



OUTCROP
SILVER & **GOLD**

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended August 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Outcrop Silver & Gold Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Outcrop Silver & Gold Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at August 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company anticipates it will need further funding to maintain its operations and activities for the next twelve months. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Mineral Properties ("Mineral Properties")

As described in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's Mineral Properties was \$5,126,758 as of August 31, 2023. As more fully described in Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements, management assesses Mineral Properties for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



The principal considerations for our determination that the assessment of impairment indicators of the Mineral Properties is a key audit matter are that there was judgment made by management when assessing whether there were indicators of impairment for the Mineral Properties, specifically relating to the assets' carrying amount which is impacted by the Company's intent and ability to continue to explore and evaluate these assets. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of indicators of impairment that could give rise to the requirement to prepare an estimate of the recoverable amount of the Mineral Properties.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the key controls associated with evaluating the Mineral Properties for indicators of impairment.
- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Evaluating the intent for the Mineral Properties through discussion and communication with management.
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity and expenditure budgets for future periods.
- Assessing compliance with agreements including reviewing option agreements and vouching cash payments and share issuances.
- Obtaining, from legal counsel and through government websites, confirmation of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the Mineral Properties are in good standing.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

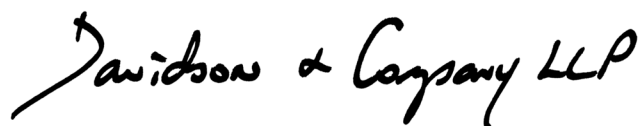
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of 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 consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Caryan LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

December 11, 2023

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION
Consolidated statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	\$ 3,230,315	\$ 1,239,346
Receivables	6	39,963	30,720
Advances and prepaid expenses	7	326,159	119,579
Deferred financing costs	12	54,699	-
		3,651,136	1,389,645
Non-current assets			
Equipment	8	153,448	160,718
Mineral properties	9	5,126,758	4,453,461
		5,280,206	4,614,179
Total assets		\$ 8,931,342	\$ 6,003,824
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	\$ 491,048	\$ 824,304
Current portion of lease liability	11	16,686	12,637
		507,734	836,941
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	11	-	14,987
Total liabilities		\$ 507,734	\$ 851,928
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital	12	\$ 65,724,062	\$ 55,990,622
Stock-based reserves	12	11,824,652	10,835,413
Warrant reserves	12	15,737,805	13,750,930
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(1,165)	(1,711)
Deficit		(84,861,746)	(75,423,358)
Total shareholders' equity		8,423,608	5,151,896
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 8,931,342	\$ 6,003,824
Nature of operations and going concern	1		
Subsequent events	19		

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on December 11, 2023.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Ian Harris"
 Ian Harris, Director

"Kevin Nishi"
 Kevin Nishi, Director

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION
Consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Year ended	
		August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Expenses			
Exploration	9, 14	\$ 5,358,178	\$ 7,172,574
Foreign exchange		(51,057)	179,556
General and administrative	13,14	1,216,157	965,777
Investor relations		660,450	1,031,180
Professional fees	14	531,408	529,503
Stock-based compensation	12,14	1,177,088	1,096,870
Wages and benefits	14	555,859	437,976
		<u>(9,448,083)</u>	<u>(11,413,436)</u>
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Gain on disposal of equipment		7,368	-
Interest income		2,327	5,691
		<u>9,695</u>	<u>5,691</u>
Loss for the year		(9,438,388)	(11,407,745)
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		546	666
Comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (9,437,842)	\$ (11,407,079)
<hr/>			
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		199,091,584	145,910,911

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION**Consolidated statements of cash flows***(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*

For the year ended	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	\$ (9,438,388)	\$ (11,407,745)
<i>Adjustments for items not involving cash:</i>		
Depreciation	58,610	27,096
Stock-based compensation	1,177,088	1,096,870
Gain on disposal of equipment	(7,368)	-
Interest expense	3,792	13,192
Unrealized foreign exchange	(5,879)	17,568
	(8,212,145)	(10,253,019)
<i>Net changes in non-cash working capital items:</i>		
Receivables	(9,243)	8,297
Advances and prepaid expenses	(206,580)	114,250
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(333,256)	148,730
Net cash and cash equivalents outflows from operating activities	(8,761,224)	(9,981,742)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Equipment acquisitions	(43,901)	(46,776)
Net cash and cash equivalent outflows from investing activities	(43,901)	(46,776)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued	11,567,628	7,445,806
Share issue costs	(708,460)	(550,562)
Repayment of lease liability	(16,472)	(32,834)
Deferred financing costs	(54,699)	-
Net cash and cash equivalent inflows from financing activities	10,787,997	6,862,410
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	8,097	(47,763)
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	1,990,969	(3,213,871)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,239,346	4,453,217
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,230,315	\$ 1,239,346

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows – Note 17

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION
Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Stock-Based Reserves	Warrant Reserves	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total
Balance, August 31, 2021	132,148,953	\$ 51,605,327	\$ 9,840,297	\$ 11,317,286	\$ (2,377)	\$ (64,015,613)	\$ 8,744,920
Common shares issued	27,997,055	5,188,806	-	2,257,000	-	-	7,445,806
Warrants issued for finder's fees	-	-	-	180,670	-	-	180,670
Share issue costs	-	(909,291)	-	-	-	-	(909,291)
Transfer of fair value of warrants exercised	-	4,026	-	(4,026)	-	-	-
Transfer of fair value of options exercised	-	101,754	(101,754)	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,096,870	-	-	-	1,096,870
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	666	-	666
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(11,407,745)	(11,407,745)
Balance, August 31, 2022	160,146,008	\$ 55,990,622	\$ 10,835,413	\$ 13,750,930	\$ (1,711)	\$ (75,423,358)	\$ 5,151,896
Common shares issued	57,980,154	10,160,415	-	2,080,510	-	-	12,240,925
Warrants issued for finders' fees	-	-	-	192,382	-	-	192,382
Share issue costs	-	(900,841)	-	-	-	-	(900,841)
Transfer of fair value of warrants exercised	-	286,017	-	(286,017)	-	-	-
Transfer of fair value of options exercised	-	187,849	(187,849)	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,177,088	-	-	-	1,177,088
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	546	-	546
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(9,438,388)	(9,438,388)
Balance, August 31, 2023	218,126,162	\$ 65,724,062	\$ 11,824,652	\$ 15,737,805	\$ (1,165)	\$ (84,861,746)	\$ 8,423,608

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Outcrop Gold & Silver Corporation (“Outcrop” or the “Company”) is a publicly traded company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol OCG.

The Company’s corporate registered and records office is located at #905 – 1111 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2J3. The Company is engaged in the identification, acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in Colombia. The Company has not placed any of its mineral properties into production and is therefore considered to be in the exploration stage. These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended August 31, 2023 are comprised of the results of the Company and its subsidiaries.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future. The Company’s ability to continue on a going concern basis beyond the next twelve months depends on its ability to successfully raise additional financing for the substantial capital expenditures required to achieve planned principal operations. While the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company anticipates it will need further funding to maintain its operations and activities for the next 12 months. These events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate, which could be material.

There are many external factors that can adversely affect general workforces, economies and financial markets globally. Examples include, but are not limited to, the COVID-19 global pandemic from March 2020, political conflict in other regions, and supply chain disruptions. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of adverse results of such external factors and its effect on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on the IFRS issued and outstanding as at August 31, 2023.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION *(continued)*

Functional and presentation currency

The presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”), which has been determined for each entity within the Company using an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. The functional currency of Outcrop, the parent company, is the Canadian dollar; that of the Company’s US subsidiary, Miranda Gold USA, Inc. is the United States dollar. The functional currency of all the Company’s Canadian subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar, and that of all the Colombian branch operations and Colombian simplified share companies is also the Canadian dollar.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to, the following:

Stock-based compensation and valuation of warrants

The fair value pricing of stock options and warrants issued are subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

b) Critical Accounting Judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

Carrying value and the recoverability of mineral properties

Management has determined that mineral property costs that have been capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and other technical information, scoping and feasibility studies, accessibility of facilities, and existing permits. Further, management exercises judgment in determining whether or not impairment indicators exist for its mineral properties.

OUTCROP SILVER & GOLD CORPORATION
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For years ended August 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION *(continued)*

Determination of functional currency

In accordance with IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, management has determined that the functional currency of the Company, its Canadian subsidiaries, and its Colombian subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar, while the functional currency of its US subsidiary is the US dollar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its subsidiaries and branch operations from the date control was acquired. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposure to variable returns from the investee, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Intercompany balances and transactions, and any income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
Miranda Gold USA, Inc. ("MAD USA")	State of Nevada	100%	Mineral exploration
Miranda Gold Colombia I Ltd. ("MAD I")	Province of British Columbia	100%	Holding company
Miranda Gold Colombia II Ltd. ("MAD II")	Province of British Columbia, with branch office in Colombia	100%	Mineral exploration
Rovira Mining Ltd. ("Rovira")	Province of British Columbia	100%	Holding company
Rovira Mining Ltd. Colombia S.A.S. ("Rovira SAS")	Republic of Colombia	100%	Holding company
Miranda Gold Colombia III S.A.S. ("MAD III SAS")	Republic of Colombia	100%	Holding company
Miranda Gold Colombia IV Ltd. ("MAD IV")	Province of British Columbia	100%	Holding company
Miranda Gold Colombia IV S.A.S. ("MAD IV SAS")	Republic of Colombia	100%	Holding company
Miranda Gold Colombia V Ltd. ("MAD V")	Province of British Columbia	100%	Holding company
Minera Mallama S.A.S. ("Mallama SAS")	Republic of Colombia	100%	Mineral exploration
Malew Overseas S.A. ("Malew")	Republic of Panama	100%	Holding company
Minerales Santa Ana S.A.S. ("Santa Ana SAS") <i>Formerly Lost City S.A.S. ("Lost City")</i>	Republic of Colombia	100%	Mineral exploration
1433180 BC Ltd ("1433180")	Province of British Columbia	100%	Mineral exploration

Determination of control by one entity over another

Subsidiaries include entities which are controlled by the Company and are accounted for through consolidation. Investments in associates and joint ventures include entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, and are accounted for using the equity method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the entity by applying exchange rates at the dates of the transactions in the financial statements of each entity in the Company.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are re-translated to the functional currency at the reporting date exchange rate.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate as at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation are recognized in operations.

On consolidation, for subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar, assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars using the period-end rate and operating expenses are translated using the average rates of exchange. Exchange adjustments arising when the opening net assets and profit or loss are translated into Canadian dollars are taken into a separate component of equity and reported in other comprehensive income or loss.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is recognized in operations on a declining balance basis at the following rates:

- Computer Equipment – 30-55% per annum
- Field Equipment – 30% per annum
- Right of Use – straight-line over lease term

A straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each asset or component part of an item or equipment, may be applied depending on which method (and rate) most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Where an item of equipment is composed of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

Mineral properties and exploration expenses

Upon acquiring the legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests are capitalized. Exploration expenses incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are charged to operations as incurred. The Company will perform an impairment test on transition from the exploration stage to the development stage.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Expenditures incurred subsequent to a development decision, and to increase or extend the life of existing production, are capitalized and will be transferred to property, plant and equipment and amortized using the unit-of-production method based upon proven and probable reserves. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company, the remaining deferred costs associated with that property will be assessed for impairment.

The Company assesses mineral properties for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of a plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset at the start of each project, along with a corresponding liability recorded as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent upon a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

A liability is recorded for legal obligations relating to the restoration, rehabilitation, and retirement of property, plant or equipment obligations arising from the acquisition, development, or normal operation of those assets. Such decommissioning liabilities are recognized at fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. A corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset, where one is identifiable, is recorded and amortized over the life of the asset. Where a related asset is not easily identifiable with a liability, the change in fair value over the course of the year is expensed. The amount of the liability is subject to a re-measurement at each reporting period. The estimates are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements.

It is possible that the Company's estimate of its ultimate reclamation liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required or completed, the means of reclamation, or changes in cost estimates. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively commencing in the period in which the estimate is revised.

The Company currently has no material restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligation because all environmental disturbances to date have been minimal.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, if any, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in operations.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in operations.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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 the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost. The Company has not recorded any provisions for any of the financial years presented.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

- Amortized cost – A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.
- FVTPL – Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as FVTPL unless they are designated as hedges.
- FVOCI – Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of the fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following derecognition of the investment.
- Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Impairment

An “expected credit loss” impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account, and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Warrants

The Company accounts for warrants issued as part of a unit offering financing using the relative fair value method. Under this method, the value of warrants issued is measured at fair value at the issue date using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model and recorded as share capital if and when the warrants are exercised.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (“EPS”) data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the earnings (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assuming that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

In the Company’s case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the effect of outstanding share options and warrants on loss per share would be anti-dilutive.

Stock-based compensation

The Company’s stock option plan allows Company directors, employees, and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a stock-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from stock-based reserve to share capital.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

The Company also has a restricted share unit (“RSU”) and deferred share unit (“DSU”) compensation plan whereby RSUs and DSUs may be granted to its directors, employees, and contractors. RSUs and DSUs are classified as equity settled share-based payments with their fair value calculated in the same manner as stock options and recognized as stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period with a corresponding amount recognized as equity.

The fair value of options, RSUs, and DSUs is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options, RSUs, and DSUs granted is measured using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions upon which the options, RSUs, and DSUs were granted. At each financial reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options, RSUs, and DSUs that are expected to vest. In the event that options, RSUs, or DSUs are forfeited prior to full vesting, the fair value of the portion of the forfeited options, RSUs, or DSUs that have not yet vested is excluded from stock-based compensation expense.

Stock-based payment arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received from the counterparty’s or at their Black-Scholes fair value if the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably measured.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the term of the contract and if it has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee, and the exercise price under any purchase option that the Company would be reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in any optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for any early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences related to the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable operations, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they 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.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted during the year

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the year ended August 31, 2023. The following amendments will be in effect for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) – the amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy.
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) – the amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

The Company anticipates that these amendments will not have a material impact on the results of operations and financial position of the Company.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: amortized cost; fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”); fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

The carrying values of the Company’s financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	\$ 3,230,315	\$ 1,239,346
Receivables	Amortized cost	\$ 17,139	\$ 15,690
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	\$ 491,048	\$ 824,304
Lease liability	Amortized cost	\$ 16,686	\$ 27,624

The Company’s financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Valuations with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The recorded amounts for cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of the Company’s lease liability approximates its fair value due to being discounted with a rate of interest that approximates market rates.

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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Risk Management

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash and receivables. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk in its cash by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and savings accounts, in guaranteed investment certificates, and in government treasury bills which are available on demand by the Company for its programs. Credit risk surrounding the Company's receivables is limited due to the nature of the receivables as they are primarily due from governmental agencies.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuation may be significant.

- a) Interest Rate Risk – The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that its cash balances bear variable rates of interest. The interest rate risks on cash and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant.
- b) Foreign Currency Risk – The Company has identified its functional currencies as the Canadian dollar and the US dollar. Business is transacted in Canadian dollars, US dollars, and Colombian pesos ("COP"). The Company maintains US dollar bank accounts in Canada and the United States and maintains COP bank accounts in Colombia to support the cash needs of its foreign operations. Management does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. As at August 31, 2023, one Canadian dollar was equal to \$0.74 US dollars and \$3,034.34 COP.

Balances are as follows as at August 31, 2023:

	US Dollars	Colombian Pesos	Canadian Dollar Equivalent
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,894	\$ 1,833,671,869	\$ 634,737
Receivables	-	52,000,000	17,138
Advances and deposits	-	391,116,078	128,896
	21,894	2,276,787,947	780,771
Accounts payable and accruals	(7,621)	(816,812,608)	(279,504)
Net monetary assets (liabilities)	\$ 14,273	\$ 1,459,975,339	\$ 501,267

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% increase or decrease in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and the Colombian peso would result in a decrease or increase in the reported loss of approximately \$50,100 in the year.

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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Balances are as follows at August 31, 2022:

	US Dollars	Colombian Pesos	Canadian Dollar Equivalent
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,703	\$ 1,631,868,274	\$ 515,421
Receivables	-	53,000,000	15,689
Advances and deposits	-	94,023,992	26,905
	24,703	1,778,892,266	558,015
Accounts payable and accruals	(2,367)	(2,371,002,962)	(704,920)
Net monetary assets (liabilities)	\$ 22,336	\$ (592,110,696)	\$ (146,905)

Based on the above net exposures and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% increase or decrease in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and the Colombian peso would result in a decrease or increase in the reported loss of approximately \$14,700 in the year.

- c) **Commodity Price Risk** – While the value of the Company’s mineral properties is related to the price of gold and silver and the outlook for these minerals, the Company does not currently have any operating mines and therefore does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risks with respect to its operating activities.

Historically, the price of gold and silver has fluctuated significantly and is affected by numerous factors outside of the Company’s control including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities, and certain other factors related specifically to gold and silver.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Canadian dollar denominated deposits	\$ 2,596,383	\$ 723,925
US dollar denominated deposits	29,625	32,388
Colombian peso denominated deposits	604,307	483,033
Total	\$ 3,230,315	\$ 1,239,346

As at August 31, 2023, the Company has no cash equivalents.

6. RECEIVABLES

	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Amounts receivable	\$ 17,139	\$ 15,690
Goods and services input tax credit (Canada)	22,824	15,030
Total	\$ 39,963	\$ 30,720

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7. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

		August 31, 2023		August 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses (Canada)	\$	197,263	\$	92,674
Prepaid expenses (Colombia)		128,896		13,452
Advances to employees and suppliers (Colombia)		-		13,453
Total	\$	326,159	\$	119,579

8. EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment		Field Equipment		Right-of-use asset		TOTAL
Cost							
Balance at August 31, 2021	\$	154,855	\$	145,857	\$	-	\$ 300,712
Assets acquired		10,319		36,457		51,986	98,762
Assets retired		(4,220)		-		-	(4,220)
Foreign exchange adjustments		5,534		2,104		-	7,638
Balance at August 31, 2022	\$	166,488	\$	184,418	\$	51,986	\$ 402,892
Assets acquired		-		90,139		-	90,139
Assets retired		-		(60,865)		-	(60,865)
Foreign exchange adjustments		172		1,788		-	1,960
Balance at August 31, 2023	\$	166,660	\$	215,480	\$	51,986	\$ 434,126
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at August 31, 2021	\$	149,338	\$	88,463	\$	-	\$ 237,801
Depreciation		2,885		17,278		6,933	27,096
Assets retired		(11,350)		(18,935)		-	(30,285)
Foreign exchange adjustments		5,458		2,104		-	7,562
Balance at August 31, 2022	\$	146,331	\$	88,910	\$	6,933	\$ 242,174
Depreciation		8,280		46,864		3,466	58,610
Assets retired		-		(21,995)		-	(21,995)
Foreign exchange adjustments		101		1,788		-	1,889
Balance at August 31, 2023	\$	154,712	\$	115,567	\$	10,399	\$ 280,678
Net book value, August 31, 2022	\$	20,157	\$	95,508	\$	45,053	\$ 160,718
Net book value, August 31, 2023	\$	11,948	\$	99,913	\$	41,587	\$ 153,448

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9. MINERAL PROPERTIES

Outcrop acquires mineral properties through application, staking, and third-party vendors, some of which are subject to net smelter return royalties (“NSR”) or underlying lease payments. Subsequent to the acquisition of mineral properties, the Company may enter into agreements to sell a portion of its interests in its mineral properties to third parties in exchange for exploration expenditures, royalty interests, cash, or share-based payments.

Outcrop cannot guarantee title to all of its mineral properties as the properties may be subject to prior mineral rights applications with priority, prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and/or the title may be affected by undetected defects. Certain of the mineral rights held by Outcrop are held under applications for mineral rights and until final approval of such applications is received, the Company’s rights to such mineral rights may not materialize and the exact boundaries of Outcrop’s properties may be subject to adjustment.

Mineral Properties

	August 31, 2021 & 2022	Additions	Recoveries	Impairment /Write off project	Effect of movement in exchange rates	August 31, 2023
Antares	\$ 112,987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,987
Argelia	265,240	-	-	-	-	265,240
Mallama	298,216	-	-	-	-	298,216
Oribella	41,568	-	-	-	-	41,568
Santa Ana	3,735,450	673,297	-	-	-	4,408,747
TOTAL	\$ 4,453,461	\$ 673,297	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,126,758

Exploration Expenditures

	For the year ended August 31,	
	2023	2022
Antares	\$ 2,567	\$ 25,225
Argelia	11,205	8,333
Mallama	11,454	43,198
Oribella	11,205	25,225
Santa Ana	5,304,133	7,061,444
General exploration	17,614	9,149
TOTAL	\$ 5,358,178	\$ 7,172,574

9. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

Antares Project

On October 9, 2015, the Company executed an option agreement (the “Antares Option”) by and among Activos Mineros de Colombia S.A.S. (“AMC”), the Company, the Company’s subsidiary MAD II, and the Colombian Branch of MAD II to acquire the Antares property with minimum operation payments and a share issuance by the Company due according to the schedule below. Upon commencing commercial production (as defined in the agreement), the minimum operation payments will cease and the payment of a 1.8% NSR will commence.

The Company must meet the following payment schedule to maintain the option:

- US\$60,000 on October 9, 2015 *(paid)*;
- US\$60,000 on October 9, 2016 *(paid)*;
- US\$70,000 within 30 days of the Registration Date of the Mining Concession Contract (“Registration Date”);
- US\$80,000 and 150,000 common shares on the first anniversary of the Registration Date;
- US\$90,000 on the 2nd anniversary of the Registration Date;
- US\$100,000 on the 3rd anniversary of the Registration Date;
- US\$120,000 on the 4th anniversary of the Registration Date;
- US\$120,000 on the 5th anniversary of the Registration Date;
- US\$150,000 on the 6th anniversary of the Registration Date and for each successive anniversary.

Furthermore, the Company must adhere to a schedule of minimum exploration expenditures as follows:

- US\$200,000 within the first two years following the Registration Date;
- US\$200,000 during the 3rd year following the Registration Date (cumulative spend US\$400,000);
- US\$300,000 during each of the 4th and 5th years following the Registration Date (cumulative spend US\$700,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively);
- US\$500,000 during each of the 6th and 7th years following the Registration Date (cumulative spend US\$1,500,000 and US\$2,000,000, respectively).

The minimum exploration expenditure schedule may be suspended for up to two years in any period in which the Company does not have a suitable joint venture partner funding expenditures on the project. As at August 31, 2023, the Company has not yet registered the project.

9. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

Argelia Project

On June 15, 2017, the Company executed an option agreement (the “Argelia Option”) by and among Bullet Holding Corp. (“Bullet”), Esquimal S.O.M. (“Esquimal”), and the Company to acquire the Argelia property, consisting of three applications.

The Company must meet the following payment schedule to maintain the option:

- US\$100,000 by June 22, 2017 *(paid)*;
- 162,427 common shares upon TSX-V approval of issuance *(issued)*;
- US\$100,000 upon conversion of applications to titles;
- US\$100,000 upon receipt of approval for forestry subtraction or upon the Company commencing drill applications for any of the titles;
- US\$100,000 upon receipt of drill permits;
- US\$250,000 upon announcement of an NI 43-101 resource of >500,000 oz/au total in all categories (M+I+I) (“Announcement Date”);
- US\$250,000 one year following the Announcement Date.

A residual net profits interest (“NPI”) of 4% or an NSR of 1.5%, whichever is greater, will be payable to the vendor until US\$6,000,000 has been paid, at which time an NSR of 1.5% will be payable for the life of the mine.

Mallama Project

On August 31, 2017, Outcrop completed the acquisition of the Mallama Project (“Mallama”) by an outright purchase of 100% of the shares of the Colombian simplified share company, Mallama SAS.

During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017, Outcrop paid a total of \$298,216 in outstanding fees due to Agencia Nacional de Minería (“ANM”) prior to the final effective date of the purchase. Upon receipt of suitable drill permits on Mallama, without any future time constraint, Outcrop is required to make an additional payment of US\$200,000 to the former shareholders of Mallama SAS. An NSR of 4% will be payable to the former shareholders, with a minimum of US\$1,000,000 payable within three years of the commencement of commercial production, capped at US\$4,000,000 over the life of the mine.

Oribella Project

On May 13, 2014, the Company acquired the Oribella Project in the Antioquia Department of Colombia through a purchase agreement with Antioquia Gold Inc. (“Antioquia Gold”).

Upon registration of the property with ANM as a contract, Outcrop will reimburse Antioquia Gold for the application payment of COP 101,136,976 (approximately US\$35,000). Oribella is subject to a 0.5% royalty to Antioquia Gold that can be purchased for US\$1,500,000 and a 2% royalty to Barrick Gold.

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9. MINERAL PROPERTIES *(continued)*

Santa Ana Project

On January 24, 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the Santa Ana project located in the Municipality of Falan, Tolima Department, Colombia through the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Malew. Consideration of 24,000,000 common shares of Outcrop with a value of \$2,640,000 were issued for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Malew. Malew's wholly owned subsidiary, Santa Ana S.A.S., owns the Santa Ana Project.

On July 28, 2020, the Company increased the Santa Ana land position with the acquisition of additional adjacent claims at a cost of \$333,433 (US\$250,000) and 1,000,000 shares of the Company valued at \$580,000. On November 14, 2022, the Company issued 2,104,054 common shares with a value of US\$500,000 after the first of the mining concession agreements was registered in the Assignee's name with the National Mining Registry. Within 15 days following the date on which the remaining mining concession agreements are registered in the Assignee's name with the National Mining Registry, the company will issue US\$500,000 in common shares of the Company. The vendors retained a 2% NSR royalty interest in the concession agreements. The Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for US\$500,000 cash.

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

As at	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – Canada	\$ 110,025	\$ 119,748
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – United States	-	3,104
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – Colombia	269,133	663,628
Amounts payable to related parties – Canada	111,890	-
Amounts payable to related parties – Colombia	-	37,824
TOTAL	\$ 491,048	\$ 824,304

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11. LEASE LIABILITY

The Company's lease liability relates to the office lease entered into by the Company's 100% owned subsidiary in Colombia. In connection with the lease, the Company recorded a right-of-use asset of \$51,986 within equipment and a corresponding lease liability of \$51,986. The Company's incremental borrowing rate for the lease is 17%.

	Lease liability	
Balance, August 31, 2021	\$	-
Additions		51,986
Lease payments		(32,834)
Interest expense		13,192
Foreign exchange difference		(4,720)
Balance, August 31, 2022	\$	27,624
Lease payments		(16,472)
Interest expense		3,792
Foreign exchange difference		1,742
Balance, August 31, 2023	\$	16,686
	Current portion of lease liability	\$ 16,686
	Long-term portion of lease liability	\$ -

12. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Share Issuance

At August 31, 2023, the Company had 218,126,162 common shares issued and outstanding (August 31, 2022 – 160,146,008).

During the year ended August 31, 2023, the Company:

- Issued 7,804,000 common shares under its at-the-market equity program (the “ATM Program”) for gross proceeds of \$2,190,743. The ATM Program was established during the year ended August 31, 2021, and allows the Company to issue and sell, at its discretion, up to \$5,000,000 of common shares in the capital of the Company to the public from time to time at the prevailing market price when the common shares are issued.
- The Company completed a public offering by issuing 18,097,000 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of \$4,524,250. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant, which is exercisable at price of \$0.35 for a period of 24 months. The proceeds of the financing were allocated on a relative fair value basis as \$3,756,000 to common shares and \$768,250 to warrants.

The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model for the relative fair value allocation of gross proceeds between shares and warrants were an expected life of 2 years, an expected dividend of \$nil, a risk-free interest rate of 3.68%, and an expected volatility of 96.69%.

Cash share issuance costs of \$521,793 were paid in relation to the financing, in addition to the issuance of 1,085,820 finders’ warrants exercisable at \$0.25 per share for a period of 24 months and valued at \$115,037 using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model assumptions above.

- Issued 1,450,000 common shares following the exercise of stock options at prices between \$0.10-\$0.22 per common share for gross proceeds of \$209,000.
- Issued 5,696,700 common shares following the exercise of share purchase warrants at a price between \$0.20-\$0.37 per common share for gross proceeds of \$1,219,374.
- The Company completed a private placement financing by issuing 22,828,400 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$3,424,260. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, which is exercisable at price of \$0.22 for a period of 36 months. The proceeds of the financing were allocated on a relative fair value basis as \$2,112,000 to common shares and \$1,312,260 to warrants.

The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model for the relative fair value allocation of gross proceeds between shares and warrants were an expected life of 3 years, an expected dividend of \$nil, a risk-free interest rate of 3.78%, and an expected volatility of 107.37%.

12. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

Cash share issuance costs of \$184,468 were paid in relation to the financing, in addition to the issuance of 732,002 finders' warrants exercisable at \$0.22 per share for a period of 36 months and valued at \$77,345 using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model assumptions above.

- On November 14, 2022, the Company issued 2,104,054 common shares with a fair value of \$673,297 (US\$500,000) to Activos Mineros De Colombia S.A.S. as part payment for the Santa Ana project (Note 9) after the first of the mining concession agreements was registered in the Assignee's name with the National Mining Registry.

During the year ended August 31, 2022, the Company:

- Issued 1,000,000 common shares following the exercise of stock options at prices between \$0.10-\$0.17 per common share for gross proceeds of \$112,250.
- Issued 100,000 common shares following the exercise of share purchase warrants at price of \$0.20 per common share for gross proceeds of \$20,000.
- Issued 1,341,500 common shares under its at-the-market equity program (the "ATM Program") for gross proceeds of \$413,556. The ATM Program was established during the year ended August 31, 2021, and allows the Company to issue and sell, at its discretion, up to \$5,000,000 of common shares in the capital of the Company to the public from time to time at the prevailing market price when the common shares are issued.

The Company completed a financing by issuing 25,555,555 units of the Company at a price of \$0.27 per unit for gross proceeds of \$6,900,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.37 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the offering. The proceeds of the financing were allocated on a relative fair value basis as \$4,643,000 to common shares and \$2,257,000 to warrants. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model for the relative fair value allocation were an expected life of 2 years, an expected dividend of \$nil, a risk-free interest rate of 1.50%, and an expected volatility of 107.05%.

Cash share issuance costs of \$445,714 were paid in relation to the bought deal, in addition to an issuance of 1,200,001 finders' warrants with an exercise price of \$0.27 per share, valued at \$180,670 using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model assumptions above.

c) Stock Options Outstanding

The Company has a shareholder-approved stock option plan that provides for the reservation for issuance of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares to its directors, officers, employees, and consultants. The stock options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years and vesting terms of each stock option grant is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant.

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12. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

The Company also has an award plan (the “RSU/DSU Plan”) which permits the grant of restricted share units of the Company (“RSUs”) and/or deferred share units of the Company (“DSUs”) whereby the maximum number of common shares reserved for issue under the RSU/DSU Plan shall not exceed 21,812,616 common shares of the Company. In addition, the aggregate number of common shares issuable pursuant to the RSU/DSU Plan combined with all of the Company’s other securities-based compensation arrangements, including the Company’s stock option plan, shall not exceed 10% of the Company’s outstanding shares. The term for the restricted period of any RSU granted shall not exceed ten years. No RSUs or DSUs have been issued.

The stock option continuity for the year ended August 31, 2023, is as follows:

Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2022	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2023	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date	Weighted Avg Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
2,950,000	-	(500,000)	-	2,450,000	\$ 0.10	7-Feb-25	1.44
200,000	-	-	-	200,000	0.56	24-Jul-25	1.90
1,950,000	-	-	-	1,950,000	0.40	20-Oct-25	2.14
3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000	0.30	19-Apr-26	2.64
500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-
100,000	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-
250,000	-	-	(50,000)	200,000	0.24	5-Aug-26	2.93
500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	-
3,850,000	-	(150,000)	-	3,700,000	0.22	8-Apr-27	3.61
1,300,000	-	(200,000)	-	1,100,000	0.13	8-Apr-27	3.61
-	900,000	-	-	900,000	0.25	5-Oct-27	4.10
-	400,000	-	-	400,000	0.26	5-Oct-27	4.10
-	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	0.22	20-Jul-28	4.89
14,600,000	9,300,000	(1,450,000)	(550,000)	21,900,000	\$ 0.23	<i>(weighted average)</i>	3.58
			Exercisable	15,712,500	\$ 0.24	<i>(weighted average)</i>	2.91

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12. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

The stock option continuity for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2021	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2022	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date	Weighted Avg Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
110,000	-	-	(110,000)	-	\$ -	-	-
3,775,000	-	(825,000)	-	2,950,000	0.10	7-Feb-25	2.44
175,000	-	(175,000)	-	-	-	-	-
200,000	-	-	-	200,000	0.56	24-Jul-25	2.90
2,200,000	-	-	(250,000)	1,950,000	0.40	20-Oct-25	3.14
1,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	0.63	20-Oct-25	3.14
3,900,000	-	-	(900,000)	3,000,000	0.30	19-Apr-26	3.64
1,250,000	-	-	(750,000)	500,000	0.24	5-Aug-26	3.93
-	100,000	-	-	100,000	0.20	25-Oct-22	0.15
-	300,000	-	(50,000)	250,000	0.24	5-Aug-26	3.93
-	500,000	-	-	500,000	0.16	13-Jan-27	4.37
-	3,900,000	-	(50,000)	3,850,000	0.22	8-Apr-27	4.61
-	1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000	0.13	8-Apr-27	4.61
12,610,000	6,100,000	(1,000,000)	(3,110,000)	14,600,000	\$ 0.23	<i>(weighted average)</i>	3.68
			Exercisable	11,350,000	\$ 0.24	<i>(weighted average)</i>	3.42

Stock-Based Compensation

The fair value of each option granted to employees, officers, and directors was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model.

During the year ended August 31, 2023, a total of 9,300,000 stock options were granted (August 31, 2022 – 6,100,000). Options granted during the period vest 25% on the grant date and 25% every three months thereafter, except for options granted to investor relations providers which must vest over a period of one year. The Company recorded \$1,177,088 in stock-based compensation expense (August 31, 2022 - \$1,096,870) for options vested during the year. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of each option grant were an expected life of 5 years, expected dividend of \$nil, and:

	Jul 20, 2023	Jun 23, 2022	Apr 8, 2022	Jan 13, 2022	Nov 15, 2021	Oct 25, 2021
Risk-free interest rate	3.86%	3.16%	2.59%	1.50%	1.48%	0.82%
Expected volatility	141.33%	146.78%	146.71%	145.89%	146.14%	83.35%
Fair value	\$0.19	\$0.12	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$0.06

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12. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

Share Purchase Warrants

The share purchase warrant continuity for the year ended August 31, 2023 is as follows:

Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2022	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2023	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date	Weighted Avg Remaining Contractual Life
9,813,760	-	-	-	9,813,760	0.40	22-Feb-24	0.48
1,590,721	-	-	-	1,590,721	0.40	17-Apr-24	0.63
21,960,000	-	(2,250,000)	-	19,710,000	0.20	7-Nov-24	1.19
10,700,750	-	-	(10,700,750)	-	-	-	-
1,246,429	-	-	(1,246,429)	-	-	-	-
25,555,555	-	(74,000)	-	25,481,555	0.37	9-Mar-24	0.53
1,200,001	-	-	-	1,200,001	0.27	9-Mar-24	0.53
-	22,828,400	(3,372,700)	-	19,455,700	0.22	22-Sep-25	2.06
-	732,002	-	-	732,002	0.22	22-Sep-25	2.06
-	9,048,500	-	-	9,048,500	0.35	10-May-25	1.69
-	1,085,820	-	-	1,085,820	0.25	10-May-25	1.69
72,067,216	33,694,722	(5,696,700)	(11,947,179)	88,118,059	0.30	<i>(weighted average)</i>	1.16

The share purchase warrant continuity for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2021	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number Outstanding Aug 31, 2022	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date	Weighted Avg Remaining Contractual Life
2,751,250	-	-	(2,751,250)	-	-	-	-
9,813,760	-	-	-	9,813,760	0.40	22-Feb-24	1.48
1,590,721	-	-	-	1,590,721	0.40	17-Apr-24	1.63
22,060,000	-	(100,000)	-	21,960,000	0.20	7-Nov-24	2.19
10,883,928	-	-	(10,883,928)	-	0.42	-	-
10,700,750	-	-	-	10,700,750	0.60	26-Mar-23	0.57
1,246,429	-	-	-	1,246,429	0.43	26-Mar-23	0.57
-	25,555,555	-	-	25,555,555	0.37	9-Mar-24	1.52
-	1,200,001	-	-	1,200,001	0.27	9-Mar-24	1.52
59,046,838	26,755,556	(100,000)	(13,635,178)	72,067,216	0.36	<i>(weighted average)</i>	1.56

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13. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		August 31, 2023		August 31, 2022
Administrative and consulting fees	\$	541,190	\$	477,580
Depreciation (Note 8)		58,610		27,096
Insurance		48,317		30,621
Office, telephone, sundry		239,467		207,884
Travel		195,734		122,591
Transfer agent, filing and regulatory		132,839		100,005
Total	\$	1,216,157	\$	965,777

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a) The Company's related parties consist of companies with directors and officers in common, and companies owned in whole or in part by executive officers and directors as follows:

Related Party Name	Nature of Transactions
Northhouse Capital Corp. (" Northhouse "), a company related to Alexander Tong	Consulting as CFO (<i>Resigned in August 2021</i>)
Farris LLP (" Farris "), a company in which Jay Sujir is a partner	Legal services
Slater Corporate Services Corporation (" SCSC "), a company related to Ian Slater	Cost reimbursement, Corporate Secretary, CFO, corporate compliance services, accounting, and financial reporting

The Company incurred the following fees in connection with companies owned or partially owned by key management (Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) and/or directors. Expenses have been measured at the exchange amount, which is determined on a cost recovery basis.

	Year ended	
	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Consulting fees – Northhouse	-	7,166
Cost reimbursement - SCSC	510,000	360,000
Legal fees – Farris	192,139	104,536
Total	\$ 702,139	\$ 471,702

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14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

- b) Amounts owing to related parties are disclosed in Note 10. All amounts are unsecured, with no specific terms of repayment.
- c) Compensation of directors and members of key management personnel, including amounts disclosed in Note 14(a) and (b) were as follows:

	Year ended	
	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Exploration	\$ 228,885	\$ 204,730
Legal fees ⁽¹⁾	192,139	104,536
Reimbursement of expense ⁽²⁾	90,646	393,118
Stock-based compensation	862,526	846,245
Wages and benefits	386,472	404,240
Total	\$ 1,760,668	\$ 1,952,869

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are included in professional fees and share issuance costs.

⁽²⁾ Amount is included in general and administrative expenses and wages and benefits.

15. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Company operates in the mineral exploration sector within Colombia.

Notes 8 and 9 provide disclosure as to the geographic location of the Company's mineral properties and exploration expenditures. The majority of the Company's equipment is located in Colombia.

16. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company manages its common shares, stock options and warrants as capital (Note 12). The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable level of risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets, or adjust the amount of cash.

To facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

To maximize ongoing exploration expenditures, the Company does not pay dividends. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury on deposit in interest-bearing Canadian chartered bank accounts and short-term guaranteed investment certificates.

The Company estimates that it will require additional funding to carry out its exploration plans and operations through the next twelve months. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions.

There were no changes in the management of capital during the year ended August 31, 2023.

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17. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

For the year ended	August 31, 2023		August 31, 2022	
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Fair value of finders' warrants	\$	192,382	\$	180,670
Relative fair value of unit warrants		2,080,510		2,257,000
Recognition of ROU asset and lease liability		-		51,986
Transfer of fair value of options exercised		187,849		101,754
Transfer of fair value of warrants exercised		286,017		4,026
Deferred financing costs		54,699		178,059
Shares issued for purchase of Activos Mineros		673,297		-
Interest received	\$	2,327	\$	5,691

18. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	Year ended August 31,	
	2023	2022
Loss before income taxes	\$ (9,438,388)	\$ (11,407,745)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(2,548,000)	(3,080,000)
Changes in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates, and other	153,000	218,000
Permanent differences	(18,000)	(172,000)
Share issue costs	(191,000)	(197,000)
Adjustment to prior years' provisions versus statutory tax returns and expiry of losses	51,000	621,000
Changes in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	2,655,000	2,610,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits, and unused losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2023	Expiry Date Range	2022	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences				
Mineral properties	\$ 11,277,000	No expiry date	\$ 11,277,000	No expiry date
Property and equipment	825,000	No expiry date	738,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs	1,703,000	2044 to 2047	1,563,000	2043 to 2046
Marketable securities	-	No expiry date	-	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	460,000	No expiry date	460,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	60,054,000		50,849,000	
Canada	17,279,000	2026 to 2043	14,484,000	2026 to 2042
United States	20,624,000	2025 to indefinite	19,690,000	2025 to indefinite
Colombia	22,151,000	2028 to indefinite	16,675,000	2028 to indefinite

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to August 31, 2023, the Company:

- Established the new ATM Program, which allows the Company to issue and sell, at its discretion, up to \$5,000,000 of common shares in the capital of the Company to the public from time to time at the prevailing market price when the common shares are issued. Cash costs associated with the establishment of the ATM Program have been recorded as deferred financing costs.
- Issued 4,468,000 common shares under its ATM Program for gross proceeds of \$950,955.
- On November 21, 2023, the Company completed previously announced amalgamation pursuant to which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Outcrop amalgamated with Zacapa Resources Ltd. (“Zacapa”) and all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Zacapa were exchanged for common shares of Outcrop on four-for-one basis. Pursuant to the transaction, Outcrop issued:
 - a total of 30,017,474 Outcrop common shares to the former holders of the Zacapa common shares;
 - a total of 7,727,630 Outcrop warrants to the former holders of Zacapa warrants, with each Outcrop warrant exercisable to purchase one Outcrop common share at a price ranging from \$0.30 to \$2.72 until expiry dates ranging from June 21, 2024 to July 7, 2026;
 - a total of 2,537,500 Outcrop stock options to the former holders of Zacapa stock options, with each Outcrop stock option exercisable to purchase one Outcrop common share at exercise prices ranging from \$0.20 to \$2.80 and expiry dates ranging from January 26, 2027 to July 18, 2028, subject to the share based compensation plan of Outcrop; and
 - a total of 75,000 Outcrop DSUs to two independent directors of Outcrop.