

**BANYAN GOLD CORP.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2020

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)



Notice of Disclosure of Non-auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

Pursuant to National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3)(a) issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators, if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Corporation for the interim period ended March 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

The Corporation's independent auditors have not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of the interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Dated this 6th day of May 2020.



BANYAN GOLD CORP.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

For the quarter ended March 31, 2020 - Expressed in Canadian Funds

	March 31 2020	September 30 2019
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 784,573	\$ 340,351
Accounts receivable	6,931	26,250
Prepays	<u>24,418</u>	<u>29,418</u>
	\$ 815,922	\$ 396,019
Capital Assets, net (Note 7)	\$ 28,640	\$ 34,479
Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 6)	<u>6,076,145</u>	<u>5,199,111</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,920,707</u>	<u>\$ 5,629,609</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 10,362	\$ 149,484
Future Income Tax Liability	<u>75,658</u>	<u>75,658</u>
	<u>86,020</u>	<u>225,142</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	8,186,852	6,741,457
Share subscriptions received	0	306,625
Contributed surplus	1,170,995	888,462
Deficit	<u>(2,523,160)</u>	<u>(2,532,077)</u>
	<u>6,834,687</u>	<u>5,404,467</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 6,920,707</u>	<u>\$ 5,629,609</u>

Tara Christie
CEO & President

David Rutt
CFO

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Funds

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019
EXPENSES				
Management Fees	\$ 51,500	\$ 43,500	\$ 109,500	\$ 100,000
General & Admin	49,696	45,822	84,657	62,034
Listing & Filing Fees	8,967	8,267	11,364	8,367
Professional Fees	830	722	2,955	11,222
Future Income Tax Expense	-	-	(370,898)	-
Stock Based Compensation	-	-	157,004	37,331
Interest Income	(1,774)	(152)	(3,498)	(303)
NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	\$ (109,219)	(98,159)	8,916	(218,650)
Loss per common share - basic & diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	130,818,915	93,193,412	129,852,365	89,720,274

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2020 & 2019 - Expressed in Canadian Funds

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Share Subscriptions Received	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Shareholders Equity
Balance, September 30, 2018	87,787,856	5,598,473	Nil	1,451,233	(2,209,142)	4,840,564
Stock based compensation on stock options (Note 5)				37,331		37,331
Shares Issued for Financing (Note 5)						
- Proceeds from Share Issuance	10,000,000	500,000				500,000
- Shares Issuance Costs		(207,102)				(207,102)
- Fair Value Warrants				192,484		192,484
Shares issued for Property Payments (Note 5)	1,150,000	57,500				57,500
Net loss for the six months					(218,650)	(218,650)
Balance, March 31, 2019	98,937,856	5,948,871	Nil	1,681,048	(2,427,792)	5,202,127
Balance, September 30, 2019	98,937,856	6,741,457	306,625	888,462	(2,532,077)	5,404,467
Stock based compensation on stock options (Note 5)				157,004		157,004
Private Placement Issued October 2, & 18, 2019 net of costs and flow through share premium (Note 5)	30,731,059	1,364,895	(306,625)	125,530		1,183,800
Shares issued for Property Payments (Note 5)	1,150,000	80,500				80,500
Net profit for the months					8,916	8,916
Balance, March 31, 2020	130,818,915	8,186,852	Nil	1,170,996	(2,523,161)	6,834,687

Note: All shares issued have been Class A common shares. No Class B common shares or Preference shares have been issued.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)
Expressed in Canadian Funds

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net profit/(loss) for the period	\$ (109,219)	\$ (98,159)	\$ 8,916	\$ (218,650)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:				
Amortization	2,911	3,834	5,839	7,668
Future Income Tax for Renunciation	-	-	(370,898)	-
Stock based compensation	-	-	157,004	37,331
	(106,310)	(94,325)	(199,139)	(173,651)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Decrease (Increase) in receivables & accrued interest	40,434	1,786	19,319	30,109
Decrease (Increase) in Prepays & Deposits	-	(36)	5,000	(36)
Increase (Decrease) in payables and acc. Liabilities	(8,522)	(38,243)	(139,122)	(158,962)
Net cash used in operating activities	(74,398)	(130,818)	(313,942)	(302,540)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Government Grant for Exploration	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Exploration and Evaluation - asset	(51,444)	(83,485)	(802,534)	(178,486)
Net cash from investing activities	(45,444)	(77,485)	(796,534)	(172,486)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Share Issuance	-	500,000	1,874,194	500,000
Subscriptions Received prior period	-	-	(306,625)	-
Share Issuance Costs (excluding warrant costs)	-	(14,618)	(12,871)	(14,618)
Net cash from financing activities	-	485,382	1,554,698	485,382
Increase (Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents during the period	(119,842)	277,079	444,222	10,356
Cash & Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Period	904,415	204,967	340,351	471,690
Cash & Cash Equivalents - End of the Period	\$ 784,573	\$ 482,046	\$ 784,573	\$ 482,046

Supplemental Disclosures

Interest Paid	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	1,774	152	3,498	303

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Banyan Gold Corp. (the "Company"), was incorporated as Banyan Coast Capital Corp. by a Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta Business Corporations Act ("ABCA") on July 26, 2010. The address of the Company's registered office is 166 Cougarstone Crescent SW, Calgary, Alberta, T3H 4Z5. These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 28, 2020.

The Company commenced trading on January 27, 2011, and trades under the symbol BYN.

These financial statements are presented on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The Company does not generate cash flows from operations and has therefore relied principally on the issuance of equity securities to finance its operation activities to the extent that such instruments are issuable under terms acceptable to the Company.

If future financing is unavailable, the Company may not be able to meet its ongoing obligations, in which case the realizable values of its assets may decline materially from current estimates. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical costs' basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could results in a material adjustment to the carry amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) the recoverability of receivables which are included in the statements of financial position;
- ii) the inputs used in accounting for stock-based compensation expense, which are included in the statement of operations;
- iii) recoverability of future income tax asset;
- iv) recoverability of exploration and evaluation expense asset;
- v) the valuation of the rehabilitation provision; and
- vi) the valuation of share-based payments transactions.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign exchange

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expense are translated at the exchange approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and deposits in banks. At March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Company has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for 1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, 2) impairment for financial assets and 3) general hedge accounting.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements are described below. The Company has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, specifically:

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- debt investments that are held within a business model of which objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments that are held within a business model of which objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt investments and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

In the current year, the Company has not designated any debt investments that meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

The directors of the Company reviewed and assessed the Company's existing financial assets as at October 1, 2019 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets: cash and accounts receivable continue to be subsequently measured at amortised cost.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss ("ECL") model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt investments subsequently measured at amortized cost. In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. On the other hand, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. IFRS 9 also provides a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

i. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

One major change introduced by IFRS 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss. The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities: accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to shareholders continue to be subsequently measured at amortized cost.

ii. General hedge accounting

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about the Company's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Company does not apply the hedge accounting to its financial instruments.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Property Plant & Equipment

At acquisition, the Company records property and equipment at cost, including all expenditures incurred to prepare an asset for its intended use. These expenditures consist of: the purchase price; broker's commissions; and installation costs including architectural, design and engineering fees, legal fees, survey costs, site preparation costs, freight charges, transportation insurance costs, duties, testing and preparation charges.

The Company capitalizes cost that meet the asset recognition criteria. Costs incurred that do not extend the productive capacity or useful economic life of an asset are considered repairs and maintenance expenses and are accounted for in the profit and loss in the period.

The Company provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the property over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Automotive	30%
Computers	55%
Camp Equipment	30%

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Depreciation of property and equipment utilized in the exploration of assets, including mine exploration, is recapitalized as exploration and evaluation costs attributable to the related asset.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, using the effective interest method.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Share-based payments

The Company may grant stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Income taxes

The income tax expense or benefit for the period consists of two components: current and deferred. Income tax expense is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in each of the jurisdictions and includes any adjustments for taxes payable or recovery in respect of prior periods.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. However, the deferred tax is not recognized if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019
Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs that are directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such cost as: materials used, surveying costs, geological costs, drilling costs, travel to and from the site, and payments made to contractors. Government grants related to exploration assets are accounted for by deducting the value of the grant from the carrying value of the asset. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general and administrative overhead, are expensed in the year in which they occur.

Rehabilitation provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of restoration obligation in the year in which the obligation is incurred. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration properties. The discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liabilities specific risks.

Segment reporting

The Company determined that it had only one operating segment.

Related party transactions

All expenses are billed at cost with no markup. When equipment or services are from a related party, the rate must be less than third party rates available to the company and below the Yukon Government third party rate schedule for equipment.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019
Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New standards and interpretations

IFRS 16, Leases will replace existing guidance on accounting for leases.

IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting.

This standard is effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019. The Company has adopted this standard on October 1, 2019. The Company does not currently have any leases and this change is not expected to have a material impact.

There are currently no accounting standards that have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective for the Company.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2019
Cash on Deposit	\$ 784,573	\$ 482,046
Liquid short term deposit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	\$ 784,573	\$ 482,046

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of:

- Unlimited Class A voting common shares
- Unlimited Class B non-voting, common shares
- Unlimited Preferred Shares

All issued shares are fully paid

There were 130,818,915 Class A common shares issued and outstanding on March 31, 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the quarters ended March 31, 2020 and 2019
Expressed in Canadian Funds

5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Current Year (continued)

Transactions

Current Year

There were no transactions during the current year quarter.

Prior Year

On February 20, 2019 the Company completed the first tranche of a non brokered private placement and issued 1,520,000 flow through shares (within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada)), priced at \$0.05 per share and 7,480,000 Units priced at \$0.05. Each Unit (the "Unit") consisted of one share and one full purchase warrant exercisable for 24 months at \$0.075. Finders' fees totalling \$9,375 were paid in connection with the financing.

On March 8, 2019, the second tranche of the financing was completed which consisted of 750,000 flow through shares and 250,000 Units.

In total, \$500,000 was raised through the issuance of 10,000,000 shares and Units.

Stock Options

The Company has established a stock option plan (the "Plan") for the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors of the Company who establish the exercise prices, vesting conditions and expiry date of the options in accordance with the requirements imposed by the Exchange.

The aggregate number of shares assumable upon the exercise of all options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares reserved for the issuance to (a) any individual director or officer which will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares, and (b) all consultants which will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Current Year

At the end of the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the following share options were outstanding to directors, officers and advisors:

250,050 stock options exercisable at \$0.15 with an expiry of January 25, 2021
525,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.05 with an expiry of August 20, 2020
500,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.065 with an expiry of August 4, 2021
500,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.085 with an expiry of August 26, 2021
350,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.07 with an expiry of October 27, 2021
800,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.11 with an expiry of March 4, 2022
1,525,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.12 with an expiry of September 23, 2022
650,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.08 with an expiry of December 29, 2022
200,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.075 with an expiry of June 19, 2023

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For the quarters ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

1,150,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.05 with an expiry of December 19, 2023

4,250,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.06 with an expiry of December 12, 2024

No stock options were issued during the quarter.

Prior Year

During the quarter ended March 31 2019, 1,000,000 stock options expired and none were granted.

Warrants

Current Year

At the end of the period ended March 31, 2020, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

3,021,530 warrants exercisable at \$0.15 with an expiry of July 13, 2020*

2,020,302 warrants exercisable at \$0.15 with an expiry of July 19, 2020*

7,480,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.075 with an expiry of February 21, 2021

250,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.075 with an expiry of March 9, 2021

2,902,225 warrants exercisable at \$0.09 with an expiry of April 3, 2021

5,545,250 warrants exercisable at \$0.09 with an expiry of April 19, 2021

*Subject to an acceleration clause.

No warrants were issued during the quarter.

Prior Year

In conjunction with the Company's tranche one non-brokered private placement of February 20, 2019, a total of 7,480,000 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.075 for a period of 24 months.

The fair value of warrants issued is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.77%
Estimated volatility	1.135
Expected life	2 years
Expected dividend yield	0%

The fair value of all warrants granted was \$0.0249.

In conjunction with the Company's tranche two non-brokered private placement of March 8, 2019, a total of 250,000 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.075 for a period of 24 months.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Warrants (continued)

The fair value of warrants issued is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.46%
Estimated volatility	1.127
Expected life	2 years

The fair value of all warrants granted was \$0.0246.

Option and warrant pricing models require the use of estimates and assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options and warrants.

6. RESOURCE PROPERTIES

Hyland Gold Project

The Company has an interest in the Hyland Gold Project which is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of southeast Yukon, approximately 74 kilometres northeast of the town of Watson Lake. The Hyland Gold Project consists of 927 claims totaling over 18,620 hectares.

The Hyland Main Zone Indicated Gold Resource Estimate, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, at a 0.3 g/t gold equivalent cut-off, contains 8.6 million tonnes grading 0.85 g/t AuEq for **236,000 AuEq ounces** with an Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.8 million tonnes grading 0.83 g/t AuEq for **288,000 AuEq ounces**. (see the table on the following page).

Banyan has earned a 100% interest in the Hyland properties, subject to various NSR agreements with an aggregate royalty of 2.5% subject to a maximum buy back of 1.5%.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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6. PROPERTIES (continued)**Hyland Gold Mineral Resource**

Cut-off Grade (AuEq g/t)	In situ Tonnes	Au		Ag		AuEq	
		Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs	Grade (g/t)	Ozs
Indicated							
0.3	8,637,000	0.78	216,000	7.04	1,954,000	0.85	236,000
Inferred							
0.3	10,784,000	0.77	266,000	5.32	1,845,000	0.83	288,000

(1) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

(2) Mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq. AuEq grade is based on \$1,350.00/oz Au, \$17.00/oz Ag and assumes a 100% recovery. The AuEq calculation does not apply any adjustment factors for difference in metallurgical recoveries of gold and silver. This information can only be derived from definitive metallurgical testing which has yet to be completed.

*News Release March 22, 2018 and Technical Report filed May 2, 2018.

Aurex-McQuesten Gold Project

On May 24, 2017, the Corporation completed the definitive agreements on the Aurex and McQuesten projects subject to TSX Venture approval and in the case of Alexco, requiring the consent of Silver Wheaton and the Government of Canada. The agreements provided for the Corporation to acquire up to 100% of the Aurex Property, from Victoria Gold Corp. ("Victoria") and up to 100% of the McQuesten Property, from Alexco Resource Corp. ("Alexco"). The Aurex and McQuesten gold properties are contiguous, comprising 8,230 hectares and 1,000 hectares respectively and are both highly prospective for intrusive-related gold mineralization, and include areas of historic gold production (lode and placer), in the prolific Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory.

Highlights of Aurex Agreement with Victoria Gold Corp.:

Under the terms of the binding Letter Agreement with Victoria, Banyan may earn up to 100% interest in the Aurex property in three (3) stages:

- **Initial 51% Option Interest** - To acquire the initial 51% Option Interest in the Property, the Company is required, over a period of four (4) years, to issue in stages a total of 3 million common shares in the capital of the Company, and to incur in stages minimum exploration expenditures totaling \$1.6 million on the Property. Banyan will act as the Property's operator during the initial four-year term and has the option to defer expenditures into a 5th year. Following the earning of the 51% Option Interest, a joint venture ("JV") will be formed and Banyan will have the ability to elect to earn an additional 24%.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. PROPERTIES (continued)

- Additional 24% Interest - In order to earn the Additional 24% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 75% in the Property, Banyan will be required to spend an additional \$3.5 million in exploration expenditures over five (5) years. Upon having earned the Additional 24% Interest, Banyan will continue to act as the Property's operator and may elect to earn an additional 25%.
- Additional 25% interest - In order to earn the Additional 25% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 100% in the Property, within two (2) years Banyan must pay Victoria \$2 million cash or shares and grant Victoria a 6% net smelter return ("**NSR**") royalty with buybacks totaling \$7 million to reduce to a 1% NSR royalty on Au and a 3% NSR royalty on Ag.

Highlights of McQuesten Agreement with Alexco Resource Corp:

Under the terms of the McQuesten agreement with Alexco, Banyan may earn up to a 100% interest in the McQuesten property in three (3) stages:

- Initial 51% Option Interest - To acquire the initial 51% Option Interest in the Property, the Company is required, over a period of four (4) years, to issue in stages a total of 1.6 million common shares in the capital of the Company, and to incur in stages minimum exploration expenditures totaling \$1.6 million on the Property. Banyan will act as the Property's operator during the initial four-year term and has the option to defer expenditures into a 5th year. Following the earning of the 51% Option Interest, a JV will be formed and Banyan will have the ability to elect to earn an additional 24%.
- Additional 24% Interest - In order to earn the Additional 24% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 75% in the Property, within three (3) years Banyan must spend an additional \$1 million in exploration expenditures, deliver a Preliminary Economic Assessment and pay Alexco \$600,000 in cash or shares of Banyan. Upon having earned the Additional 24% Interest, Banyan will continue to act as the Property's operator and may elect to earn an additional 25%.

Additional 25% interest - In order to earn the Additional 25% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 100% in the Property, within two (2) years Banyan must pay Alexco \$2 million in cash or shares, deliver a Pre-Feasibility Study and grant Alexco a 6% NSR royalty with buybacks totaling \$7 million to reduce to a 1% NSR royalty on Au and a 3% NSR royalty on Ag.

Under an amendment signed on July 9, 2019 with both Companies, Banyan may elect to extend the initial earn in period by up to 3 years.

SSD Claims

The SSD Claims are 322 claims that have been staked during Q1 in the general vicinity of the Aurex-McQuesten Project.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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6. PROPERTIES (continued)**Analysis of Property Expenditures:**

	Aurex	McQuesten	SSD	Hyland	Total
Balance, September 30, 2018	352,642	659,558	Nil	3,603,898	4,616,098
Acquisition Costs	37,500	20,000		Nil	57,500
Exploration & Evaluation Expenses Capitalized	40,131	103,290		29,065	172,486
Balance, March 31, 2019	430,273	782,848	Nil	3,632,963	4,846,084
Balance, September 30, 2019	592,444	965,401	Nil	3,641,266	5,199,111
Acquisition Costs	52,500	28,000	40,250	Nil	120,750
Exploration & Evaluation Expenses Capitalized	225,904	527,591	2,500	289	756,284
Balance, March 31, 2020	870,848	1,520,992	42,750	3,641,555	6,076,145

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2018	64,936	4,800	14,677	84,413
Additions	0	0	0	0
Balance - September 30, 2019	64,936	4,800	14,677	84,413
Additions	0	0	0	0
Balance - March 31, 2020	64,936	4,800	14,677	84,413
Accumulated Depreciation	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2018	29,163	3,234	2,201	34,598
Depreciation	10,732	861	3,743	15,336
Balance - September 30, 2019	39,895	4,095	5,944	49,934
Depreciation	3,756	194	1,889	5,839
Balance - March 31, 2020	43,651	4,289	7,834	55,774
Carrying Amount	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2018	35,773	1,566	12,476	49,815
Balance - September 30, 2019	25,041	705	8,733	34,479
Balance - March 31, 2020	21,285	511	6,843	28,639

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the quarter, \$51,500 (2019 - \$58,500) was billed to the corporation by officers and directors of the Company. \$40,500 (2019 - \$ 45,000 by KECM) was billed by KECM Services, a Company controlled by the CEO and \$11,000 (2019 - \$13,500) has been billed by 1195472 Ontario Ltd., a Company owned by the CFO. Other transactions consisted of expense reimbursement at cost.

9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date, based on relevant market information and other information about the financial instruments. Fair values are determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market, when available, or by using a valuation technique that uses inputs observed from the markets.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are assessed to be in Level 1.

The fair market value of the Company's receivables, payables and accruals approximate their carrying amount due to their short-term nature.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash balances. The Company manages its credit risk on bank deposits by holding deposits in high credit quality banking institutions in Canada. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to receivables is remote.

b) Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient capital to meet liabilities when due after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash that might be raised from equity financings.

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had cash of \$784,573 (2019 - \$482,046) and current liabilities of \$10,362 (2019 - \$71,505). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Current cash balances will allow the Company to continue to operate without requiring a financing for the fiscal year.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not believe a change by 1% in interest rate will have a significant impact on the fair value of its cash equivalents.

d) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's reporting currency is in Canadian dollars and major transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars. Therefore, the Company's currency risk is not significant.

Capital Disclosures

The Company manages its capital, consisting of shareholders' equity, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristics of the assets it holds. All sources of financing are analyzed by management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- a) to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- b) to facilitate potential acquisitions.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through its detailed review and performance of due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to ensure an adequate amount of liquidity and monthly review of financial results. As disclosed previously, there are restrictions on the use of cash.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period March 31, 2020.

10. LOSS PER SHARE

Diluted loss per share for the periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 is the same as basic loss per share. The impact of the exercise of the outstanding share options and warrants did not change the loss per share on a rounded basis. There were no warrants or options in the money as at March 31, 2020.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Covid 19 Updates

As of today, there are no confirmed cases of COVID-19 at Banyan Gold and we have adopted recommendations to protect our staff and contractors. In the Yukon, where our exploration activities are focused, COVID-19 infections are currently low, and strong social distancing, travel restrictions and prevention measures are in place

to prevent further transmission. Mining and exploration are essential services in Yukon, so we will operate in the field following all the recommended precautions and restrictions that are in place. Banyan Gold has existing infrastructure and employees that will allow us to abide by all the current requirements for exploration, including the mandated self-isolation periods and avoidance of all unnecessary travel into Yukon communities.