Bald Eagle Gold Corp.

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended March 31, 2022, and 2021

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsubsection 4.3(3)(a), 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 interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed an audit or review of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants.

	Note		**March 31, 2022**		December 31, 2021
ASSETS					
Cash		**$**	**1,440,059**	$	1,835,699
Sales tax recoverable			**54,087**		25,101
Prepaid expenses			**7,398**		22,917
		$	**1,501,544**	$	1,883,717
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**127,670**	$	133,810
		$	**127,670**	$	133,810
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	3	**$**	**11,119,440**	$	10,913,815
Warrant Reserve	4		**278,832**		278,832
Options Reserve	5		**256,647**		256,647
RSU Reserve	6		**80,022**		80,022
Deficit			**(10,361,066)**		(9,779,409)
		$	**1,373,874**	$	1,749,907
		$	**1,501,544**	$	1,883,717

Note 1: Description of business and going concern

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ Peter Simeon
Signed: Director

/s/ Darren Collins
Signed: Director

Bald Eagle Gold Corp.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive loss – unaudited
(Canadian dollars except share amounts or stated otherwise)

Three months ended	**Note**	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021
Disposition of exploration property		**$ -**	$ -
Acquisition of exploration properties		**-**	4,677,614
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		**80,964**	-
General and administrative	10	**215,500**	413,366
Professional fees		**51,568**	192,944
Stock based compensation		**205,625**	
Listing expense		**-**	958,959
Foreign exchange		**28,123**	-
Interest income		**(123)**	(331)
Loss and comprehensive loss		**581,657**	6,242,552
Basic and diluted loss per share		**(0.07)**	(0.13)
Weighted avg. shares		**116,042,063**	48,675,523

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

Bald Eagle Gold Corp.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes Shareholders' Equity – unaudited
(Canadian dollars except share amounts or stated otherwise)

	Number of Common Shares		Share Capital		Warrants Reserve	Options Reserve		RSU Reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance, January 01, 2021	**34,770,001**	**$**	**3,352,898**	**$**	**-**	**210,728**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(2,698,460)**	**$**	**865,166**
Subscription receipts (note 3)	20,991,058		2,246,043		272,884	-		-		-		**2,518,927**
Share issuance costs (note 3)	-		(147,651)		5,948	-		-		-		**(141,703)**
Wolf acquisition	11,736,001		1,255,752		-	27,479		-		-		**1,283,231**
Frontera acquisition	34,650,003		3,707,550		-	-		-		-		**3,707,550**
Hercules acquisition	1,540,000		77,000		-	-		-		-		**77,000**
Leviathan acquisition	10,000,000		400,000		-	-		-		-		**400,000**
Options exercised (note 5)	180,000		22,223		-	(7,223)		-		-		**15,000**
Share-based payments (notes 5 and 6)	-		-		-	25,663		80,022		-		**105,685**
Comprehensive loss	-		-		-	-		-		(7,080,949)		**(7,080,949)**
Balance, December 31, 2021	**113,867,063**	**$**	**10,913,815**	**$**	**278,832**	**256,647**	**$**	**80,022**	**$**	**(9,779,409)**	**$**	**1,749,907**

	Number of Common Shares		Share Capital		Warrants Reserve	Options Reserve		RSU Reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance, January 1, 2022	**113,867,063**	**$**	**10,913,815**	**$**	**278,832**	**256,647**	**$**	**80,022**	**$**	**(9,779,409)**	**$**	**1,749,907**
Share-based payments (notes 5 and 6)	2,175,000		205,625		-	-		-		-		**205,625**
Comprehensive loss	-		-		-	-		-		(581,657)		**(581,657)**
Balance, March 31, 2021	**116,042,063**	**$**	**11,119,440**	**$**	**278,832**	**256,647**	**$**	**80,022**	**$**	**(10,361,066)**	**$**	**1,373,874**

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

For the three months ended, March 31			**2022**		**2021**
Operating activities	Note				
Net loss for the period		$	(581,657)	$	(6,242,552)
Items not affecting cash					
Share-based compensation	5,6		205,625		-
Listing expense			-		954,319
Property acquisition expense			-		4,667,614
Change in working capital items					
Sales tax recoverable			(28,987)		(11,914)
Prepaid expenses			15,519		(286,676)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			(6,140)		267,170
Due to related parties			-		(6,000)
Cash used in operating activities		**$**	**(395,640)**	**$**	**(648,039)**
Financing activities					
Option exercise	3,5	$	-	$	15,000
Share issuance	3		-		2,518,927
Share issuance costs	3		-		(33,227)
Cash from financing activities		**$**	**-**	**$**	**2,500,700**
Investing activities					
Net cash acquired from Wolf			-		328,912
Loan to Frontera			-		(442,192)
Cash used in investing activities		**$**	**-**	**$**	**(113,280)**
Change in cash		$	(395,640)	$	1,739,381
Cash, opening balance			1,835,699		691,421
Cash, closing balance		**$**	**1,440,059**	**$**	**2,430,802**

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

1. **Description of business and going concern**

Bald Eagle Gold Corp (the "Company" or "Bald Eagle") is incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act (Ontario)* with its registered office located at 100 King Street West, Suite 1600 – 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON, M5X 1G5.

The Company was incorporated on January 25, 2018, as 2617283 Ontario Corp., before changing its name to Wolf Acquisition Corp ("Wolf") on February 23, 2018. On March 19, 2021, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction as defined by Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange, with CX One Inc. ("CX One") and Frontera Gold Inc. ("Frontera") (note 8) and changed its name from Wolf Acquisition Corp. to Bald Eagle Gold Corp. The Company amalgamated Frontera and CX One with its wholly owned subsidiary 12590425 Canada Inc. forming a new subsidiary, BE Gold Inc.

On March 5, 2021, the Company filed its filing statement related to the Qualifying Transaction identified and on March 19, 2021, Bald Eagle Gold Corp. become the resulting issuer and legal parent of the CX One and Frontera. CX One was determined to be the accounting acquiror and these consolidated financial statements reflect the historical accounting of CX One and an issuance of shares to acquire both Wolf and Frontera.

The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "BIG" and on the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol "BADEF".

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Hercules and Leviathan Silver Properties located in Washington County, Idaho.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. This is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to raise financing, the achievement of profitable operations or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis which contemplates that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue to do so is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise equity financing and the attainment of profitable operations. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in achieving these goals.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus) has had a significant impact on businesses through restrictions put in place by the Canadian and American governments regarding travel, business operations, and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada, Mexico and other countries to fight the virus. While the extent of the impact is unknown, we anticipate that this outbreak may cause supply chain disruptions, staff shortages, and increased government regulations, all of which may negatively impact the Company's business and financial condition.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations set by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (previously the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, "IFRIC"). The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies for all periods reported in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 29, 2022.

2.2. Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries:

Subsidiary:	Jurisdiction
BE Gold Inc.	Canada
Fontera Gold Nevada Inc.	Nevada, USA
1218530 B.C. Ltd.	Canada
Anglo-Bomarc, U.S., Inc.	Idaho, USA
Frontier Metals Canada Holdings Corp.	Canada
Frontier Metals LLC	Idaho, USA

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is acquired to the date control is lost.

2.3. Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and are prepared on the historical cost basis, modified by the measurement at fair value of certain financial instruments.

2.4. New accounting standards and interpretations effective in future periods

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8") were amended in January 2020 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after November 1, 2023. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined; however early adoption is permitted.

2.5. Share based payments

The Company's share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as salary and compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of the option grant is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. Upon exercise of the stock options, the consideration paid, together with the amount previously recognized in share-based payments reserve, is recorded as an increase in common shares.

2.6. Restricted share units (RSUs)

Under the RSUs Plan, employees and directors are granted RSUs where each RSU has a value equal to one common share of the Company. RSUs are measured at fair value on the grant date. The fair value of RSUs are recognized as a charge to share-based compensation as a general and administrative expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. RSUs expected to settle in cash are reclassified as a liability and valued at fair value at period end.

2.7. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous year.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the consumption of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized, and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net loss and comprehensive loss or in equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. 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.

2.8. Mineral properties and exploration and evaluation costs

The Company expenses all costs relating to the acquisition of and exploration for mineral properties and it credits all proceeds received against the exploration expenditures. Such costs include, but are not limited to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, and sampling.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized; this includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit

2.9. Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive 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. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates.

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 so that the increased carrying amount 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 the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

2.10. Foreign Currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its Canadian subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company's US subsidiaries is the US dollar. The Company recognizes transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated.

Where the functional currency differs from the presentation currency, assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period and income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. All resulting exchanges differences are recognized in comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated as a separate component of equity.

2.11. Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of its instruments is based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as fair value through profit and loss. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial instruments and their accounting classification:

	Classification
Financial Assets:	
Cash	Amortized cost
Loan receivable	Amortized cost
Financial Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

Financial assets

i) Financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). Gains or losses on these items are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

ii) Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest". Financial assets classified as amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other definitive evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. The Company's accounts and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i) Amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including borrowings, are measured at fair value, net of transaction cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective yield basis is a method of calculating the unamortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow payments over the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, senior secured loan and term loan do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at fair value through consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial liability

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Expected credit loss impairment model

The Company recognizes expected credit loss for trade receivables based on the simplified approach under IFRS 9. The simplified approach to the recognition of expected losses does not require the Company to track the changes in credit risk; rather, the Company recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date from the date of the trade receivable.

2.12. Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the inception of a contract. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified asset.
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the contract term.
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the initial amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in the property and equipment line item on the consolidated statements of financial position and lease liabilities in the lease payable line item on the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option or for leases related to low value assets. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits in banks, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with remaining maturities of three months or less at time of acquisition. The Company does not hold any asset backed commercial paper. There were no cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022 and 2021.

2.14. Reclamation obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development, or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising for the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying value of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

2.15. Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2.16. Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

2.17. Loss per share

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the loss attributed to shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. Convertible instruments including stock options and warrants outstanding are not included in the computation of diluted loss per share if their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

2.18. Segment Reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company operates in one business segment, mineral exploration, and two geographical segments, Canada, and the United States.

2.19. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, and the revision affects both current and future periods.
Significant assumptions and judgments 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 carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Determination of the fair value of stock options and warrants

Estimating fair value for warrants requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, and dividend yield of the warrants. The fair value of warrants is evaluated using the Black-Scholes valuation model at the date of grant. The Company has made estimates as to the expected volatility and expected life of warrants. The expected volatility is based on the average volatility of share prices of similar companies, over the period of the expected life of the warrants. The expected life of the warrant is based on historical data. These estimates may not necessarily be indicative of future actual patterns.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, whereby identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase price over such fair value recorded as goodwill. If a transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination as per IFRS standards, t he transaction is recorded as an acquisition of an asset.

3. Share capital

3.1. Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and Outstanding:

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had 116,042,063 common shares issued and outstanding.

Escrow:

A total of 35,319,004 common shares are held in escrow and will be released as follows:

September 19, 2022	9,370,501
March 19, 2023	8,620,501
September 19, 2024	8,620,501
March 19, 2024	8,620,501
	35,232,004

3.2. Common shares activity during the three months ended March 31, 2022:

(i) On March 21, 2022, the Company issued 1,700,000 common shares valued at $144,500 to an officer of the company. These were RSUs which were subsequently vested.

(ii) On February 2, 2022, the Company issued 475,000 common shares valued at $40,375 to certain officers of the company. These were RSUs which were subsequently vested.

3.3. Maximum share dilution:

The following is the maximum number of shares that would be outstanding all if convertible securities were exercised as at March 31, 2022

	March 31, 2022
Common shares outstanding	116,042,063
Stock options	2,880,000
Warrants	10,729,282
Restricted share units (“RSUs”)	3,125,000
	132,776,345

4. Warrants

The following table reflects the warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2022:

Exercise price	**Note**	**Outstanding**	**Expiry Date**	**Remaining Life (years)**
$0.20	(i)	10,495,525	March 24, 2024	1.25
$0.20	(ii)	233,753	March 24, 2024	1.25
$0.20		**10,729,278**		**1.25**

(i) As part of the issuance of Subscription Receipts (note 3.2(i)), 10,495,525 Warrants were issued with an estimated fair value of $272,884 based upon the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Black-Scholes Assumptions	
Exercise price	$0.200
Stock price	$0.107
Expected life of warrants (years)	2.00

Risk-free interest rate	0.28%
Expected volatility	76%
Expected dividend yield	0%

(ii) As part of the issuance of the Subscription Receipts (note 3.2(i)), 233,753 warrants were issued to brokers with an estimated value of $5,948 based upon the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Black-Scholes Assumptions	
Exercise price	$0.200
Stock price	$0.107
Expected life of warrants (years)	2.00
Risk-free interest rate	0.28%
Expected volatility	76%
Expected dividend yield	0%

5. Stock-based compensation

The Company has a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") for employees, officers, directors, and consultants performing special technical or other services of the Company ("Optionees"). The Plan provides for the granting of options up to 10% of its issued and outstanding common shares. The designation of Optionees, amount, and vesting provisions of awards under the Plan are determined by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance.

Each option converts into one ordinary share of the Company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither right to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry. Options are forfeited if the Optionee leaves the Company before the options vest.

On February 2, 2022, 1,200,000 options were issued to a consultant of the Company. The options vest in various tranches ranging between July 2, 2022 and February 2, 2027. The fair value of the options was estimated at $51,198 based upon the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Black-Scholes Assumptions	
Exercise price	$0.10
Stock price	$0.0833
Expected life of options (years)	5.00
Risk-free interest rate	0.28%
Expected volatility	76%
Expected dividend yield	0%

The Company recognized $205,625 in stock-based compensation during the period ended March 31, 2022 (2021 - $nil).

The following table summarizes the stock options activity during the period ended March 31, 2022:

he following table summarizes the stock options activity during the period ended March 31, 2022:

	Number of Options		Weighted avg. exercise price
Balance, January 1, 2022	**1,680,000**	**$**	**0.25**
Issued to management and consultants	1,200,000		0.10
Balance, March 31, 2022	**2,880,000**	**$**	**0.19**

The flowing is a summary of the Company options outstanding at March 31, 2022:

Grant Date	Number of Stock Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Exercisable Stock Options
May 19, 2019	550,000	$0.50	May 19, 2024	2.13	550,000
March 19, 2021	90,000	$0.0833	August 2, 2028	6.34	90,000
March 19, 2021	390,000	$0.0833	March 19, 2022	0.21	390,000
April 16, 2021	650,000	$0.15	April 16, 2023	1.06	337,500
February 2, 2022	1,200,000	$0.10	February 2, 2027	4.82	1,200,000
	2,880,000	**$0.19**		**2.40**	**2,567,500**

6. Restricted share units

On March 21, 2022, the Company issued 1,700,000 RSUs to certain directors and consultants with a grant date fair value of $0.10 per RSU. The RSUs were subject to vesting conditions with one quarter vesting every 6 months. The Company recognized $205,625 in share-based compensation during the period ended March 31, 2022 (2021 - $nil).

On February 2, 2022, an aggregate of 475,000 RSUs vested in accordance with their terms and the plan. The issuance of an aggregate of 475,000 common shares from the treasury of the corporation was granted as full and final settlement of the 475,000 RSUs.

7. Management of capital

The Company's objectives for managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to add value to its projects, acquire additional projects with potential for resources and provide returns for shareholders.
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by increasing the value of underlying assets through exploration and development of economic resources; and
- to generate an adequate return to shareholders by constructing and operating economically viable mineral deposits.

The Company considers its capital to include the components of equity attributable to common shareholders which amounts to a surplus of $1,658,142 as at March 31, 2022 and comprises share capital, warrants reserve, options reserve, RSU reserve, and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure, and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration, development, and operation of mineral properties in relation to the risk it faces and in consideration of changes in economic conditions. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, undertake debt, sell its ownership or an interest in its assets, or joint venture its projects.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the year ended March 31, 2022.

8. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), fair value risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management is charged with the responsibility of establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated in accordance with the approved policies.

8.1. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a client or vendor will be unable to pay or receive any amounts owed or owing to the Company. Management's assessment of the Company's credit risk is low as it is primarily attributable to funds held in Canadian banks

The Company does not hold any asset backed commercial paper. The maximum credit risk exposure of the financial assets is their carrying value.

8.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. The Company may seek additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable of the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interests of the Company's shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interest. The Company intends on fulfilling its obligations.

As of March 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of $1,440,059 (2021 - $2,430,802) and non-cash current assets of $61,486 (2021 - $356,856) to settle current liabilities of $127,670 (2021 - $799,007).

8.3. Market risk

Market risk incorporates a range of risks. Movements in risk factors, such as market price risk and currency risk, affect the fair values of financial assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to these risks as the ability of the Company to develop or market its properties and the future profitability of the Company is related to the market price of certain minerals.

At March 31, 2022, the Company holds $984,513 (USD $787,032) of cash in US dollars.

8.3.1. Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Price risk is remote since the Company is not a producing entity.

8.3.2. Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The Company's current policy is to deposit excess cash in interest bearing accounts at its banking institutions.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes that the movements in interest rates that are reasonably possible over the next twelve-month period will not have a significant impact on the Company. The fair value of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying value due to the relatively short-term maturities of these instruments.

8.3.3.Foreign exchange risk

The Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as the Company has certain assets and liabilities, and makes certain expenditures, in US dollars exposing the Company to gains and losses due to fluctuations in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

8.4. Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2	Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) from observable market data.
Level 3	Inputs for assets and liabilities not based upon observable market data.

As at March 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no financial instruments carried at fair value.

9. Related party transactions

Key management personal includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Amounts included in director and officer fees/salaries relate to amounts paid or accrued to directors and officers in the current year. A director of the Company is also a partner at the law firm providing legal services to the Company during the periods ended March 31, 2022, and 2021.

As at March 31, 2022 $nil is owed to a director of the Company and $nil is owed to a law firm associated with a director which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

		2022		2021
Salary and related fees	**$**	**52,000**	$	72,000
Legal services provided by law firm associated with a director		**-**		211,115
Stock-based compensation:				
Stock Options		**35,625**		-
RSUs		**170,000**		-
	$	**257,625**	$	283,115

10. Expenses

Expenses by nature for the period ended March 31, 2022, and 2021:

		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021
Consulting fees	$	110,106	$	178,271
Filling fees		26,627		51,382
Office and general		13,044		10,257
Rent		-		6,000
Salaries and wages		-		111,755
Business development		65,723		55,701
Total	**$**	**215,500**	**$**	**413,366**

11. Segmented information

The Company has one operating segment focused on the exploration and development of the Leviathan and Hercules Properties in Idaho, United States.

12. Subsequent events

- On May 11, 2022, the Company announced that it is undertaking a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceed of up to $2,300,000. Pursuant to the Offering, the Corporation may issue up to 30,666,667 units of the Corporation ("Units") at a price of $0.075 per Unit. Each Unit will be comprised of one common share of the Corporation (a "Common Share") and one Common Share purchase warrant of the Corporation (a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of $0.11 for a period of two years from the closing of the Offering. All securities issued under the Offering will be subject to a four month hold period from the closing date under applicable Canadian securities laws, in addition to such other restrictions as may apply under applicable securities laws of jurisdictions outside Canada.
- On May 11, 2022, the Company announced Crescat Capital LLC ("Crescat") as a lead strategic investor in the Offering. Crescat has agreed to purchase a total of 14,666,667 Units for gross proceeds of $1,100,000 (the

“Crescat Investment”). Following completion of the Crescat Investment, Crescat will also be granted the right to participate in future financings of the Corporation so as to maintain its pro-rata interest (the “Participation Rights”). The Participation Rights will remain in effect as long as Crescat holds greater than 2% of the total issued and outstanding Common Shares. Bald Eagle does not anticipate paying any finder’s fees in connection with the Offering at this time.

- On May 16, 2022, the Company appointed Luis da Silva as Chairman of the Board of Directors, he replaced Peter Simeon who will remain a director in the Company. Luis da Silva is an experienced metals and mining executive and director having served as CEO of listed companies and at a senior level in multinationals. The Company also announced that it has granted 3,500,000 incentive stock options (the “Options”) to Luis da silva, with an effective date of May 1, 2022. These Options will vest in three tranches over 12 months and will allow the purchase of common shares in the Company at a price of $0.09 per share, for a period of up to five (5) years from the effective date.