CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022 and 2021

To the Shareholders of CMX Gold & Silver Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CMX Gold & Silver Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has recurring losses over the Company's history and as at December 31, 2022, the Company has an accumulated deficit and a working capital deficiency. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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.

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Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits 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 on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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 Sergey Fesenko.

Calgary, Alberta

MNP LLP

April 27, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants

MNP

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 95,446	$ 16,065
Exploration and evaluation (note 6)	699,601	654,811
Total assets	$ 795,047	$ 670,876
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables	$ 93,658	$ 58,223
Due to related parties (note 7)	107,780	97,842
Debenture to related party (notes 7 and 8)	15,012	14,162
Total liabilities	216,450	170,227
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 9)	5,572,402	5,048,987
Warrants (note 11)	237,376	168,591
Contributed surplus (note 12)	1,343,126	1,140,717
Accumulated other comprehensive income	177,910	137,922
Deficit	(6,752,217)	(5,995,568)
Total shareholders’ equity	578,597	500,649
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	$ 795,047	$ 670,876

Going concern (note 2)
Commitments (note 18)
Subsequent events (note 19)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

/s/ *“Bruce J. Murray”*

/s/ *“Jan M. Alston”*

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

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the years ended December 31,		2022		2021
Expenses				
Management fees (note 7)		216,801	$	202,483
Share-based compensation expense (note 10)	$	202,409	$	-
Mineral property expenditures (note 6)		138,251		4,412
Shareholder reporting and investor communications		76,829		3,262
Professional fees		48,189		41,602
Listing and filing fees		40,132		40,968
General and administrative		26,018		10,922
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange		(172)		573
Recovery of expenses		-		(8,354)
		748,457		295,868
Loss before financing expenses		(748,457)		(295,868)
Financing income (expenses)				
Related party debenture and loan interest (notes 7 and 8)		(6,701)		(47,254)
Bank charges and third-party debenture and loan interest (note 8)		(1,491)		(18,671)
Gain on settlement of debt (note 9)		-		500,800
Net income (loss) for the year		(756,649)		139,007
Other comprehensive loss				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income or loss				
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation		(39,988)		(2,440)
Total income (loss) and comprehensive loss for the year	$	(796,637)	$	136,567
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	$	(0.0116)	$	0.0033
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted		65,168,160		42,084,272

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

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Issued share capital #	Issued share capital $	Warrants	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance December 31, 2020	36,305,724	$ 4,001,253	$ 84,445	$ 140,362	$ 1,056,272	$ (6,134,575)	$ (852,243)
Shares issued for cash (notes 9 and 11)	5,800,000	195,877	94,123	-	-	-	290,000
Shares issued for debt (notes 9 and 11)	20,585,000	851,857	74,468	-	-	-	926,325
Expired warrants (note 11)	-	-	(84,445)	-	84,445	-	-
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	139,007	139,007
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	(2,440)	-	-	(2,440)
Balance December 31, 2021	62,690,724	$ 5,048,987	$ 168,591	$ 137,922	$ 1,140,717	$ (5,995,568)	$ 500,649
Shares issued for cash (notes 9 and 11)	6,554,000	503,584	66,116	-	-	-	569,700
Shares issued for debt (notes 9 and 11)	250,000	19,831	2,669	-	-	-	22,500
Share-based compensation expense (note 10)	-	-	-	-	202,409	-	202,409
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(756,649)	(756,649)
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	39,988	-	-	39,988
Balance December 31, 2022	69,494,724	$ 5,572,402	$ 237,376	$ 177,910	$ 1,343,126	$ (6,752,217)	$ 578,597

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

CMX GOLD & SILVER CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31,		2022		2021
Cash flow used in operating activities				
Net Income (loss)	$	(756,649)	$	139,007
Items not affecting cash				
Share-based compensation (note 10)		202,409		-
Gain on settlement of debt		-		(500,800)
Management fees (note 7)		44,944		95,041
Related party debenture and loan interest (notes 7 and 8)		2,439		47,254
Third party debenture and loan interest (note 8)		-		8,972
General and administrative		-		10,000
Gain on foreign exchange		(172)		573
Recovery of expenses		-		(8,354)
Changes in non-cash working capital items (note 13)		16,710		(58,361)
Net change in cash		(490,319)		(266,668)
Cash flows generated from financing activities				
Shares issued for cash (note 9)		569,700		290,000
Cash payments from related parties (note 7)		-		2,500
Subscriptions received		-		(10,000)
		569,700		282,500
Net change in cash		79,381		15,832
Cash, beginning of year		16,065		233
Cash, end of year	$	95,446	$	16,065

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

CMX Gold & Silver Corp. (the "Company" or “CMX”) was incorporated on July 30, 1986 pursuant to the laws of the Province of Alberta, and changed its name to CMX Gold & Silver Corp. on February 11, 2011. The Company is designated as a “reporting issuer” pursuant to the Alberta Securities Act and Regulations. The Company is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the trading symbol “CXC”. The Company is a junior mining company with a silver-lead-zinc property in the United States of America. The registered office of the Company is:

CMX Gold & Silver Corp.
31 Stranraer Place SW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T3H 1H5

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2023.

2. GOING CONCERN

The business of exploring resource properties involves a high degree of risk and, therefore, there is no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable operations. The Company has not determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable reserves of ore and currently has not earned any revenue from its mineral properties and, therefore, does not generate cash flow from its operations. Future operations are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable ore reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and subsequent development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of its properties.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its obligations as they become due in the normal course of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred a net loss of $756,649 (2021 – net income of $139,007). As a result of the recurring losses over the Company’s history, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $6,752,217 as at December 31, 2022 (2021 - $5,995,568). At December 31, 2022, the Company had a net working capital deficiency of $121,004 (2021 –$154,162). The Company currently does not have the necessary financing in place to support continuing losses. The Company plans to continue to raise capital through equity issuance. Historically, the Company has financed its operations and property acquisitions through the use of funds obtained from share issuances.

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to secure new financing arrangements and new equity issuances. There is no assurance that new capital will be available and if it is not, the Company may be forced to substantially curtail or cease operations. Although the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate, there can be no assurance that any steps the Company takes will be successful. These events and conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, and reported revenues and expenses, that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and therefore, be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at carrying amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Any such adjustments could be material.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

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

Approval of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on April 27, 2023 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CMX Gold & Silver Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, CMX Gold & Silver (USA) Corp. A subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained and is de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and share-based payments which have been accounted for at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollars, and all amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. The functional currency of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, CMX Gold & Silver (USA) Corp., is the US dollar.

New accounting policies

There are no new standards issued but not yet effective as of January 1, 2023, that have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from and affect the results reported in these consolidated financial statements as future confirming events occur.

The Company's ability to execute its strategy as a going concern by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The determination of the Company's functional currency requires management judgment based on an evaluation of all relevant information in relation to the related primary and secondary hierarchy factors. Considerations regarding currency and influences of area of operations, settlement of operating expenses, and the funds from financing activities are assessed at each reporting date.

Management's judgment is that until a property reaches the development stage, costs related to the exploration and evaluation of a property are best estimated to be non-recoverable and are therefore expensed in the year in which they occur. Only real property is capitalized to the consolidated statement of financial position. Management annually assesses the carrying value of the capitalized assets for impairment.

The Company must make use of estimates in calculating the fair value of warrant issuances and share-based payments. Amounts recorded for warrants issuances and share-based payments are subject to the inputs used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model, including assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield, risk-free interest rates, forfeiture rate estimates, and expected warrant or option life. Forfeiture rate is determined based on actual historical forfeitures.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty.

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be material.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within the framework of the accounting policies summarized as follows:

Financial instruments

The Corporation records financial instrument in accordance with *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*.

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or amortized cost. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recorded on a settlement date basis.

All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value. After initial recognition, all investments are measured at fair value. All gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the investments are presented in comprehensive loss within changes in unrealized depreciation/appreciation of investments in the period in which the gains and losses arise. The Corporation would only reclassify a financial asset when the Corporation changes its business model for managing the financial asset. All reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new carrying value. There has been no reclassification for the year ended December 31, 2022, or 2021.

i) Financial assets classified at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if the asset is an equity investment, if the Corporation has not elected to classify the equity investment as FVOCI, or if the Corporation's business model for holding the investment is achieved other than by both collecting contractual cash flows and by selling the assets.

FVTPL assets are initially recorded at fair value with realized gains and losses on disposition and subsequent changes in fair value recorded in net income. Directly attributable transaction costs are reported in net income as incurred.

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognized initially on the date the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the financial instrument. All non-derivative financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value along with directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The following table presents the Corporation's classification of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Financial assets/ financial liability	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost
Debenture to related party	Amortized cost

Foreign exchange translations and transactions

For foreign entities whose functional currency is the Canadian dollar, the Company translates monetary assets and liabilities at period-end exchange rates and non-monetary items are translated at historical rates. Income and expense accounts are translated at the average rates in effect during the period. Gains or losses from changes in exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the period of occurrence.

For foreign entities whose functional currency is not the Canadian dollar, the Company translates assets and liabilities at period-end rates and income and expense accounts at average exchange rates. Adjustments resulting from these translations are reflected in other comprehensive income as exchange difference on translating foreign operation.

Transactions of the Canadian entity in foreign currencies are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current rates. Gains or losses from the changes in exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the period of occurrence. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item that is receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents with original maturities of 90 days or less, is comprised of cash on deposit and highly liquid investments at a Canadian financial institution.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Prospecting costs incurred prior to obtaining the rights to explore lands are expensed as incurred.

Costs of option acquisitions and exploration expenditures related to mineral properties are expensed in the year in which they occur.

Land purchases patented mineral claims and development costs are capitalized on property specific cash generating unit ("CGU") basis. Upon development of a commercially viable mineral property the related costs subject to an impairment test, will be transferred from exploration and evaluation to development and producing. Costs capitalized together with the costs of production equipment will be depleted on a unit of production basis, based on estimated proved reserves of minerals upon the commencement of production for each CGU.

Each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a CGU may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the CGU's recoverable amount. A CGU's recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Fair value less costs of disposal is determined using discounted future net cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset or CGU. When the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the CGU will be considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

Reversals of impairments are recognized when there has been a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount. In this event, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its revised recoverable amount with an impairment reversal recognized in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is limited to the original carrying amount less depreciation, depletion and amortization as if no impairment had been recognized for the asset or CGU for prior periods.

Properties are abandoned either when the lease expires or when management determines that no further work will be performed on the property. In addition, if there has been a delay in development activity for several successive years, a write down of those project capitalized costs will be charged to statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company derecognizes assets at the earlier of disposal, or when no future economic benefit is expected. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss when incurred.

Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan for employees and directors. Awards of options under the plan are expensed based on the fair value of the options at the grant date. Fair values are determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Any consideration paid on the exercise of stock options will be credited to share capital plus the amounts originally recorded within other reserves.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is recognized directly in equity. Current taxes for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for deferred taxes. Under this method deferred taxes are recorded for the effect of any temporary difference between the accounting and income tax basis of an asset or liability.

Deferred tax is calculated using the enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the assets are realized or liabilities are settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss or in statement of changes in equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Provisions

The Company will recognize the present value of estimated decommissioning liabilities when a reasonable estimate can be made. Decommissioning liabilities include those legal obligations where the Company will be required to retire tangible long-lived assets such as drilling sites, mine sites and facilities. The liabilities, equal to the initial estimated present value of the decommissioning liabilities, are capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset. Changes in the estimated obligation resulting from revisions to assumptions, estimated timing or amount of discounted cash flows will be recognized as a change in the decommissioning liabilities and the related costs.

Decommissioning costs will be amortized using the unit-of-production method. Increases in the decommissioning liabilities resulting from the passage of time will be recorded as accretion of decommissioning liabilities and will be charged to operations.

Actual expenditures incurred will be charged against accumulated obligations.

Warrants classified as equity

The Company has adopted the pro-rata basis method for the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The pro-rata basis method requires that gross proceeds and related share issuance costs be allocated to the common shares and the warrants based on the relative fair value of the component.

The fair value of the common share is based on the closing price on the closing date of the transaction and the fair value of the warrant is determined using the Black–Scholes Option Pricing Model.

The fair value attributed to the warrant is recorded as warrant equity. If the warrant is exercised, the value attributed to the warrant is transferred to share capital. If the warrant expires unexercised, the value is reclassified to contributed surplus within equity. Warrants, issued as part of private placement units, that have their term of expiries extended, are not subsequently revalued.

The Company may modify the terms of warrants originally granted. When modifications exist, the Company will maintain the original fair value of the warrant.

Loss per share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted per share amounts are computed by giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if stock options and warrants were exercised. The Company uses the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and share purchase warrants. This method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money instruments are used to repurchase shares at the average market price for the year. In net loss per share situations, the dilutive per share amount is the same as that for basic, as all instruments are anti-dilutive.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Total expenditures on exploration and evaluation properties capitalized:

Balance at December 31, 2020	$	657,646
Foreign exchange effect		(2,835)
Balance at December 31, 2021		654,811
Foreign exchange effect		44,790
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	699,601

In 2010, the Company purchased the Clayton Mine property consisting of 29 patented mineral claims and 2 patented mill sites located in the State of Idaho, USA. The Company staked 6 unpatented claims in 2015 and a further 22 unpatented claims during the current reporting period.

The following table shows mineral property expenditures to date on the Clayton property. These expenditures are expensed in the year that they occur.

Mineral property expenditures Clayton	– balance December 31, 2020		$	335,902
	– 2021 expenditures			4,412
	– balance December 31, 2021			340,314
	– 2022	– staking and claim payments		126,482
		– miscellaneous expenses		5,501
		– geology		4,050
		– property taxes		2,218
	Total expenditures to December 31, 2022		$	478,565

7. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred management fees of $122,265 (2021 - $116,52) to a corporation controlled by the spouse of a director of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred management fees of $29,880 (2021 – $30,000) to the President of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred consulting fees of $21,175 (2021 – $nil) to the spouse of the President of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred management fees of $64,656 (2021 - $55,963) to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. A portion of these fees are unpaid and included in due to related parties.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred consulting fees of $4,500 (2021 - $10,000) to the Corporate Secretary of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, related parties received cash payments of $235,250 and made cash payments of $1,000 (2021 – related parties made cash payments of $2,500). Payments were applied against balances due to related parties.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, $6,701 (2021 - $47,254) of related party interest was accrued and recorded to financing expenses. Related party debt bears an interest rate between 6% and 8% per annum and is due on demand.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, related parties completed private placements of $63,000 for 700,000 units at $0.09 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.18 (see notes 9 and 10).

During 2021, related parties completed private placements of $27,500 for 550,000 units at $0.05 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10 (sees note 9 and 10).

During 2021, related parties completed shares for debt settlements of $187,500 for 3,750,000 units at $0.05 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10 (see notes 9 and 10).

During 2021, related parties completed shares for debt settlements of $1,037,375 for 13,316,666 common shares at $0.075 per share (see note 9).

8. DEBENTURES

During the year ended December 31, 2022, $nil (2021 - $8,972) of third-party interest was accrued and recorded to financing expenses.

On November 19, 2021, certain debenture holders settled $398,758 in debentures and accrued interest in exchange for 5,316,773 common shares of the Company (see note 9).

As at December 31, 2022, the remaining related party debenture is due and payable.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Common voting shares:
The common shares are entitled to dividends in such amounts as the Directors may from time to time declare and, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, are entitled to share pro rata in the assets of the Company.

Series A voting preferred shares:
Non-cumulative annual dividend at 8% of the issued price
Convertible into two Common voting shares
Redeemable at the issue price

Series B voting preferred shares:
Non-cumulative annual dividend at 8% of the issued price
Convertible into two Common voting shares
Redeemable at a price of $10 per share

The preferred shares rank in priority to the common shares as to the payment of dividends and as to the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. Preferred shares may also be given such other preference over the common shares as may be determined for any series authorized to be issued. There were no Series A or Series B voting preferred shares issued as at December 31, 2021 or December 31, 2022.

On June 22, 2020, the Alberta Securities Commission (ASC) and the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) issued cease trade orders (CTO) for CMX's failure to file audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, and related continuous disclosure documents. On June 15, 2021, CMX was granted a partial revocation of the CTO issued by the ASC for the purpose of completing a private placement to raise capital to complete 2019 and 2020 audits of the Company's consolidated financial statements and to make all requisite regulatory filings. On June 30, 2021, CMX closed the private placement of 7,000,000 units at an issue price of $0.05 per unit, with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10 per share expiring on June 30, 2023. The cash proceeds of the private placement were $200,000 for 4,000,000 units and $150,000 of debt was settled for 3,000,000 units. The fair value of the units was calculated at $0.045, and the Company recognized a gain of $15,000 on the settlement of the debt.

On October 4, 2021, the Alberta and Ontario Securities Commissions issued a revocation of their cease trade orders.

On November 19, 2021, the Company completed private placements for $90,000 cash proceeds and $83,500 of debt for 3,470,000 units at an issue price of $0.05 per unit, with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10 per share expiring on November 19, 2023. The fair value of the units was calculated at $0.045, and the Company recognized a gain of $8,350 on the settlement of the debt.

On November 19, 2021, the Company completed private placements for $1,193,625 of debt for 15,915,000 shares issue at $0.075 per share. The fair value of the shares was calculated at $0.045, and the Company recognized a gain of $477,450 on the settlement of the debt.

On July 14, 2022, the Company completed private placements for $252,900 cash proceeds and $4,500 of debt for 2,860,000 units at an issue price of $0.09 per unit, with each unit comprised of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. A whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at $0.18 per share. The warrants expire on July 14, 2024. The fair value of the shares was calculated at $0.10.

On September 16, 2022, the Company completed private placements for $336,960 cash proceeds and $18,000 in settlement of debt for 3,944,000 units at an issue price of $0.09 per unit, with each unit comprised of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. 224,000 units were issued as payment of a third-party finder's fee. A whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at $0.18 per share. The warrants expire on September 16, 2024. The fair value of the shares was calculated at $0.10.

The total number of common shares outstanding as at December 31, 2022, is 69,494,724 (2021 – 62,690,724).

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The total number of stock options granted under the employee stock option plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company on the date of grant. The option price per share and vesting periods shall be determined by the Board of Directors at the time that the option is granted. The exercise prices are determined by the estimated market price on the date of the grant.

On January 25, 2022, the Company granted options to purchase 5,300,000 shares at $0.10 per share, with an average fair value of $0.05 per share. The options vest one-third on April 18, 2022 (the agreement date) and one-third on each of the next two anniversaries of the grant date. The options expire on January 25, 2027.

Share-based payments expense with respect to stock options is estimated using the following assumptions: The expected volatility assumption was determined through the comparison of historical share price volatilities of the Company. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise, forfeiture and employee termination within the valuation model. The Company has not paid and does not anticipate paying dividends on its common shares.

The Company estimated the fair value of the options issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: vesting over three years, five-year life of option, a risk-free interest rate (per Bank of Canada) of 1.64%, zero forfeiture rate and volatility of 106%.

A total of $202,409 (2021 - $nil) in fair value of options granted and vesting during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Exercise price (per option)	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price (per option)	Year of expiry	Weighted average remaining contractual life
$0.10	5,300,000	1,766,667	$0.10	2027	4.08 years

11. WARRANTS

On February 23, 2021, 2,050,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 per share expired.

Warrants to purchase 7,000,000 common shares at $0.10 per share, having an expiration date of June 30, 2023, were issued as part of a private placement completed on June 30, 2021 (see note 9). These warrants were valued at $114,784. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a term of two years, a risk-free interest rate (per Bank of Canada) of 0.45% and volatility of 165%.

Warrants to purchase 3,470,000 common shares at $0.10 per share, having an expiration date of November 19, 2023, were issued as part of a private placement completed on November 19, 2021 (see note 9). These warrants were valued at $53,807. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a term of two years, a risk-free interest rate (per Bank of Canada) of 0.97% and volatility of 92%.

Warrants to purchase 1,430,000 common shares at $0.18 per share, having an expiration date of July 14, 2024, were issued as part of a private placement completed on July 14, 2022 (see note 9). These warrants were valued at $28,370. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a term of two years, a risk-free interest rate (per Bank of Canada) of 3.27% and volatility of 76%.

Warrants to purchase 1,972,000 common shares at $0.18 per share, having an expiration date of September 16, 2024, were issued as part of a private placement completed on September 16, 2022 (see note 9). These warrants were valued at $40,415. The Company estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a term of two years, a risk-free interest rate (per Bank of Canada) of 3.79% and volatility of 78%.

	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price - CAD
Balance, December 31, 2020	2,050,000	$ 0.10
Expired warrants	(2,050,000)	$ 0.10
Warrants issued for cash	5,800,000	$ 0.10
Warrants issued for debt	4,670,000	$ 0.10
Balance, December 31, 2021	10,470,000	$ 0.10
Warrants issued for cash	3,277,000	$ 0.18
Warrants issued for debt	125,000	$ 0.18
Balance, December 31, 2022	13,872,000	$ 0.12

Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable	Exercise Price CAD	Expiry Date
7,000,000	0.10	June 30, 2023
3,470,000	0.10	November 19, 2023
1,430,000	0.18	July 14, 2024
1,972,000	0.18	September 16, 2024
13,872,000		

Weighted average contractual life remaining of warrants at December 31, 2022, is .93 years.

12. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Balance at December 31, 2020	$	1,056,272
Expired warrants (note 11)		84,445
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	1,140,717
Compensation expense (note 10)		202,409
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	1,343,126

13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Cash Flow Statement Presentation

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of certain line items contained within the cash flow from operating activities.

	2022	2021
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Trade and other payables	30,805	(58,361)
Due to related parties	(14,095)	-
	$ 16,710	$ (58,361)

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has the following geographical segments:

	Canada	United States	Total
		December 31, 2022	
Total assets	$ 95,446	$ 699,601	$ 795,047
Mineral property expenditures	-	138,251	138,251
		December 31, 2021	
Total assets	$ 16,065	$ 654,811	$ 670,876
Mineral property expenditures	-	4,412	4,412

15. INCOME TAXES

a) The tax provision differs from the amount which would be obtained by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate to the loss as follows:

	2022	2021
Income (Loss) for the year before income taxes	$ (756,649)	$ 139,007
Canadian statutory rate	23%	23%
Anticipated income tax expense (recovery)	$ (174,029)	$ 31,972
US tax rate differential	(4,788)	(62)
Share based payments and non-deductible expenses	46,579	-
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	132,238	(31,910)
Deferred tax recovery	$ -	$ -

b) The Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	2022	2021
Convertible debentures	$ -	$ 150
Non-capital losses	-	(150)
Deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

c) The company has not recognized a deferred tax asset in respect of the following deductible temporary differences in Canada and the United States as follows:

Canada:

	2022	2021
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 4,356,252	$3,938,768
Allowable capital loss carryforwards	5,142,236	5,142,236
Exploration and evaluation assets	293,359	293,359
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	$ 9,791,847	$9,374,363

United States:

	2022	2021
Net operating loss carryforwards	US$ 124,348	US$ 24,638

d) The Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset in respect of non-capital loss carry-forwards ($4,356,252) which can be applied to reduce future years' taxable income in Canada. These losses expire as follows:

2029		72,516
2030		448,824
2031		299,594
2032		775,149
2033		245,451
2034		283,456
2035		348,526
2036		346,250
2037		275,520
2038		-
2039		293,567
2040		191,701
2041		339,234
2042		416,176
	$	4,356,252

For income tax purposes for the United States, the Company has net operating loss carry-forwards of US $15,393 that expire between 2033 and 2039, losses of US$108,955 have no expiry date.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Set out below is a comparison, by category, of the carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated financial statements.

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

Fair value of financial instruments		Carrying value		December 31, 2022 Fair value		Carrying value		December 31, 2021 Fair value
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	$	95,446	$	95,446	$	16,065	$	16,065
	$	95,446	$	95,446	$	16,065	$	16,065
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	$	93,658	$	93,658	$	58,223	$	58,223
Due to related parties		107,780		107,780		97,842		97,842
Debentures – related parties		15,012		15,012		14,162		14,162
	$	216,450	$	216,450	$	170,227	$	170,227

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, and financial liabilities approximate its fair value due to their short-term nature.

The Company is required to classify fair value measurements using a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy is as follow:

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. Cash is held with reputable chartered banks from which management believes the risk of loss is minimal. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments is minimal. The maximum credit risk exposure associated with the Company's financial assets is the carrying value.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient resources to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had net working capital deficiency of $121,004 (2021 – $154,162). Management is continuously monitoring its working capital position and will raise funds through the equity markets as required. However, there is no certainty that the Company will be able to obtain funding by share issuances in the future. The Company is presently seeking to raise capital through equity financing (see note 2).

The following amounts are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and other commitments as at December 31, 2022:

	Total	1 year	2 – 5 years
Trade and other payables	$ 93,658	$ 93,658	$ -
Due to related parties	107,780	107,780	-
Debentures – related parties	15,012	15,012	-
	$ 216,450	$ 216,450	$ -

c) Market risk

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

i. Interest rate risk

When the Company has cash balances its policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term money market accounts. The Company will periodically monitor the investments it makes to ensure the credit worthiness of its investments. Fluctuations in interest rates do not materially affect the Company as the interest is at a fixed rate.

ii. Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk on cash held in US funds. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency risk could adversely affect the Company, in particular the Company's ability to operate in foreign markets. Foreign currency exchange rates have fluctuated greatly in recent years. There is no assurance that the current exchange rates will mirror rates in the future.

The Company currently has minimal foreign currency risk although in the future foreign currency risk may affect the level of operations of the Company. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

As the Company currently holds minimal US currency a change in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar would not have a significant effect on the Company liquidity or working capital. The Company is exposed to currency risk as its the functional currency of its subsidiary is US dollars.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are:

i) To have sufficient capital to ensure that the Company can continue to meet its commitments with respect to its mineral exploration properties and to meet its day-to-day operating requirements in order to continue as a going concern; and

ii) To provide a long-term adequate return to shareholders.

The Company's capital structure is comprised of shareholders' equity.

The Company is an exploration stage company which involves a high degree of risk. The Company has not determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable reserves of ore and currently does not earn any revenue from its mineral properties and therefore does not generate cash flow from operations. The Company's primary source of funds will come from the issuance of share capital. The Company's policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid, fully guaranteed, bank sponsored instruments.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the Company. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes in the Company's capital management in the current year.

18. COMMITMENTS

The Company currently has the following yearly commitments:

Clayton property: US$7,850 for property taxes and claims fees.

These commitments will change if the Company acquires other property or completes further claim staking.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 13, 2023, the Company extended by one year the expiration date of all warrants outstanding as follows:

7,000,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 per shares extended to June 30, 2024.
3,470,000 warrants exercisable at $0.10 per shares extended to November 19, 2024.
1,430,000 warrants exercisable at $0.18 per shares extended to July 14, 2025.
1,972,000 warrants exercisable at $0.18 per shares extended to September 16, 2025.