

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The majority of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee is composed of Directors who are neither management nor staff of Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of Pacific Booker Minerals Inc.'s external auditors.

MNP LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, is appointed by the shareholders at the annual meeting to audit the financial statements and report directly to them via their report which follows. The external auditors have full and free access to meet periodically (and separately with) the Audit Committee and management to discuss the audit findings.

The Board of Directors have identified areas of material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management believes that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis remains appropriate, and we draw the reader's attention to Note 2(b) in the financial statements which discusses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

May 31, 2022

"John Plourde"
Chief Executive Officer

"Ruth Swan"
Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Pacific Booker Minerals Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. (the Company) as of January 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements).

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2022, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2(b) to the financial statements, the Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception and has an accumulated deficit that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2(b). The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgment. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Impairment of Mineral Property Interests and Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Description of the matter

As described in note 2 (f) (iii) to the financial statements, at the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses mineral property interests and exploration and evaluation assets to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. During the year, the Company assessed whether any indication of impairment existed for the Morrison copper/gold mineral property ("Morrison mine project") by evaluating,

among other items whether there were significant changes to the carrying value of the mining property as the Environmental Assessment Certificate (“EAC”) was not granted by Ministry of Environment to apply for mining permit. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of Morrison mine project exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs of disposal. As described in note 5 and note 6 to the financial statements, management recognized impairment losses of \$4,832,500 on the mineral property interests and \$25,004,416 on the exploration and evaluation assets of Morrison mine project, effectively impairing all of its mineral interests and exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended January 31, 2022.

We considered this a critical audit matter due to the estimates made by management in determining the recoverable amount of the Morrison mine project. We assessed the estimates as having a high degree of subjectivity and therefore ensured sufficient audit effort was performed to test the related key assumptions.

How we addressed the Critical Audit matter in the Audit

To test the impairment losses on the mineral property interests and exploration and evaluation assets, we performed audit procedures which included:

- Discussions with management to obtain an understanding of the status of the regulatory approvals in respect of the Morrison mine project, proposed changes to the initial project plan to meet the environment assessment order and management’s intentions to pursue the project in the future.
- Evaluating how management determined the recoverable amounts of the mineral interests and exploration and evaluation assets.

Going concern

Description of the matter

As described in note 2 (b) to the financial statements, the Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception and has an accumulated deficit. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that raises substantial doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to develop profitable operations in the future.

We identified the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern as a critical audit matter because auditing the Company’s going concern assessment is complex and involves a high degree of auditor judgment to assess the reasonableness of management’s forecasted cash flows used in the Company’s going concern analysis.

This matter is also described in the “Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern” section of our report.

How we addressed the Critical Audit matter in the Audit

To test management’s assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, we performed audit procedures which included:

- Discussions with management whether there is substantial doubt regarding the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.
- Discussions with management and evaluating management’s forecasted cash flows included in the going concern assessment.
- Reviewing related financial statement note disclosures prepared by management to ensure adequate disclosure.

MNP LLP

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

May 31, 2022

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2010.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT JANUARY 31, 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,172,393	\$ 1,481,302
Receivables	3,072	1,967
Prepaid expenses and deposits	13,572	84,126
	1,189,037	1,567,395
Mineral property interests (Note 2(c) & 5)	-	4,832,500
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 2(c) & 6)	-	24,880,659
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (Note 7)	26,934	38,538
Reclamation deposits	123,600	123,600
Total assets	\$ 1,339,571	\$ 31,442,692
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 32,350	\$ 19,102
Amounts owing to related parties (Note 10)	14,468	13,978
	46,818	33,080
Shareholders' equity		
Share Capital (Note 8)	54,452,511	54,223,481
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	21,766,898	17,707,324
Deficit	(74,926,656)	(40,521,193)
	1,292,753	31,409,612
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,339,571	\$ 31,442,692

Going concern: Note 2(b)
Commitment: Note 13
Subsequent Event: Note 17

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 31, 2022:

"Gregory Anderson"
Gregory Anderson, Chairman

"John Plourde"
John Plourde, CEO

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022, 2021 AND 2020

	2022	2021	2020
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Consulting fees – related party (Note 10)	\$ 900	\$ 675	\$ 900
Consulting fees			
- Option based payments (Note 8 & 10)	459,995	-	-
Depreciation	11,604	16,673	10,586
Directors fees	10,000	11,000	14,500
Directors fees			
- Option based payments (Note 8 & 10)	2,228,650	-	-
Filing and transfer agent fees	25,062	24,715	28,225
Foreign exchange (gain)loss	1,520	9,656	(557)
Finance income	(990)	(990)	(1,045)
Gain on disposal of fixed asset	-	-	(6,491)
Investor relations – related party (Note 10)	132,000	132,000	231,000
Investor relations			
- Option based payments (Note 8 & 10)	1,094,123	221,193	545,662
Office and miscellaneous	9,280	11,159	16,070
Office rent	91,917	92,250	83,670
Professional fees (Note 10)	95,434	84,572	61,929
Professional fees			
- Option based payments (Note 8 & 10)	355,836	-	-
Shareholder information and promotion	41,987	20,351	52,414
Telephone	5,045	4,888	4,976
Travel	6,184	14,886	18,339
Wages and benefits	-	199	850
Impairment allowance-mineral interests (Note 2c)	4,832,500	-	-
Impairment allowance-deferred E&E costs (Note 2c)	25,004,416	-	-
Loss from operations	(34,405,463)	(643,227)	(1,061,028)
Income tax expense (Note 12)	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$(34,405,463)\$	(643,227)	\$(1,061,028)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	16,773,544	16,766,969	13,366,052
Basic and diluted loss per share (Note 9)	\$ (2.05)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT JANUARY 31, 2022, 2021 AND 2020

	Number of Shares	Share Capital Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance,					
February 1, 2019	14,871,404	\$ 52,068,605	\$ 17,199,780	\$ (38,816,938)	\$ 30,451,447
Warrants exercised	1,575,565	1,575,565	-	-	1,575,565
Options exercised	320,000	320,000	-	-	320,000
Option based payments reclassified	-	259,311	(259,311)	-	-
Option based payments	-	-	545,662	-	545,662
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,061,028)	(1,061,028)
Balance,					
January 31, 2020	16,766,969	\$ 54,223,481	\$ 17,486,131	\$ (39,877,966)	\$ 31,831,646
Option based payments	-	-	221,193	-	221,193
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(643,227)	(643,227)
Balance,					
January 31, 2021	16,766,969	\$ 54,223,481	\$ 17,707,324	\$ (40,521,193)	\$ 31,409,612
Options exercised	50,000	150,000	-	-	150,000
Option based payments reclassified	-	79,030	(79,030)	-	-
Option based payments	-	-	4,138,604	-	4,138,604
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(34,405,463)	(34,405,463)
Balance,					
January 31, 2022	16,816,969	\$ 54,452,511	\$ 21,766,898	\$ (74,926,656)	\$ 1,292,753

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022, 2021 AND 2020

	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss for the year	\$(34,405,463)	\$ (643,227)	\$(1,061,028)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	11,604	16,673	10,586
Option based payments	4,138,604	221,193	545,662
Impairment allowances	29,836,916	-	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(1,105)	540	(641)
(Increase)/decrease in prepaids and deposits	70,554	756	(10,646)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,037	2,663	(1,724)
Increase/(decrease) in amounts owing to related parties	490	(5,220)	16,507
Net cash used in operating activities	(335,363)	(406,622)	(501,284)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of Share Capital	150,000	-	1,895,565
Net cash provided by financing activities	150,000	-	1,895,565
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Mineral property interests and Exploration and evaluation costs (net of recovery) (Note 11)	(123,546)	-	(10,540)
Disposal of equipment, vehicles or furniture	-	-	2,309
Purchase of equipment, vehicles or furniture	-	-	(62,633)
Net cash used in investing activities	(123,546)	-	(70,864)
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(308,909)	(406,622)	1,323,417
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,481,302	1,887,924	564,507
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,172,393	\$ 1,481,302	\$ 1,887,924

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated on February 18, 1983 under the Company Act of British Columbia as Booker Gold Explorations Limited. On February 8, 2000, the Company changed its name to Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is located at Suite #1103 - 1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of its mineral property interests, with its principal mineral property interests located in Canada. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "BKM" and was listed on the NYSE MKT Equities Exchange ("NYSE MKT") under the symbol "PBM" until the voluntary delisting on April 29, 2016.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements and the notes thereto (the "Financial Statements") present the Company's financial results of operations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the years ended January 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 and financial position as at January 31, 2022 and 2021.

All adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2022 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been made.

The Board of Directors have approved the annual financial statements for issue on May 31, 2022.

(b) Going concern of operations

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

A going concern in accounting is a term that indicates whether or not the entity can continue in business for the next fiscal year. Indicators against a "going concern" are negative cash flows from operations, consecutive losses from operations, and an accumulated deficit.

The Company is a resource company, and must incur expenses during the process of exploring and evaluating a mineral property to prove the commercial viability of the ore body, a necessary step in the process of developing a property to the production stage. As a non-producing resource company, the Company has no operating income, cash flow is generated mostly by the sale of shares by the Company, and an accumulated deficit is the result of operations and exploration activities without production.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

(b) Going concern of operations (cont'd)

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception and has an accumulated deficit. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to develop profitable operations in the future.

The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on its mineral property interests is dependent upon the Company being able to continue to finance its exploration and evaluation costs. To date, the Company has not earned any revenue and is considered to be in the advanced exploration stage.

Management has based "the ability to continue in operations" judgement on various factors including (but not limited to) the opinion of management that the Morrison project will receive the necessary certificates/permits to allow the Company to proceed with the development of the project to the production phase, that the Company's claims are in good standing, the NI 43-101 feasibility study (completed in 2009) shows commercially viable quantities of mineral resources. The Company has sufficient cash on hand to meet its obligations for the fiscal year and may receive proceeds from the exercise of options to ensure the Company's financial resources.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the statements of financial position. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

	2022	2021	2020
Working capital	\$ 1,142,219	\$ 1,534,315	\$ 1,939,676
Loss for the year	(34,405,463)	(643,227)	(1,061,028)
Deficit	(74,926,656)	(40,521,193)	(39,877,966)

(c) Indication of Impairment

An impairment charge is indicated on the Morrison Project due to the February 7, 2022 refusal by the Ministers of Environment and Mines to grant an Environmental Assessment certificate. The Ministers have stated that a new design plan can be submitted for the project. The Company is currently investigating ways to redesign the proposed mine plan with the goal of improving the plan in relation to the perceived environmental impact. The Company has made an allowance for all E&E costs and for all Mineral Property Interests equal to the full amount that had been or would have been capitalized.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

(d) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

(e) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(f) Critical accounting judgements

The preparation of these financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make judgements, estimates 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 of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected by that revision.

(i) Going concern

The Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (see Note 2(b)).

(ii) Option based payments

The Company has an equity-settled option to purchase shares plan for Eligible Persons (as defined by the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and/or National Instrument 45-106). The fair value of the share purchase options are estimated on the measurement date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on certain assumptions and recognized as option based payments expense over the vesting period of the option with a corresponding increase to equity as contributed surplus. Those assumptions are described in Note 8 of the annual financial statements and include, among others, expected volatility, forfeiture rate, expected life of the options and number of options expected to vest.

(iii) Exploration and evaluation assets & Mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Recovery of amounts indicated under mining properties and the related exploration and evaluation assets are subject to the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits, the Company's ability to obtain the financing required to complete development and profitable future production or the proceeds from the sale of such assets.

Significant assumptions and estimates used by management to determine the recoverable value are included in Note 3(d).

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

(g) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(iv) Restoration and close down provisions

The Company recognizes reclamation and close down provisions based on "Best Estimate" which can be based on internal or external costs. The Company is required to have a bond in place in an amount determined by the provincial government to provide for the costs of reclamation of the site disturbances. This bond shows as Reclamation deposit asset on the statement of financial position. Significant assumptions used by management to ascertain the provision are described in Note 3(e).

(v) Taxes

Provisions for income tax liabilities and assets are calculated using the best estimate of the tax amounts prepared by knowledgeable persons, based on an assessment of relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of the estimate at the end of the reporting period. It is possible that at some future date, an additional liability or asset could result from audits by the taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will be reflected in the tax provisions in the current period when such determination is made.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently, to all periods presented in these financial statements. The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are as follows:

(a) Foreign currency translation

The monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the rate of exchange at the reporting date and non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect at the time of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statements of comprehensive loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents includes short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have a maturity date of less than 90 days from the initial acquisition date of the investment and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) Mineral property interests and Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized as Mineral Property interest. The recorded cost of mineral property interests is based on cash paid and the fair market value of share consideration issued for mineral property interest acquisitions.

All pre-exploration costs, i.e. costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities on an area of interest, are expensed as incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized in respect of each identifiable area of interest until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs incurred include appropriate technical overheads. Exploration and evaluation assets are carried at historical cost, less any impairment losses recognized.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable for an area of interest, the Company stops capitalizing exploration and evaluation costs for that area, tests recognized exploration and evaluation assets for impairment and reclassifies any unimpaired exploration and evaluation assets either as tangible or intangible mine development assets according to the nature of the assets. Mineral properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If, after management review, it is determined that the carrying amount of a mineral property is impaired, that property is written down to its estimated net realizable value. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets, even if no actual loss events have taken place. In addition to past events and current conditions, reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort is considered in determining impairment. One model applies to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of equipment, vehicles and furniture are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

The carrying amounts of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment only when indicators of impairment exist, typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

- Exploration rights have / will expire in the near future;
- No future substantive exploration expenditures are budgeted;
- No commercially viable quantities discovered and exploration and evaluation activities will be discontinued;
- Exploration and evaluation assets are unlikely to be fully recovered from successful development or sale. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Impairment (cont'd)

(ii) Non-financial assets (cont'd)

Mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets are also assessed for impairment upon the transfer of exploration and evaluation assets to development assets regardless of whether facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is in excess of their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) 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. 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 level identified by the group for the purposes of testing exploration and evaluation assets for impairment corresponds to each mining property.

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 profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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.

(e) Restoration and close down provision

The Company is required to have a bond in place in an amount determined by the Ministry of Mines to provide for the costs of reclamation of the site disturbances. This bond shows as Reclamation deposit in the assets on the statement of financial position. The reclamation obligation is generally considered to have been incurred when mine assets are constructed or the ground environment is disturbed at the project location.

The Company also estimates the timing of the outlays, which is subject to change depending on continued operation or newly discovered reserves. Additional disturbances or changes in restoration obligations will be recognized when they occur.

The Company has determined that it has no additional restoration obligations as at January 31, 2022.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(f) Equipment, vehicles and furniture

Equipment, vehicles and furniture are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated on the residual value, which is the historical cost of an asset less the prior allowances made. Depreciation methods, useful life and residual value are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate. Where an item of equipment, vehicles and furniture is comprised of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. The Company currently provides for depreciation annually as follows:

Automobile	30% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% to 45% declining balance
Office furniture and equipment	20% declining balance

(g) Option based payments

The Company has an equity settled stock option plan that grants options to buy common shares of the Company to Eligible Persons (as defined by the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and/or National Instrument 45-106). The fair value of stock options are estimated at the measurement date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recorded as option based payments expense in the statement of comprehensive loss and credited to contributed surplus within shareholders' equity, over the vesting period of the stock options, based on the Company's estimate of the number of stock options that will eventually vest.

(h) Private Placement Unit Offerings

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations. These equity financing transactions involve issuance of common shares or units ("Units"). A Unit comprises a specific number of common shares and a specific number of share purchase warrants ("Warrants") at a set price. The Warrants are exercisable into additional common shares prior to expiry at a price and on the terms and conditions stipulated by the Financing Agreement.

Warrants that are part of units are valued using residual value method which involves comparing the selling price of the Units to the Company's share price on the announcement date of the financing. The market value is then applied to the common share purchase ("Share Capital"), and any residual amount is assigned to the warrants ("Warrant Reserve").

Warrants that are issued as payments for agency fees or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments and are recognized in equity.

Under IAS 32, these warrants are an equity instrument as they are not issued in exchange for goods or services and are exercisable for a fixed amount of cash, denominated in the functional currency. Warrants classified as equity instruments are not subsequently re-measured for changes in fair value.

If a warrant holder exercises the option to convert the warrants into common shares, the accounting for the exercise will include the transfer of the Warrant Reserve value to the Share Capital account. The accounting for unexercised warrants will transfer the Warrant Reserve value to the Contributed Surplus account at the date the warrants expire unexercised.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(i) Loss per share

The basic and diluted loss per share shown in these statements is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended January 31, 2022 does not include the nil (2021 – nil) warrants outstanding and the 3,075,000 (2021 – 2,975,000) stock options outstanding as the inclusion of these amounts would reduce the loss per share amount and are therefore considered anti-dilutive.

(j) Income taxes

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

(i) Current tax

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets in the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Income taxes (cont'd)

(ii) Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences;
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of an asset to be recovered.

(k) Financial instruments

The Company adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments effective February 1, 2018. Under IFRS 9, the Company recognizes all financial assets initially at fair value and classifies them into one of the following measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive ("FVTOCI") or amortized cost, as appropriate. On adoption of IFRS 9, there was no accounting impact to the financial statements and there were no changes in the carrying values of any of the Company's financial assets.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and classified as either FVTPL or amortized cost, as appropriate.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired.

The Company had made the following classification of its financial instruments:

Financial Asset or Liability	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	amortized cost
Receivables	amortized cost
Reclamation deposits	amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	amortized cost
Amounts owing to related parties	amortized cost

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(k) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

(l) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issuance costs. The Company has its common shares as equity instruments.

(m) Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16 on February 1, 2019. IFRS 16 introduced a single on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees which replaced IAS 17. Leasing activity for the Company typically involves the lease of office space. The Company previously classified leases as either operating or finance leases. The Company elected not to apply the requirements to short-term leases, as permitted in the Recognition exemptions.

For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2022, the Company held a twelve month rental lease for the office premises space. The payments made under the rental contract total \$90,944 (2021 - \$87,928) for the fiscal year. This amount is included in the Office Rent total on the Statement of Comprehensive Loss.

Another 12 month rental agreement for the office space has been signed for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2023. The payments for the rental amount to a total of \$94,371 for the fiscal year. This amount is included in the Office Rent total on the Statement of Comprehensive Loss.

(n) 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 the 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 recognized any legal or constructive obligations based on past events during the current period.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(o) Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and the reversal of the discount on provisions. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method. The Company currently does not have any finance costs.

4. RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

There are no IFRS or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its interests are in good standing. The mineral property interests in which the Company has committed to earn an interest are located in Canada.

Morrison claims, Canada	2022		2021		2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$	4,832,500	\$	4,832,500	\$ 4,832,500
Impairment Allowance (Note 2(c))		(4,832,500)		-	-
Balance, end of year	\$	-	\$	4,832,500	\$ 4,832,500

The Company holds a 100% interest in certain mineral claims located in the Omineca District of the Province of British Columbia ("B.C."). The Company has met its requirements to maintain its recorded interest in the mineral claims with the Province of BC, with some claims currently good to November 2022 and others that are good to 2023.

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5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (cont'd)

Morrison claims

On April 19, 2004, the Company and Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc, "Noranda" (which was subsequently acquired by Falconbridge Limited, "Falconbridge", which was subsequently acquired by Xstrata LLP, "Xstrata", which was subsequently acquired by Glencore PLC, "Glencore") signed an agreement whereby Noranda agreed to sell its remaining 50% interest to the Company such that the Company would have a 100% interest in the Morrison claims.

In order to obtain the remaining 50% interest, the Company agreed to:

- i) on or before June 19, 2004, pay \$1,000,000 (paid to Noranda), issue 250,000 common shares (issued to Noranda) and issue 250,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$4.05 per share until June 5, 2006 (issued to Noranda);
- ii) pay \$1,000,000 on or before October 19, 2005 (paid to Falconbridge);
- iii) pay \$1,500,000 on or before April 19, 2007 (paid to Falconbridge); and
- iv) issue 250,000 common shares on or before commencement of commercial production. In the event the trading price of the Company's common shares is below \$4.00 per share, the Company is obligated to pay, in cash, the difference between \$1,000,000 and the average trading price which is less than \$4.00 per share multiplied by 250,000 common shares.

The Company agreed to execute a re-transfer of its 100% interest to Falconbridge if the Company fails to comply with the terms of the agreement. This re-transfer is held by a mutually acceptable third party until the final issue of shares has been made.

The Company has also acquired a 100% interest in certain mineral claims adjacent to the Morrison claims, subject to 1.5% NSR royalty. On January 7, 2005, the Company signed an agreement to acquire an option for a 100% interest in additional claims in the Omineca District of B.C. As consideration, the Company issued 45,000 common shares at a value of \$180,000.

The Company started exploration of the Morrison property in October 1997. A positive Feasibility Study, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, was released by the Company for the Morrison Copper/Gold Project in February 2009. The study described the scope, design and financial viability of a conventional open pit mine with a 30,000 tonnes per day mill with a 21 year mine life. The mineral reserve estimates have been prepared and classified in accordance with CIM Classification established under National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The reserve estimate takes into consideration all geologic, mining, milling and economic factors and is stated according to the Canadian Standards. Under US standards, no reserve declaration is possible until financing and permits are acquired.

The Company is currently in the design stage of the exploration and evaluation of the Morrison property.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Morrison claims, Canada	2022	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 24,880,659	\$ 24,880,659	\$ 24,870,119
Exploration and evaluation costs			
Additions			
Staking and recording	88,020		
Environmental			
Geological and geophysical	2,300	-	10,540
Scoping/Feasibility study			
Sub-contracts and labour	24,211	-	-
Sub-contracts and labour-related parties	4,500		
Travel	4,726		
Total Exploration and evaluation costs for the year	\$ 123,757	\$ -	\$ 10,540
Impairment allowance(Note 2(c))	(25,004,416)	-	-
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 24,880,659	\$ 24,880,659

7. EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES AND FURNITURE

	Balance February 1, 2021	Additions for the year	Disposals for the year	Balance January 31, 2022
Automobile				
Value at Cost	\$ 62,633	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,633
Accumulated Depreciation	(25,366)	(11,181)	-	(36,547)
Net book value	\$ 37,267	\$ (11,181)	\$ -	\$ 26,086
Office furniture and equipment				
Value at Cost	\$ 23,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,397
Accumulated Depreciation	(22,815)	(116)	-	(22,931)
Net book value	\$ 582	\$ (116)	\$ -	\$ 466
Computer equipment				
Value at Cost	\$ 97,620	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,620
Accumulated Depreciation	(96,931)	(307)	-	(97,238)
Net book value	\$ 689	\$ (307)	\$ -	\$ 382
Totals	\$ 38,538	\$ (11,604)	\$ -	\$ 26,934

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7. EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES AND FURNITURE (cont'd)

	Balance February 1, 2020	Additions for the year	Disposals for the year	Balance January 31, 2021
Automobile				
Value at Cost	\$ 62,633	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,633
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,395)	(15,971)	-	(25,366)
Net book value	\$ 53,238	\$ (15,971)	\$ -	\$ 37,267
Office furniture and equipment				
Value at Cost	\$ 23,397	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,397
Accumulated Depreciation	(22,669)	(146)	-	(22,815)
Net book value	\$ 728	\$ (146)	\$ -	\$ 582
Computer equipment				
Value at Cost	\$ 97,620	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,620
Accumulated Depreciation	(96,375)	(556)	-	(96,931)
Net book value	\$ 1,245	\$ (556)	\$ -	\$ 689
Totals	\$ 55,211	\$ (16,673)	\$ -	\$ 38,538

8. SHARE CAPITAL, OPTION BASED PAYMENTS & CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Authorized Share Capital: 100,000,000 common shares without par value

During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company did not announce or complete any private placements.

During the year ended January 31, 2021, the Company did not announce or complete any private placements.

Option based payments

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004, the Company adopted an equity settled stock option plan whereby the Company can reserve approximately 20% of its outstanding shares for issuance to Eligible Persons (as defined by the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and/or National Instrument 45-106). Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. These options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years.

During the year ended January 31, 2022, 50,000 stock options were exercised (2021 - nil) at an exercise price of \$3.00 (2021 - \$nil) for total proceeds of \$150,000 (2021 - \$nil).

During the year ended January 31, 2022, 2,875,000 stock options expired unexercised (2021 - 700,000) at an averaged exercise price of \$1.49 (2021 - \$3.00).

During the year ended January 31, 2022, 3,025,000 stock options were granted (2021 - 700,000) at an averaged exercise price of \$2.97 (2021 - \$3.00).

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8. SHARE CAPITAL, OPTION BASED PAYMENTS & CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS
(cont'd)

Option based payments (cont'd)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	2022		2021		2020	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,975,000	\$ 1.47	2,975,000	\$ 1.47	2,625,000	\$ 1.00
Granted	3,025,000	\$ 2.97	700,000	\$ 3.00	700,000	\$ 3.00
Expired	(2,875,000)	\$ 1.49	(700,000)	\$ 3.00	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	\$ 1.00
Exercised	(50,000)	\$ 3.00	-	-	(320,000)	\$ 1.00
Outstanding, end of year	3,075,000	\$ 2.90	2,975,000	\$ 1.47	2,975,000	\$ 1.47
Options exercisable, end of year	3,025,000	\$ 2.90	2,975,000	\$ 1.47	2,975,000	\$ 1.47
Weighted average remaining life of outstanding options granted in years		3.56		0.58		1.35
Weighted average fair value per option granted		\$ 1.32		\$ 0.32		\$ 0.78

The following stock options were outstanding at January 31, 2022:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number Currently Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
700,000	700,000	\$ 3.00	November 1, 2022
100,000	100,000	\$ 1.00	June 26, 2023
100,000	100,000	\$ 2.00	February 23, 2026
2,175,000	2,125,000	\$ 3.00	August 17, 2026

Option based payment expense

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended January 31, 2022 was \$4,152,789 (2021 – \$221,193; 2020 – \$545,662) which will be recognized as option based payments.

Total option based payments recognized during the year ended January 31, 2022 was \$4,138,604 (2021 – \$221,193; 2020 – \$545,662) which has been recorded in the statements of comprehensive loss as option based payments with corresponding contributed surplus recorded in shareholders' equity.

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8. SHARE CAPITAL, OPTION BASED PAYMENTS & CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS
(cont'd)

Option based payment expense (cont'd)

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the years:

	2022	2021	2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.85%	0.24%	1.56%
Expected life of options	4.08 years	1 year	1 years
Annualized volatility	102.9%	98.41%	118.49%
Dividends	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	2022		2021		2020	
	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	-	-	1,575,565	\$ 1.00
Expired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-	(1,575,565)	\$ 1.00
Outstanding, end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-

No share purchase warrants were outstanding and exercisable at January 31 2022.

9. LOSS PER SHARE

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended January 31, 2022 does not include the nil (2021 - nil; 2020 - nil) warrants outstanding and the 3,075,000 (2021 - 2,975,000; 2020 - 2,975,000) stock options outstanding as the inclusion of these amounts would reduce the loss per share amount and are therefore considered anti-dilutive. Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

	2022	2021	2020
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (2.05)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	16,773,544	16,766,969	16,366,052

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10. TRANSACTIONS WITH AND AMOUNTS OWING TO RELATED PARTIES

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2022			
	Amounts paid or payable	Option based payment	Expense Amounts	Owed at year end
To a director for: investor relations consulting (a)	\$ 132,000	\$ 1,094,123	\$ 20,177	\$ 12,919
	5,400	158,060	1,904	-
To an officer (b)	39,225	355,836	2,628	1,549
	\$ 176,625	\$ 1,608,019	\$ 24,709	\$ 14,468

	2021			
	Amounts paid or payable	Option based payment	Expense Amounts	Owed at year end
To a director for: investor relations consulting (a)	\$ 132,000	\$ 221,193	\$ 15,997	\$ 12,246
	675	-	-	-
To an officer (b)	40,725	-	415	1,732
	\$ 173,400	\$ 221,193	\$ 16,412	\$ 13,978

	2020			
	Amounts paid or payable	Option based payment	Expense Amounts	Owed at year end
To a director for: investor relations consulting (a)	\$ 231,000	\$ 545,662	\$ 41,973	\$ 16,980
	900	-	-	-
To an officer (b)	42,313	-	500	2,218
	\$ 274,213	\$ 545,662	\$ 42,473	\$ 13,978

- a) fees for services which have been capitalized to subcontracts on the Morrison claims and as option based payments and other services which have been allocated to operating expenses as consulting fees.
b) for accounting and management services.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and have been measured at fair value, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts owing are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel include directors and executive officers of the Company. The option based payment amounts (non-cash item) and compensation paid or payable to key management personnel is as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Remuneration or fees	\$ 186,625	\$ 184,400	\$ 288,713
Option based payments (non-cash item)	3,836,669	221,193	545,662
Total compensation for key management personnel	\$ 4,023,293	\$ 405,593	\$ 834,375

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11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	2022	2021	2020
Non-cash transactions were as follows:			
deferred exploration expense recorded			
as accounts payable	\$ 211	\$ -	\$ -
as owing to related parties	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

12. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision differs from income taxes, which would result from applying the expected tax rate to net loss before income taxes. The following table reconciles the expected income tax expenses (recovery) at the Canadian statutory tax rate to the amounts recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended January 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	2022	2021	2020
Loss before income taxes	\$(34,405,463)	\$ (643,227)	\$ (1,061,028)
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Computed "expected" income tax expense	(9,289,475)	(173,671)	(286,478)
Differences resulting from:			
Option based payments	1,117,423	59,722	147,329
Other items	3,052	1,949	10,149
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax assets not recognized	8,169,000	112,000	129,000
Provision for income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences-Canada			
Non-capital loss carry forwards	\$ 10,801,000	\$ 10,369,000	\$ 9,955,000
Mineral property interests and deferred exploration costs	34,926,000	5,089,000	5,089,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-
Total Unrecognized deductible temporary differences not recognized	\$ 45,727,000	\$ 15,459,000	\$ 15,044,000

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12. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

The Company has Canadian non-capital loss carry forwards which expire as follows:

2026	\$	605,469
2027		808,472
2028		942,980
2029		466,936
2030		957,373
2031		974,551
2032		876,759
2033		910,383
2034		908,862
2035		606,902
2036		488,504
2037		366,614
2038		336,016
2039		205,817
2040		522,300
2041		406,645
2042		416,062

Total		<u>\$ 10,800,645</u>
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Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in these financial statements because at this stage of the Company's development, it is not determinable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize such deferred tax assets.

13. COMMITMENTS

The Company has signed an agreement with a hunting lodge in the area of the project, which, conditional on the receipt of applicable permits and licences, requires the Company to pay \$100,000 (plus sales tax if required) as full and final compensation for any loss of business which the lodge may suffer in connection with the construction, development and overall operation of the mine. This payment is required to be made three months prior to commencement of construction.

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has determined that it had only one operating segment, i.e. mining exploration. The Company's mining operations are centralized whereby the Company's head office is responsible for the exploration results and to provide support in addressing local and regional issues. As at January 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's assets are all located in Canada (Notes 5, 6 and 7).

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS & FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, amounts due to related parties, accrued liabilities and reclamation deposits. Cash is recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity.

The Company's financial instruments at January 31, 2022 are Cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$1,172,393 (2021 - \$1,481,302), recognized at Fair Value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

The Company has some exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's receivables primarily relate to Goods & Services Tax input tax credits. Accordingly, the Company views credit risk on receivables as minimal.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company anticipates it will have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through cash on hand and future equity contributions.

As at January 31, 2022, the Company's financial liabilities were comprised of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and amounts owing to related parties which have a maturity of less than one year.

(c) Market risk

Market risk consists of currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2022 and 2021

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS & FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(c) Market risk (cont'd)

Currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage and has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, the underlying market prices in Canada for minerals are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. As most of the Company's transactions are currently denominated in Canadian dollars, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk at this time.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, as outlined above. As the Company has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, it is not exposed to commodity price risk at this time.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As the Company has no debt or interest-earning investments, it is not exposed to interest rate risk at this time.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the exploration of its mineral properties. The Board of Directors have not established a quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as share capital.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is in the business of mineral exploration and has no source of operating revenue. Operations are financed through the issuance of capital stock. Capital raised is held in cash in an interest bearing bank account until such time as it is required to pay operating expenses or resource property costs. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions. Its objectives in managing its capital are to safeguard its cash and its ability to continue as a going concern, and to utilize as much of its available capital as possible for exploration activities. The Company's objectives have not changed during the year ended January 31, 2022.

17. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

On February 7, 2022, George Heyman, BC Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, and Bruce Ralston, BC Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation decided that an EAC would not be issued for the Morrison Copper/Gold Project.