Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

(formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Fuse Battery Metals Inc.,

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.) (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about 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 financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Barry Hartley.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

April 21, 2023

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	5	**2,024,884**	684,359
Amounts receivable		**53,163**	2,736
Prepaid expenses		**12,833**	22,156
		2,090,880	709,251
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	**4,308,142**	3,710,800
Total assets		**6,399,022**	4,420,051
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	**43,119**	45,297
		43,119	45,297
Equity			
Share capital	9	**39,237,200**	36,618,009
Contributed surplus	9	**8,360,801**	6,425,494
Obligation to issue shares	6, 9	**70,000**	-
Deficit		**(41,312,098)**	(38,668,749)
Total equity		**6,355,903**	4,374,754
Total equity and liabilities		**6,399,022**	4,420,051

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)
Subsequent events (Note 17)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

"Tim Fernback"
Tim Fernback

"Robert Setter"
Robert Setter

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
Administration expenses			
Accounting and audit fees		**26,980**	21,750
Consulting fees	8	**379,049**	208,505
Legal fees		**6,279**	214
Marketing and communications		**999,265**	119,948
Office expenses		**58,392**	23,729
Rent		**24,000**	21,000
Share-based payments	8,9	**1,015,198**	-
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		**102,104**	48,819
Travel, lodging and food		**30,056**	896
Loss before other items		**(2,641,323)**	(444,861)
Other income (expense)			
Part XII.6 interest recovery		**-**	3,457
Foreign exchange gain		**(2,053)**	1,882
Interest income		**27**	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	6	**-**	(77,583)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,643,349)**	(517,105)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	10	**(0.018)**	(0.005)

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		**(2,643,349)**	(517,105)
Adjustment for:			
Share-based payment	8,9	**1,015,198**	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	6	**-**	77,583
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable		**(50,427)**	108
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		**9,323**	(10,759)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		**(6,917)**	20,969
Cash used in operating activities		**(1,676,172)**	(429,204)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures	6	**(522,603)**	(4,063)
Cash used in investing activities		**(522,603)**	(4,063)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net	9	**3,061,800**	-
Exercise of warrants	9	**120,000**	490,579
Exercise of options	9	**357,500**	402,500
Cash from financing activities		**3,539,300**	893,079
Increase in cash		**1,340,525**	459,812
Cash, beginning of year		**684,359**	224,547
Cash, end of year		**2,024,884**	684,359

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 11)

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Number of common shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Obligation to issue shares	Deficit	Total
			$	$	$	$	$
Balances, 31 January 2021		**83,146,398**	**34,985,398**	**7,165,026**	**-**	**(38,151,644)**	**3,998,780**
Shares issued for:							
Exercise of options	9	10,399,999	896,753	(494,253)	-	-	402,500
Exercise of warrants	9	16,821,500	735,858	(245,279)	-	-	490,579
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(517,105)	(517,105)
Balances, 31 December 2021		**110,367,897**	**36,618,009**	**6,425,494**	-	**(38,668,749)**	**4,374,754**
Shares issued for							
Common shares	9	62,900,000	3,145,000	-	-	-	3,145,000
Exercise of warrants	9	1,846,154	159,701	(39,701)	-	-	120,000
Exercise of options	9	7,300,000	763,586	(406,086)	-	-	357,500
Shares to be issued to acquire properties	6, 9	-	-	-	70,000	-	70,000
Share issue costs	9	4,534,750	(101,083)	17,883	-	-	(83,200)
Share-based payments	9	-	-	1,015,198	-	-	1,015,198
Value assigned to warrants	9	-	(1,348,013)	1,348,013	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,643,349)	(2,643,349)
Balances, 31 December 2022		**186,948,801**	**39,237,200**	**8,360,801**	**70,000**	**(41,312,098)**	**6,355,903**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (formerly Fuse Cobalt Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated in Manitoba on 11 February 1998 and continued into British Columbia on 31 May 2016. The Company currently holds interests in exploration and evaluation properties in the province of Ontario, Canada and held an interest in exploration and evaluation properties in the state of Nevada, USA. The Company is an exploration stage company which is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of energy metals projects. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") having the symbol FUSE, as a Tier 2 mining issuer and is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation properties.

On 31 January 2023, the Company changed its name to Fuse Battery Metals Inc. The Company's shares will commence trading under the new name effective, 2 February 2023. The Company's trading symbol FUSE will remain the same.

The head office and principal address is located at Suite 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, British Columbia, V3B 5X6.

1.1 Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company had cash of $2,024,884 at 31 December 2022 (2021: $684,359), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether they contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and on future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate and such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 100% owned subsidiary Fuse Cobalt USA Inc. ("Fuse USA"). Fuse USA was incorporated in the state of Nevada.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value (Note 12).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2.3 Approval of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2023.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect on that date. At the year-end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently remeasured.

3.3 Restricted cash

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through shares and renounces qualified exploration expenditures to the subscribers of such shares. Amounts renounced but not yet expended form the basis for the restricted cash.

3.4 Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that any future economic benefit associated with the item of revenue will flow to the Company, and the amount of revenue can be measured with reliability. Outsourced exploration revenue is recognized on the accrual basis as services are provided in accordance with relevant agreements.

3.5 Exploration and evaluation properties

Following the acquisition of a legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition and exploration of the property are deferred until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Mineral property acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair market value of common shares issued for mineral property interests based on the trading price of the shares. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Once commercial production has commenced, the net costs of the applicable property, will be charged to operations using the unit-of-production method based on reserves. Proceeds received from the sale of any interest in a property are first credited against the carrying value of the property, with any excess included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates each property based on results to date to determine the nature of exploration work that is warranted in the future. Impairment may occur in the carrying value of mineral interests when one of the following conditions exists:

i) The Company's work program on a property has significantly changed, so that previously identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;
ii) Exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or
iii) The remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

Once impairment has been determined, the carrying value will be written-down to net recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the property exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, the asset is written down accordingly. As a result, the direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to impairment of exploration and evaluation properties in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company enters into property option agreements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration for the incurring of certain exploration and evaluation expenditures by the optionee which would otherwise have been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the property, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

3.6 Impairment of long-lived assets

The recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed when an event occurs that indicates impairment. Recoverability is based on factors such as future asset utilization and the future discounted cash flows expected to result from the use or sale of the related assets. An impairment loss is recognized in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. At that time, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which equals the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's 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, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.7 Financial instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

(i) Classification

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

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive net loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the year in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss

Equity investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company recognize in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

3.9 Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3.10 Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

3.11 Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium reversal is recognized as a reduction in the deferred tax expense and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the look-back rule, in accordance with Government of Canada income tax regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

3.12 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

3.13 Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non- vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares, in which case they are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, the shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

3.14 Leases

IFRS 16, "Leases". This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This Company had no leases that qualified under IFRS 16 during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern.

5. CASH

The Company's cash is denominated in the following currencies:

As at 31 December	**2022**	2021
	$	$
Denominated in Canadian dollars	**2,015,828**	671,981
Denominated in U.S. dollars	**9,056**	12,378
Total cash	**2,024,884**	684,359

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	**Teledyne Cobalt**	**Lithium Springs, Nevada**	**Monitor Valley, Nevada**	**Total**
	$	**$**		**$**	**$**
ACQUISITION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2022	380,000	2,010,000	-	-	**2,390,000**
Additions	-	-	81,170	75,870	**157,040**
Balance, 31 December 2022	380,000	2,010,000	81,170	75,870	**2,547,040**
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2022	695,886	624,914	-	-	**1,320,800**
Drilling	-	221,804	-	-	**221,804**
Engineering and consulting	-	3,225	-	-	**3,225**
Field expenses	123,118	13,300	-	-	**136,418**
Geological	71,394	5,520	-	-	**76,914**
Maintenance, claim fees	-	1,941	-	-	**1,941**
Balance, 31 December 2022	890,398	870,704	-	-	**1,761,102**
Total costs – 31 December 2022	**1,270,398**	**2,880,704**	**81,170**	**75,870**	**4,308,142**

Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2021:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	Teledyne Cobalt	Teels Marsh	Total
	$	$	$	$
ACQUISITION COSTS				
Balance, 1 January 2021	380,000	2,010,000	-	2,390,000
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance, 31 December 2021	380,000	2,010,000	-	2,390,000
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS				
Balance, 1 January 2021	695,886	623,569	77,583	1,397,038
Maintenance, claim fees	-	1,345	-	1,345
Impairment	-	-	(77,583)	(77,583)
Balance, 31 December 2021	695,886	624,914	-	1,320,800
Total costs – 31 December 2021	1,075,886	2,634,914	-	3,710,800

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Canada:

Glencore Bucke Cobalt Project:

On 31 August 2017, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest from Glencore Canada Corporation in the Glencore Bucke Property, situated in Bucke Township of Cobalt, Ontario, subject to a back-in provision, production royalty and off-take agreement.

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares and make payments as follows:

	Cash Payment	Expenditures
	$	$
Upon signing (paid)	150,000	-
On or before 28 February 2018 (paid and incurred)	350,000	250,000
	500,000	**250,000**

The agreement is subject to a 3.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). One-half of the royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000.

On 28 February 2018, the Company paid $350,000 and completed its obligations under the property purchase agreement.

On 7 May 2018, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Surge Exploration Inc. ("Surge") whereby Surge can acquire the right to earn an undivided and up to 60% interest in to the Glencore Bucke Claims and Teledyne Claims located in the Timiskaming District of the Province of Ontario. The option agreement is "non-arms length" and is a related party transaction due to an officer in common between Surge and the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Surge has 24 months within which to exercise the option as follows:

	Cash Payment	Share issuances	Expenditures
	$		$
Upon Exchange Approval (received)	240,000	100,000	-
On or before two years anniversary (cancelled)	-	-	1,536,000
	240,000	**100,000**	**1,536,000**

The $240,000 cash received was allocated $120,000 to Glencore Bucke and $120,000 to the Teledyne Cobalt Property.

On 24 February 2020, the Company negotiated the early termination of the Option Agreement originally announced on 7 May 2018 with Surge. The Company will retain 100% interest in the property by the early cancellation of the Option Agreement and all rights in regards to the property will revert back to the Company upon the Company issuing to Surge 5,000,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of $225,000, allocated to the Teledyne Cobalt Property).

Teledyne Cobalt Project:

On 8 September 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with New Found Gold Corp. (formerly Palisade Resources Corp.) to acquire a 100% interest, in and to certain mineral claims located in Timiskaming, Ontario subject to a 2% NSR upon commencement of commercial production.

On 2 April 2018, the Company and New Found Gold Corp. signed an amending agreement for the Teledyne Cobalt Project:

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company was required to issue 1,000,000 shares (issued with a fair value of $1,070,000) and make payments of $835,000 (paid).

United States:

Lithium Springs Property:

On 28 November 2022, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to purchase placer claims located at south end of the Black Rock Desert outside of the hamlet of Gerlach in Washoe County, Nevada.

Terms:
(a) making a cash payment to the Vendor in the amount of $46,170 (US$33,982) (paid) upon signing the agreement;
(b) issuing to the Vendor 500,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company upon TSXV acceptance of the transaction. Subsequent to the year ending 31 December 2022, the Company issued the shares upon receiving the TSXV approval on 6 March 2023 (Note 17). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an obligation to issue 500,000 common shares (Note 9).

Monitor Valley North Property:

On 28 November 2022, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to purchase placer claims located northeast of Tonopah, Nevada. On 22 March 2023, the final Purchase Sale Agreement closed.

Terms:
(a) making a cash payment to the Vendor in the amount of $40,870 (US$30,081) (paid) upon signing the agreement;
(b) issuing to the Vendor 500,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company upon TSXV acceptance of the transaction. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an obligation to issue 500,000 common shares (Note 9).

Teels Marsh Property:

On 24 June 2020, the Company acquired by staking placer claims at Teels Marsh, Nevada. The Company paid finder’s fees of 200,000 shares in connection with a finder’s fee agreement for locating and acquiring the Teels Marsh West Project.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

During the previous year ended 31 December, 2021, a write off of $77,583 was recognized as the Company decided not to continue with the claims of the property.

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are principally comprised of amounts for administrative activities. These are broken down as follows:

As at 31 December	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade payables	23,119	25,297
Accrued liabilities	20,000	20,000
Total trade and other payables	**43,119**	45,297

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company had transactions with the following companies related by way of directors, officers or shareholders in common:

8.1 Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 December	2022	2021
	$	$
Short-term benefits – consulting and corporate development fees	196,000	137,000
Share-based payments	105,331	-
Total key management personnel compensation	**301,331**	137,000

8.2 Related party transactions are summarized as follows:

Year ended 31 December	2022	2021
	$	$
Consulting fees to the President, CEO, and director	12,000	-
Consulting fees to the former President, CEO, and director	19,000	12,000
Consulting fees to CFO	54,500	53,000
Consulting and corporate development fees to the Corporate Secretary	67,000	60,000
Consulting fees to the former director	37,500	-
Consulting fees to company controlled by a former director	6,000	12,000
Share based payments	105,331	-
Total related party transactions	**301,331**	137,000

9. SHARE CAPITAL

9.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had 186,948,801 common shares issued and outstanding (2021: 110,367,897).

9.2 Share issuance

a) Private Placements

- On 15 December 2022, the Company issued 30,000,000 non flow-through ("NFT") units at a price of $0.05 per unit for cash proceeds of $1,500,000. Each NFT unit is comprised of one NFT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the five years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for $0.065. The Company allocated a fair value of $707,514 to the warrants. The Company paid finder's fees of 2,249,750 NFT common shares $45,450 cash and 300,000 finders' warrants. The fair value of the finders' warrants was estimated at $17,883 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

- On 26 January 2022, the Company issued 32,900,000 non flow-through ("NFT") units at a price of $0.05 per unit for cash proceeds of $1,645,000. Each NFT unit is comprised of one NFT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the five years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for $0.065. The Company allocated a fair value of $640,499 to the warrants. The Company paid finder's fees of 2,285,000 NFT common shares and $37,750 cash

b) Exercise of Options

- During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company issued 7,300,000 common shares related to the exercise of 7,300,000 stock options at an exercise price between $0.025 to $0.050 per share for proceeds of $357,500. The average share price on the dates the options were exercised was $0.049.

  During the previous year ended 31 December 2021, the Company issued 10,399,999 common shares related to the exercise of 10,399,999 stock options at an exercise price between $0.025 to $0.070 per share for proceeds of $402,500. The average share price on the dates the options were exercised was $0.13.

c) Exercise of Warrants

- During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company issued 1,846,154 common shares related to the exercise of 1,846,154 warrants at an exercise price between $0.025 to $0.050 per share for proceeds of $120,000. The average share price on the dates the warrants were exercised was $0.049.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

- During the previous year ended 31 December 2021, the Company issued 16,821,500 common shares related to the exercise of 16,821,500 warrants at an exercise price between $0.025 to $0.075 per share for proceeds of $490,579. The average share price on the dates the warrants were exercised was $0.13.

d) Shares to be issued

- During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an obligation to issue the 500,000 common shares at a fair value of $35,000 to acquire the Lithium Springs Property (Note 6).

- During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded an obligation to issue the 500,000 common shares at a fair value of $35,000 to acquire the Monitor Valley North Property (Note 6).

9.3 Stock option plan

Effective 8 August 2016, the Company adopted a stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and/or consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Effective 18 October 2017, the aggregate maximum number of common shares issuable under the plan is 13,267,312 common shares. The aggregate number of options granted to one optionee in a 12-month period is limited to 20% of the issued common shares of the Company.

The exercise price of any options granted under the plan will be determined by the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, but shall not be less than the last closing price of the Company's common shares on the day before the date on which the Directors grant such options.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Number of options	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of year	**1,390,001**	**0.113**	13,035,000	0.051
Granted	**18,250,000**	**0.050**	-	-
Exercised	**(7,300,000)**	**0.049**	(10,399,999)	0.044
Cancelled/expired	**(1,690,000)**	**0.094**	(1,245,000)	0.046
Outstanding, end of year	**10,650,001**	**0.052**	1,390,001	0.113
Exercisable, end of year	**10,650,001**	**0.052**	1,390,001	0.113

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at 31 December 2022:

Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted-average exercise price
Options				$
$0.07	1,000,000	1,000,000	2.58	0.070
$0.055	1	1	3.52	0.055
$0.05	9,000,000	9,000,000	4.03	0.050
$0.05	650,000	650,000	4.59	0.050
Total	**10,650,001**	**10,650,001**	**3.93**	**0.052**

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 was estimated at $0.06 per option (2021: $nil) at the grant date using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The weighted average assumptions used for the calculation were:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Risk free interest rate	**1.42-2.92%**	-
Expected life	**2 years**	-
Expected volatility	**159-171%**	-
Expected dividend per share	**-**	-

Total expenses arising from stock based compensation recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 was $1,015,198 (2021: $nil) using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

9.4 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of year	**200,000**	**0.033**	17,021,500	0.029
Granted	**63,200,000**	**0.065**	-	-
Exercised	**(1,846,154)**	**0.065**	(16,821,500)	0.029
Outstanding, end of year	**61,553,846**	**0.065**	200,000	0.033

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

During the year ended 31 December 2022, in conjunction with the private placements, the Company issued a total of 62,900,000 (2021: Nil) share purchase warrants.

The following table summarizes information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 31 December 2022:

Exercise price	**Number of warrants outstanding**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
Share purchase warrants			$
$0.033	200,000	2.25	0.033
$0.065	31,053,846	4.07	0.065
$0.065	30,300,000	2.94	0.065
Total	**61,553,846**	**3.51**	**0.065**

The weighted average fair value of the warrants granted during the year ended 31 December 2022 was estimated at $0.022 per warrant at the grant date using the Black-Scholes Pricing Model. The weighted average assumptions used for the calculation were:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Risk free interest rate	**1.84-3.14%**	-
Expected life	**2 years**	-
Expected volatility	**148-166%**	-
Expected dividend per share	**-**	-

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

	2022	2021
Net loss for the year	**$ (2,643,349)**	$ (517,105)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	**147,037,579**	109,022,814
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**$ (0.018)**	$ (0.005)

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company incurred the following non-cash investing and financing transactions:

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company had $4,739 (2021: $Nil) in accounts payable related to exploration and evaluation expenditures.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

12.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	$	$
FVTPL, at fair value		
Cash	**2,024,884**	**684,359**
Total financial assets	**2,024,884**	**684,359**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	**23,119**	**25,297**
Total financial liabilities	**23,119**	**25,297**

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these consolidated financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, polices and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

12.2 General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives monthly reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board of Directors is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

12.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of two types of risk: interest rate risk and equity price risk.

12.4 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. Interest rate risk is assessed as minimal.

12.5 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions. Credit risk is assessed as minimal.

12.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and restricted cash balances. The Company continuously monitors both actual and forecasted cash flows and matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a cash balance of $2,024,884 (2021: $684,359) and receivables of $53,163 (2021: $2,736) to settle current liabilities due in twelve months or less of $43,119 (2021: $45,297) and carry out its planned exploration program in the coming year. Management seeks additional financing through the issuance of equity instruments and liquidation of its marketable securities, either partial or in full, to continue its operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

12.7 Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations. Currency risk is assessed as minimal.

12.8 Determination of Fair Value

The carrying amounts for cash, amounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an appropriate capital base in order to:

1. advance the Company's corporate strategies to create long-term value for its stakeholders;
2. sustain the Company's operations and growth throughout metals and materials cycles; and
3. ensure compliance with the covenants of any applicable credit facility and other financing facilities used from time to time.

The Company monitors its capital and capital structure on an ongoing basis to ensure it is sufficient to achieve the Company's short-term and long-term strategic objectives. Management primarily funds the Company's exploration by issuing share capital, rather than using other capital sources that require fixed repayments of principal and interest. Management closely monitors its cash balance. The balance of cash as at 31 December 2022 was $2,024,884 (2021: $684,359). The Company does not currently have significant debt outstanding and there are presently no formal capital requirements with which the Company has not complied.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the year ended 31 December 2022.

14. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 consist of:

As at 31 December,	**2022 ($)**	2021 ($)
Net loss for the year	**2,643,349**	517,105
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	**27%**	27%
Expected income tax recovery	**713,704**	139,618
Permanent differences	**(252,174)**	451
Change in prior year provision	**333**	(21,008)
Change in valuation allowance	**(461,863)**	(119,061)
Total income tax recovery	**-**	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The tax effect of temporary differences that gives rise to the Company's net future income tax assets is as follows:

As at 31 December,	2022 ($)	2021 ($)
Deferred tax assets		
Non-capital loss carryforward	**4,525,350**	4,075,978
Net capital loss	**34,324**	34,324
Mineral properties, tax value in excess of carrying value	**887,209**	886,846
Share issue costs	**27,657**	15,529
	5,474,540	5,012,677
Less: Valuation allowance	**(5,474,540)**	(5,012,677)
Total deferred tax assets	**-**	-

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had capital losses in Canada totaling $254,252 that may be carried forward indefinitely, cumulative exploration and development expenses of $7,524,101, and a non-capital loss carry forward of $16,760,557 available for tax purposes in Canada which expires as follows:

Year of Expiry	Tax Operating Losses
	$
2026	1,078,204
2027	2,192,340
2028	1,115,553
2029	749,913
2030	807,608
2031	904,618
2032	525,041
2034	304,766
2035	435,883
2036	1,159,054
2037	2,423,043
2038	1,482,342
2039	412,647
2040	1,002,443
2041	502,652
2042	1,664,450
Total non-capital losses	**16,760,557**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) As at 31 December 2022, the Company has $Nil (2021: $217,318) remaining to be spent on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures under the terms of the flow-through share agreements.

b) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares of the Company issued in prior years against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.

c) The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

d) As at 31 December 2022, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties carried out in Canada.

The breakdown of geographic area for the period ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

31 December 2022	**Canada**	**USA**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Total expenses	2,641,323	-	2,641,323
Current assets	2,090,880	-	2,090,880
Exploration and evaluation properties	4,151,102	157,040	4,308,142
Total assets	6,241,982	157,040	6,399,022

The breakdown of geographic area for the year ended 31 December 2021 is as follows:

31 December 2021	Canada	USA	Total
	$	$	$
Total expenses	444,861	-	444,861
Current assets	709,251	-	709,251
Exploration and evaluation properties	3,710,800	-	3,710,800
Total assets	4,420,051	-	4,420,051

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 6 March 2023, the Company issued 500,000 common shares to acquire the Lithium Springs Property upon receiving TSXV approval (Note 6).

On 2 February 2023, the Company granted stock options exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 15,250,000 common shares of the Company to certain directors and officers. The stock options are granted pursuant to the terms of the Company's stock option plan, and the requirements of the TSXV. The Stock options are exercisable at a price of $0.0525 per share for a period of five years from the grant date. The stock options granted are subject to a four-month and a day hold period expiring on 3 June 2023, in accordance with applicable Canadian Securities Laws.