

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Funds)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Banyan Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banyan Gold Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company does not have an internal source of cash flows and future operations are dependent upon the continued availability of favourable trade credit and debt and equity financing. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters (KAMs) are matters that, in the auditor's professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current fiscal year. KAMs are identified from matters communicated with those charged with governance. These matters are addressed in the context of the audit as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The following KAMs are of most significance in the current year audit:

Exploration and evaluation asset:

Description:

The Company has significant investment in multiple exploration properties with a carrying value of \$16,853,747 as disclosed in Note 5. There is an overall increase of approximately 9 million from prior year.

Explanation on why this is a KAM:

- There are significant material transactions that occurred during the year, which increases the risk of material misstatements. Significant auditor attention is required in assessing the appropriateness of the transactions recorded in the asset accounts and the valuation of the properties.
- Exploration and evaluation assets are required to be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Indicators of impairment analysis requires significant auditor judgements.
- During the year, Banyan completed the earning of a 51% interest in the underlying properties of the AurMac project. Furthermore, Banyan may earn up to a 100% interest in the AurMac properties over the next seven years. This is a significant event, which requires significant audit attention with respect to the accounting treatment of the exploration and evaluation asset under the agreements between the Company and AurMac.

Procedures performed to address the KAM:

- Audit procedures performed to determine the reasonability of the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation asset include the followings:
 - Review supporting evidence for material transactions
 - Determine whether the transactions examined are recorded in the proper accounts and at the proper amounts.
 - Perform reasonability analysis on the expenditures incurred.
- Inquire management on its plan and intention to carry out future exploration and evaluation activity. Assess the Company's financial ability to commit to its plan.
- Read through news releases and board minutes for significant and material events that occurred during the year with respect to the exploration and evaluation assets. Review most recent technical reports (43-101) and management's assessment on the status of its existing projects. Evaluate whether there were any indicators of impairment.
- Review the agreements and correspondences related to the AurMac properties and determine whether the accounting treatment of the related exploration and evaluation assets is proper.

Deferred income tax liabilities:

Description:

Deferred income tax liabilities of \$6,498,407 are reported in the financial statements as disclosed in Note 9.

Explanation on why this is a KAM:

- During the year, there are significant quantities of flow-through shares issued and material increase in exploration and evaluation asset, which impact the calculation of deferred income tax liabilities. This increases the risk of material misstatements.
- The balance is subject to a degree of estimation and is a complex area of the financial statements.

Procedures performed to address the KAM:

- Read through news releases and summarize significant and material events that occurred during the year.
- Confirm non-capital loss balances from prior years with the Canada Revenue Agency.
- Analyze the differences between the accounting and tax values of property and equipment, and exploration and evaluation asset.
- Review documents and discuss with management to determine whether the future amount of exploration expenditure to be renounced is reasonable.
- Examine documents to determine whether the flow-through shares are accounted for at the proper amounts. Perform online search for fair values of the shares on the respective transaction dates to determine the premiums on the flow-through shares.
- Involve more experienced audit staff with specialized knowledge to review the calculation of the balance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Calgary, Alberta
January 18, 2022

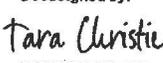
Geib & Company
Professional Corporation
Chartered Professional Accountants

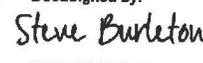


BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Expressed in Canadian Funds

| | September 30 | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2021 | 2020 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 14,361,408 | \$ 5,356,043 |
| Accounts receivable | 311,742 | 87,324 |
| Prepays | 61,465 | 53,658 |
| | <u>\$ 14,734,615</u> | <u>\$ 5,497,025</u> |
| Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 6) | 432,029 | 64,147 |
| Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 5) | <u>\$ 16,853,746</u> | <u>\$ 7,887,675</u> |
| Total Assets | <u>\$ 32,020,390</u> | <u>\$ 13,448,847</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 1,072,033 | \$ 823,669 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 9) | <u>6,498,407</u> | <u>1,544,528</u> |
| | <u>7,570,440</u> | <u>2,368,197</u> |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Share capital (Note 4) | 30,235,599 | 14,542,417 |
| Share subscriptions received (Note 4) | - | - |
| Contributed surplus | 1,523,457 | 931,493 |
| Deficit | <u>(7,309,106)</u> | <u>(4,393,260)</u> |
| | <u>24,449,950</u> | <u>11,080,650</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | <u>\$ 32,020,390</u> | <u>\$ 13,448,847</u> |

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 Tara Christie
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 Director

DocuSigned by:

 Steve Burleton
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 Director

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| EXPENSES | | |
| General and administration | 490,215 | 305,692 |
| Management fees (Note 7) | 312,185 | 210,000 |
| Stock based compensation | 901,972 | 242,448 |
| Professional fees | 34,646 | 70,505 |
| Listing and filing fees | <u>21,881</u> | <u>12,482</u> |
| LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS | 1,760,899 | 841,127 |
| Rent revenue | 60,000 | - |
| Interest revenue | 22,076 | 7,916 |
| NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX | <u>1,678,823</u> | <u>833,211</u> |
| DEFERRED INCOME TAX | <u>1,237,023</u> | <u>1,027,972</u> |
| NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR | <u>\$2,915,846</u> | <u>\$1,861,183</u> |
| Loss Per Common Share - Basic & Diluted (Note 10) | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.01) |
| Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding | 176,579,094 | 132,739,731 |

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

| | Number of Shares | Capital Stock | Share Subscriptions Received | Contributed Surplus | Deficit | Shareholders' Equity |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 4) | | | | 242,448 | | 242,448 |
| Stock options exercised | 875,000 | 89,609 | | | | 89,609 |
| Shares issued for financing (Note 4) | | | | | | |
| - Proceeds from share issuance | 48,331,059 | 6,614,194 | (306,625) | | | 6,307,569 |
| - Shares issuance costs | | (200,127) | | | | (200,127) |
| - Flow-through liability & renunciation | | (440,898) | | | | (440,898) |
| - Fair value of warrants | | | | 125,529 | | 125,529 |
| Exercise of share purchase warrants | 12,462,057 | 1,657,682 | | (324,946) | | 1,332,736 |
| Shares issued for property payments | 1,150,000 | 80,500 | | | | 80,500 |
| Net loss for the year | | | | | (1,861,183) | (1,861,183) |
| Balance, September 30, 2020 | 161,755,972 | 14,542,417 | - | 931,493 | (4,393,260) | 11,080,650 |
| Stock based compensation on stock options (Note 4) | | | | 901,972 | | 901,972 |
| Stock options exercised | 1,350,050 | 124,507 | | | | 124,507 |
| Shares issued for financing (Note 4) | | | | | | |
| - December 21 & 30, 2020 | | | | | | |
| - July 28 and August 11, 2021 | 53,153,456 | 18,500,000 | | | | 18,500,000 |
| - Shares Issuance costs | | (512,180) | | | | (512,180) |
| - Flow-through liability & renunciation | | (3,716,856) | | | | (3,716,856) |
| Exercise of share purchase warrants | 8,757,250 | 1,033,211 | | (310,008) | | 723,203 |
| Shares issued for property payments | 1,150,000 | 264,500 | | | | 264,500 |
| Net loss for the year | | | | | (2,915,846) | (2,915,846) |
| Balance, September 30, 2021 | 226,166,728 | 30,235,599 | - | 1,523,457 | (7,309,106) | 24,449,950 |

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

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | |
| Net loss for the year | \$ (2,915,846) | \$ (1,861,183) |
| Adjustments for items not involving cash: | | |
| Amortization | 27,276 | 12,408 |
| Stock based compensation | 901,972 | 242,448 |
| Deferred income tax | <u>1,237,023</u> | <u>1,027,972</u> |
| | (749,575) | (578,355) |
| Changes in non-cash working capital items: | | |
| Decrease (increase) in receivables and accrued interest | (224,418) | (61,074) |
| Decrease (increase) in prepaids | (7,807) | (24,240) |
| Increase (decrease) in payables and accrued liabilities | <u>248,364</u> | <u>674,185</u> |
| Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities | <u>(733,436)</u> | <u>10,516</u> |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | |
| Government grant for exploration and evaluation asset | 46,000 | 40,000 |
| Acquisition of property plant and equipment | (395,562) | (42,654) |
| Exploration and evaluation asset | <u>(9,011,667)</u> | <u>(2,727,986)</u> |
| Net cash from investing activities | <u>(9,361,229)</u> | <u>(2,730,640)</u> |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from share issuance - financings | 18,764,500 | 6,694,694 |
| Stock option exercised | 124,507 | 49,250 |
| Warrant exercises | 723,203 | 1,373,095 |
| Share subscriptions received | - | (306,625) |
| Share issuance costs (excluding warrant costs) | <u>(512,180)</u> | <u>(74,598)</u> |
| Net cash from financing activities | <u>19,100,030</u> | <u>7,735,816</u> |
| Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents During the Year | 9,005,365 | 5,015,692 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Year | <u>5,356,043</u> | <u>340,351</u> |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents - End of the Year | \$ 14,361,408 | \$ 5,356,043 |

Supplemental Disclosures

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Interest paid | \$ - | \$ - |
| Interest received | \$ 22,076 | \$ 7,916 |
| Income tax paid | \$ - | \$ - |

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

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 18, 2022.

The Company commenced trading on January 27, 2011, and trades under the symbol BYN on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange").

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 result 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 deferred 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 years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

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.

Financial instruments

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:

- 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).

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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 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 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.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Building | 4% |
| Automotive | 30% |
| Computers | 55% |
| Camp Equipment | 30% |

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.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 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.

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

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**New standards and interpretations**

None

4. 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 226,166,728 Class A common shares issued and outstanding on September 30, 2021.

Summary current year transactions

| | Number of Shares | Price | Funds Raised |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Property Payments: | 1,150,000 | \$0.230 | \$ 264,500 |
| Private placements: | 5,357,143 | \$0.280 | \$ 1,500,000 |
| | 3,076,924 | \$0.325 | \$ 1,000,000 |
| | 19,642,858 | \$0.380 | \$ 7,464,286 |
| | 6,326,530 | \$0.350 | \$ 2,214,286 |
| | 8,035,715 | \$0.280 | \$ 2,250,000 |
| | 10,714,286 | \$0.380 | \$ 4,071,428 |
| | 53,153,456 | | \$18,500,000 |
| Stock options exercised: | 500,000 | \$0.065 | \$ 32,500 |
| | 500,000 | \$0.085 | \$ 42,500 |
| | 100,000 | \$0.120 | \$ 12,000 |
| | 250,050 | \$0.150 | \$ 37,507 |
| | 1,350,050 | | \$ 124,507 |
| Warrants exercised: | 4,330,000 | \$0.075 | \$ 324,750 |
| | 4,427,250 | \$0.090 | \$ 398,453 |
| | 8,757,250 | | \$ 723,203 |
| TOTAL | 64,410,756 | | \$ 19,612,211 |

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

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4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Current year

Issuance of shares for property options

On December 9, 2020 the Company issued 750,000 Class A common shares to Victoria Gold Corp. at a deemed price of \$0.23 per share to complete the initial 51% earn in on the Aurex Property.

On December 9, 2020 the Company issued 400,000 Class A common shares to Alexco Resource Corp. at a deemed price of \$0.23 per share to complete the initial 51% earn in on the McQuesten Property.

Private placement

On December 21, 2020 the Company closed the first tranche of non-brokered private placement for \$1,500,000 and on December 30, 2020 the Company closed a second tranche of non-brokered private placement for \$1,000,000.

The private placements, consisted of 5,537,143 flow-through shares priced at 28 cents per share and 3,076,924 charity flow-through shares priced at 32.5 cents per share. Both parts of the financing consisted of flow through shares within the meaning of Subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada). There was a total of \$49,157 in share issuance costs.

On July 28, 2021, the Corporation completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private for \$11,928,571 and on August 12, 2021 completed a second tranche for \$4,071,429.

The financing included a combination of 30,357,144 charity flow-through shares at \$0.38, 6,326,530 flow-through shares at \$0.35 and 8,035,715 non-flow-through shares at \$0.28 (together the "Offering"). A finders fee of \$420,000 was paid and the total share issuance costs was \$463,022.

At the close of the private placement, Victoria Gold became a new insider with an interest over 11% and Franklin Gold and Precious Metals Fund became a larger insider at over 7%.

The flow-through gross proceeds component received from the sale to subscribers of the charity flow-through shares and regular flow-through shares will be used to incur "Canadian exploration expenses" as defined in subsection 66.1(6) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act") on the Company's properties in the Yukon Territory, and renounced to such subscribers effective not later than December 31, 2021. Such Canadian exploration expenses will also qualify as "flow-through mining expenditures" as defined in subsection 127(9) of the Tax Act.

Prior year

On December 16, 2019 the Company issued 750,000 Class A common shares to Victoria Gold Corp. at a deemed price of \$0.07 per share for the third year option requirement on the Aurex Property.

On December 16, 2019 the Company issued 400,000 Class A common shares to Alexco Resource Corp. at a deemed price of \$0.07 per share for the third year option requirement on the McQuesten Property.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Private placement

On October 2, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of non-brokered private placement for \$705,120 and on October 18, 2019 the Company closed second tranche of non-brokered private placement for \$1,169,075.

The private placements, consists of 13,836,109 flow-through shares (within the meaning of Subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada)) priced at 5.5 cents per share, 8,363,000 charity flow-through units priced at 7.7 cents per unit and 8,531,950 non-flow-through units at 5.5 cents per unit. Both the charity flow-through and non-flow-through units consist of one share and one-half of a non-flow-through share purchase warrant, each full warrant being exercisable for a period of 18 months from closing into one common share at a price of nine cents per share subject to an acceleration clause.

The warrants, which form part of the units, may have their expiry time accelerated at any time prior to the expiry of the warrants if the volume-weighted average trading price of the corporation's shares on the Exchange is greater than 30 cents for 20 consecutive trading days, at which time the corporation may give notice in writing to the warrant holders within 10 days of such an occurrence that the warrants shall expire on the 30th day following the giving of such notice.

On July 31, 2020, the Corporation completed the second tranche (first tranche closed July 29, 2020) of a non-brokered private placement that in total raised gross proceeds of \$4,740,000.

The financing included a combination of 14,000,000 charity flow-through shares at \$0.28, 2,000,000 flow-through shares at \$0.25 and 1,600,000 non-flow-through shares at \$0.20 (together the "Offering").

At the close of the private placement, the major shareholders will be Alexco Resource Corporation (9.3%), Victoria Gold Corporation (7.9%), Sprott Capital Partners (3%) and Osisko Gold Royalties (4.9%).

The flow-through gross proceeds component received from the sale to subscribers of the charity flow-through shares and regular flow-through shares will be used to incur "Canadian exploration expenses" as defined in subsection 66.1(6) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act") on the Company's properties in the Yukon Territory, and renounced to such subscribers effective not later than December 31, 2020. Such Canadian exploration expenses will also qualify as "flow-through mining expenditures" as defined in subsection 127(9) of the Tax Act. In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company will pay a cash finder's fee in the amount of \$35,430 on the financing.

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.

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

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**Current year**

At the year ended September 30, 2021, the following share options were outstanding to directors, officers and advisors:

| Number | Exercise Price | Expiry Date |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 150,000 | \$ 0.07 | October 27, 2021 |
| 800,000 | \$ 0.11 | March 4, 2022 |
| 1,425,000 | \$ 0.12 | September 23, 2022 |
| 650,000 | \$ 0.08 | December 29, 2022 |
| 200,000 | \$ 0.075 | June 19, 2023 |
| 1,150,000 | \$ 0.05 | December 19, 2023 |
| 4,100,000 | \$ 0.06 | December 12, 2024 |
| 950,000 | \$ 0.12 | June 2, 2025 |
| 2,010,000 | \$ 0.23 | December 9, 2025 |
| 3,600,000 | \$ 0.24 | May 11, 2026 |
| 15,035,000 | | |

1,350,050 were exercised throughout the year ended September 30, 2021 for \$124,507 as detailed above.

During the year ended September 30, 2021 the Company granted the following stock options:

On December 9, 2020, 2,010,000 stock options were issued, exercisable at \$0.23 for 5 years. These options expire on December 9, 2025. The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on this date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.47% |
| Estimated volatility | 119% |
| Expected Life | 5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all stock options granted was \$378,662 at \$0.1884 each.

On May 11, 2021, 3,600,000 stock options were granted to officers, directors and field staff to purchase up to 3,600,000 common shares, at an exercise price of \$0.24 per share, exercisable on or before May 11, 2026.

1,100,000 of the options are vesting over 18 months in 6 months increments.

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on this date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.91% |
| Estimated volatility | 104% |
| Expected Life | 5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all stock options granted was \$523,310 at \$0.1826 each.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock options (continued)

Prior year

During the year ended September 30, 2020 the Company granted the following stock options:

On December 11 2019, 4,250,000 stock options were issued, exercisable at \$0.06. These options expire on December 12, 2024. The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on this date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.59% |
| Estimated volatility | 98.3% |
| Expected Life | 5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all stock options granted was \$157,004 at \$0.0369 each.

On June 1, 2020, 950,000 stock options were issued, exercisable at \$0.12. These options expire on June 2, 2025. The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on this date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.39% |
| Estimated volatility | 102% |
| Expected Life | 5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all stock options granted was \$85,444 at \$0.0899 each.

During the year, 50,000 options with an exercise price of \$0.12 and an expiry of September 23, 2022 have been cancelled and 150,000 stock options expired.

Warrants

Current year

There were no warrants issued through the year and 8,757,250 warrants were exercised through the year for \$723,203 as detailed above.

There are currently no warrants remaining outstanding.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Prior Year

In conjunction with the Company's tranche one non-brokered private placement of October 2, 2019, a total of 2,902,225 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.09 for a period of 18 months.

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

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.49% |
| Estimated volatility | 99.5% |
| Expected Life | 1.5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all warrants granted was \$44,822 at \$0.0154 each.

In conjunction with the Company's tranche two non-brokered private placement of October 18, 2019, a total of 5,545,250 warrants were issued with an exercise price of \$0.09 for a period of 18 months.

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

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.65% |
| Estimated volatility | 95.8% |
| Expected Life | 1.5 years |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% |

The fair value of all warrants granted was \$80,708 at \$0.0146 each.

Options 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.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

| | Aurex* | McQuesten* | Nitra | Aurex* Extension | Hyland | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Balance, Sept 30, 2019 | 592,444 | 965,401 | - | - | 3,641,266 | 5,199,111 |
| Acquisition costs | 52,500 | 28,000 | 70,375 | 58,606 | 52,500 | 57,500 |
| Government grants received | (20,000) | (20,000) | | | - | (40,000) |
| Exploration & evaluation expenses capitalized | 1,108,490 | 1,300,602 | 63,722 | 8,481 | 37,787 | 2,519,082 |
| Balance, Sept 30, 2020 | 1,733,434 | 2,274,003 | 134,097 | 67,087 | 3,679,053 | 7,887,674 |
| Acquisition costs | 179,340 | 96,560 | 123,928 | - | - | 399,828 |
| Government grants received | (3,000) | (3,000) | (40,000) | - | - | (46,000) |
| Exploration & evaluation expenses capitalized | 7,358,865 | 910,836 | 146,327 | 24,923 | 171,293 | 8,612,244 |
| Balance, Sept 30, 2021 | 9,268,639 | 3,278,399 | 364,352 | 92,010 | 3,850,346 | 16,853,746 |
| Total grants capitalized | (60,000) | (60,000) | (40,000) | - | (162,965) | (322,965) |

**These Properties are collectively referred to as AurMac Property or Project in Corporate disclosure documents.*

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 –**COMPLETED**. The Company was 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%.
- 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.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET (continued)

Highlights of McQuesten Agreement with Alexco Resource Corp:

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

- Initial 51% Option Interest –COMPLETED. The Company was 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 joint venture ("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.

Aurex & McQuesten, together the AurMac Property

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.

In March 2021, the Parties ("Victoria Gold Corp., Alexco Resources Corp. and Banyan Gold Corp.") decided to defer formalizing a joint venture as Banyan continues to work under the definite agreement terms to earn additional interest in the Properties. Banyan continues to be the operator on the AurMac Project.

A NI 43-101 technical report for the AurMac Project titled Technical Report on the AURMAC Property, Mayo Mining District Yukon Territory, Canada was prepared by Marc Jutras of Ginto Consulting Inc. and filed on SEDAR on July 7, 2020.

AurMac has an inferred resource of 903,945 gold ounces at a 0.2 g/t pit-constrained cut-off grade (see Table 1 below).

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET (continued)

This pit constrained Mineral Resource is contained in two near/on-surface deposits: The Airstrip and Powerline deposits. The Mineral Resource is summarized below:

Table 1: Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resources at a 0.2 g/t Au Cut-Off – AurMac Property

| Deposit | Classification | Tonnage Tonnes | Average Au Grade g/t | Au Content oz. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Airstrip | Inferred | 45,997,911 | 0.524 | 774,926 |
| Powerline | Inferred | 6,578,609 | 0.610 | 129,019 |
| Total Combined | Inferred | 52,576,520 | 0.535 | 903,945 |

Notes:

- 1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is May 25, 2020.*
- 2. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues.*
- 3. The CIM definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred Mineral Resources as an indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured Mineral Resource category.*
- 4. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au, using a US\$/CAN\$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US\$1,500/ounce, US\$1.50/t mining cost, US\$2.00/t processing cost, US\$2.50/t G+A, 80% heap leach recoveries, and 45° pit slope**

*The gold price and cost assumptions are consistent with current pricing assumptions and costs, and in particular are consistent with those employed for recent technical reports for similar pit-constrained Yukon gold projects.

Nitra Claims

The Nitra Claims are 593 claims (117 km²) that have been staked by Banyan 5 km to the west of the AurMac property and is 100% owned.

Aurex Extension

The Aurex Extension is a claim group covering 401 claims immediately adjacent to the Aurex Project and is 100% owned.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET (continued)

Hyland

The Company has an interest in the Hyland Gold Project and 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 Inferred Gold Resource Estimate*, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and at a 0.6g/t gold equivalent cutoff, contains 12,503,994 tonnes with 361,692 ounces gold at 0.9g/t and 2,248,948 ounces silver at 5.59g/t for a combined gold and silver 396,468 ounces gold equivalent.

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

*NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Hyland Gold Project by Prepared By: Robert C. Carne, M.Sc., P.Geo., Carvest Holdings Ltd., Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol., - SGS Canada Inc., Paul D. Gray, P.Geo. - Banyan Gold Corp. dated May 1, 2018).

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

| Cost | Building & Land | Vehicles | Computers | Camp Equip | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Balance – September 30, 2019 | 0 | 64,936 | 4,800 | 14,677 | 84,413 |
| Additions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42,654 | 42,654 |
| Balance – September 30, 2020 | 0 | 64,936 | 4,800 | 57,331 | 127,067 |
| Additions | 286,270 | 0 | 5,427 | 103,865 | 395,562 |
| Balance – September 30, 2021 | 286,270 | 64,936 | 10,227 | 161,196 | 522,629 |

| Accumulated Depreciation | Building & Land | Vehicles | Computers | Camp Equip | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Balance – September 30, 2019 | 0 | 39,895 | 4,095 | 5,944 | 49,934 |
| Depreciation | 0 | 7,512 | 388 | 5,086 | 12,986 |
| Balance – September 30, 2020 | 0 | 47,407 | 4,483 | 11,030 | 62,920 |
| Depreciation | 0 | 5,259 | 920 | 21,501 | 27,680 |
| Balance – September 30, 2021 | 0 | 52,666 | 5,403 | 32,531 | 90,600 |

| Carrying Amount | Building & Land | Vehicles | Computers | Camp Equip | Total |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Balance – Sept 30, 2019 | 0 | 25,041 | 705 | 8,733 | 34,479 |
| Balance – Sept 30, 2020 | 0 | 17,529 | 317 | 46,301 | 64,147 |
| Balance – September, 2021 | 286,270 | 12,270 | 4,824 | 128,665 | 432,029 |

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, \$327,000 (2020 - \$236,780) was billed to the corporation by officers and directors of the Company. \$85,250 (2020 - \$42,500) has been billed to management fees by 1195472 Ontario Ltd. for the CFO with a further \$nil (2020 - \$7,000) billed directly in his name, \$241,750 (2020 - \$160,500) was invoiced for management fees by KECM Services, a Company controlled by the CEO. A further \$nil (2020 - \$13,280) was billed to projects by KECM for the CEO and \$nil billed for rent (2020 - \$13,500). As of September 30, 2021, there were balances in accounts payable of \$102,443 (2020 - \$68,234) owed to related parties for expenses and management fees.

8. 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 September 30, 2021, the Company had a cash and equivalents of \$14,361,408 (2020 - \$5,356,043) and current liabilities of \$1,072,033 (2020 - \$823,669). 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 in the September 30, 2022 fiscal year.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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8. 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.

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 year ended September 30, 2021.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization categorized COVID-19 as a pandemic. The potential economic effect within the Company's environment and in the global market due to the possible disruption in supply chains, and measures being introduced at various levels of government to curtail the spread of the virus (such as travel restrictions, closure of non-essential municipal and private operations, imposition of quarantines and social distancing) could have a material impact on the Company's operations.

The extent of the impact of this outbreak and related containment measures of the Company's operations cannot be reliably estimated at this time. Management continues to evaluate the impact of these events and review the Company's approach to capital management to ensure the Company's objectives are met.

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

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Canadian Funds

9. INCOME TAX

The income tax recovery reported differs from the amount of the tax recovery computed by applying the statutory rates to the net loss. The reasons for the differences and the related tax effects are as follows:

| | September 30, 2021 | September 30, 2020 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Loss before income tax | \$ (\$2,915,846) | \$ (\$1,861,183) |
| Combined basic federal and provincial tax at 23% (2020 - 24%) | (670,645) | (442,031) |
| Increase (decrease) resulting from: | | |
| Non-deductible items | 317,680 | 317,680 |
| Deductible items | (33,370) | (11,362) |
| Unrecorded deferred income tax benefit | 182,784 | 135,713 |
| | \$ - | \$ - |

The components of the deferred income tax liabilities for the Company are as follows:

| | September 30, 2021 | September 30, 2020 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Non-capital loss carry forwards | \$ 4,103,585 | \$ 3,216,169 |
| Property, plant & equipment – UCC | 90,600 | 62,920 |
| Exploration asset – CEE | (14,054,283) | (5,775,481) |
| Exploration funds not yet expensed | (11,035,667) | (3,136,951) |
| Share issuance costs | 496,909 | 129,815 |
| | (20,396,856) | (5,503,528) |
| Approximate tax rate | 23% | 24% |
| | (4,691,737) | (1,307,088) |
| Discount on premium of charity flow through shares | (1,806,670) | (237,440) |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | \$ (6,498,407) | \$ (1,544,528) |

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Canadian Funds

9. INCOME TAX (Continued)

Non-capital loss schedule

The company has non-capital losses which may be carried forward and applied against taxable income of future periods. These losses expire as follows:

| Year of loss | Expire | | Amount |
|--------------|--------|----|-----------|
| 2021 | 2041 | \$ | 887,416 |
| 2020 | 2040 | | 571,423 |
| 2019 | 2039 | | 395,479 |
| 2018 | 2038 | | 567,468 |
| 2017 | 2037 | | 465,556 |
| 2016 | 2036 | | 313,081 |
| 2015 | 2035 | | 223,615 |
| 2014 | 2034 | | 274,288 |
| 2013 | 2033 | | 259,445 |
| 2012 | 2032 | | 96,253 |
| 2011 | 2031 | | 49,561 |
| | | \$ | 4,103,585 |

10. LOSS PER SHARE

Diluted loss per share for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 is the same as basic loss per share as the impact of the exercise of the outstanding share options and warrants in the money does not change the loss per share on a rounded basis.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Issuance of Stock Options

On December 16, 2021 the Company issued 3,325,000 stock options for 5 years exercisable at \$0.32 per share. There options were issued in connection with Banyan's annual compensation review process and are granted under and subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's stock option plan.

Exercise of Stock Options

Subsequent to the yearend the following stock options were exercised:

125,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.07 and an expiry of October 27, 2021
200,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.12 and an expiry of June 2, 2025
100,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.23 with an expiry of December 9, 2025