liability. Share issuance costs of $1,531,672 were incurred in connection with the offering.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

(h) On March 24, 2021, the Company issued 1,622 common shares at a fair value of $1.85 per share for total consideration of $3,000. These shares were issued in connection with consulting services provided to the Company.

(iii) Stock options

The Company, through its Board of Directors and shareholders, adopted a long-term equity incentive plan (the "Plan") which, among other things, allows for the maximum number of shares that may be reserved for issuance under the Plan to be 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares at the time of the grant. The Board of Directors has the authority and discretion to grant stock options as identified in the Plan, which includes provisions limiting the issuance of options to qualified persons and employees of the Company to maximums identified in the Plan and the vesting terms.

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at beginning of period	**3,650,000**	**$ 0.47**	-	$ -
Granted during the period	**200,000**	**1.75**	3,650,000	0.47
Balance at end of the period	**3,850,000**	**$ 0.54**	3,650,000	$ 0.47
Options exercisable at the end of the period	**2,950,000**	**$ 0.56**	2,750,000	$ 0.47

The fair value of the 200,000 stock options granted during the period ended June 30, 2021, has been estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the assumptions below, totaled $290,200 or $1.45 per option and vested immediately.

The fair value of the 3,650,000 stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2020, has been estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the assumptions below, and totaled $1,435,180 or $0.39 per option. Of the stock options granted in the year ended December 31, 2020, 2,750,000 vested immediately and 900,000 vest 50% on December 31, 2021, and 50% on December 31, 2022.

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Exercise price	$1.75	$0.47
Expected volatility	84%	87%
Expected option life	10 years	10 years
Expected forfeiture	-	-
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.51%	0.75%
Fair value per option	$1.45	$0.39

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

The following tables reflect the Black-Scholes values, the number of stock options outstanding, and the exercise price of stock options outstanding at June 30, 2021:

Expiry Date	Black-Scholes Value	Number of Options	Exercise Price
December 31, 2030	$ 1,435,180	3,650,000	$ 0.47
May 3, 2031	290,200	200,000	1.75

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at June 30, 2021, is 9.52 years. The share-based payments recognized as an expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Expense recognized in the period for share-based payments	**$ 356,371**	$ -	**$ 421,815**	$ -

8. RELATED PARTIES

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and their close family members, the Company's directors and their close family members and Heeney Capital Corp, a corporation co-owned by a director of the Company. Related party transactions are recorded at their exchange amount, being the amount agreed to by the parties. The Company had transactions and balances with key management personnel and with directors of the Company. Transactions with key management personnel and directors are in the nature of consulting services provided to the Company. The total of transactions for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Funds owed to the Company's co-founders	**$ -**	$ 37,500	**$ -**	$ 75,000
Remuneration of key management personnel	**$ 138,005**	$ -	**$ 278,386**	$ -

The amounts payable at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020 were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Payable to Heeney Capital Corp.	**$ -**	$ 25,000
Payable to key management personnel	**$ 8,333**	$ 17,868

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value measurement

The Company categorizes each of its fair value measurements in accordance with a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. The fair values of cash approximates the carrying value due to the relatively short-term maturity of this financial instrument and is classified as Level 1 measurement.

Financial instruments risks

The Company examines the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk by holding cash. This risk is minimized by holding the funds in Canadian Schedule 1 banks. The Company has minimal accounts receivable exposure as its refundable credits are due from the Canadian Government.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages this risk by careful management of its working capital to ensure its expenditures will not exceed available resources. The Company's ability to fund its operations and capital expenditures and other obligations as they become due is dependent on market conditions.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates will affect the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

Foreign currency

The Company is exposed to market risk related to foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and has foreign currency exposure to transactions in U.S. dollars. The majority of the ongoing operational costs are in Canadian dollars and are funded through operating and financing cash flows.

As at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company had cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are in U.S. dollars. The Canadian dollar equivalent is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash	$ 289,464	$ 635,805
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,745)	(4,428)
Total	$ 283,718	$ 631,377

A 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar at June 30, 2021, would have resulted in an increase or decrease to net loss for the period of approximately $28,400.

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES

Details on exploration and evaluation expenses are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Exploration personnel and program support	$ 340,114	$ -	$ 639,374	$ -
Camp maintenance, supplies, mobilization, general costs	275,905	-	370,419	-
Survey	76,562	-	116,562	-
Drilling	1,287,142	-	1,898,159	-
Other exploration and evaluation	237,387	-	316,808	-
	$ 2,217,110	$ -	$ 3,341,322	$ -

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company consists of its shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue to pursue the exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties and to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in order to have the funds available to support the acquisition and exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company's capital can be detailed below:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Share capital	$ 33,871,190	$ 18,494,747
Share-based payments reserve	1,503,115	1,081,300
Deficit	(7,622,984)	(3,384,637)
	$ 27,751,321	$ 16,191,410

In order to carry out the planned management of the Company and to pay for administrative costs, the Company will utilize its existing working capital and as required, raise additional funds through equity financings. Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2021.

12. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company has determined that it has only one operating segment.