

Condensed Interim Financial Statements of
BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.
Three Months Ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

The Corporation's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at,
(Expressed in Canadian *dollars*)

	October 31, 2022	July 31, 2022
Assets	<i>(unaudited)</i>	
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 282,359	\$ 351,746
Government remittances receivable	46,518	41,224
Total current assets	328,877	392,970
Total assets	\$ 328,877	\$ 392,970
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 113,801	\$ 86,162
Total current liabilities	113,801	86,162
Total liabilities	113,801	86,162
Equity		
Share capital (note 4)	10,806,602	10,806,602
Warrants (note 4d)	87,515	87,515
Contributed surplus	1,156,441	1,153,258
Accumulated deficit	(11,835,482)	(11,740,567)
Total equity	215,076	306,808
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 328,877	\$ 392,970

General business description and ability to continue as a going concern (Note 1)
Proposed transaction and subsequent events (Note 8)

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

(signed) "Jon Bridgman", Director

(signed) "Donal Carroll", Director

BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the three months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

	2022	2021
Expenses:		
General and administrative	91,732	56,091
Share-based compensation (Note 4c)	3,183	23,173
	94,915	79,264
Loss from operations:	(94,915)	(79,264)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (94,915)	\$ (79,264)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)
Weighted average common shares – basic and diluted	16,666,861	16,666,861

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance, July 31, 2021	16,666,861	\$ 10,806,602	\$ 87,515	\$ 1,095,325	\$ (11,498,228)	\$ 491,214
Share-based compensation (note 4c)	-	-	-	57,933	-	57,933
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(242,339)	(242,339)
Balance, July 31, 2022	16,666,861	\$ 10,806,602	\$ 87,515	\$ 1,153,258	\$ (11,740,567)	\$ 306,808
Share-based compensation (note 4c)	-	-	-	3,183	-	3,183
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(94,915)	(94,915)
Balance, October 31, 2022	16,666,861	\$ 10,806,602	\$ 87,515	\$ 1,156,441	\$ (11,835,482)	\$ 215,076

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the three months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

	2022	2021
Operating activities:		
Net loss for the period	\$ (94,915)	\$ (79,264)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based compensation (note 4c)	3,183	23,173
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	(5,294)	(2,710)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	-	2,520
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,639	22,409
Net cash used in operating activities	(69,387)	(33,872)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(69,387)	(33,872)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	351,746	551,979
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 282,359	\$ 518,107

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

BIRD RIVER RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Three months ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

1. General business description and ability to continue as a going concern

Bird River Resources Inc. ("Bird River" or the "Corporation") is a publicly listed entity incorporated under the laws of Manitoba on March 7, 1958. The address of the Corporation's corporate and registered office is: 5204 Roblin Blvd, Winnipeg, MB R3R 0H1. The Corporation's shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange and are traded under the stock symbol "BDR".

Effective October 2, 2020, the Corporation disposed of its wholly-owned subsidiary, High Point Oil Inc., through a share purchase agreement. The Corporation's vision is to pivot out of oil and gas operations.

Effective January 20, 2021, the Corporation disposed of its wholly-owned subsidiary, 2411181 Manitoba Ltd., under a share sale and assignment agreement. As a result of the dispositions, the Corporation no longer had any subsidiaries and became a shell company.

As at October 31, 2022, the Corporation's principal business activity is to identify, evaluate and acquire any interest in a business or assets.

Going concern

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

During the three months ended October 31, 2022, the Corporation recorded net loss of \$94,915 (year ended July 31, 2022 – \$242,339) and recorded cash used in operating activities of \$69,387 (year ended July 31, 2022 – \$200,233). The Corporation had a working capital surplus of \$215,076 as at October 31, 2022 (July 31, 2022 – \$306,808). The continued operations of the Corporation are dependent on its ability to generate future positive operating cash flows and obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital can be obtained from external financing to settle the Corporation's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Corporation. The Corporation expects to repay its financial liabilities through future equity and debt financings.

The Corporation is seeking an opportunity to acquire an interest in a business (Note 8). The Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern may be dependent on the successful completion of this or another similar transaction.

These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern basis was not appropriate. Consequently, adjustments would then be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

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2. Basis of presentation, significant accounting judgments and estimates

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's annual audited financial statements as at and for the year ended July 31, 2022 and 2021. They do not include all the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Corporation's financial position and performance since the annual audited financial statements.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 21, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency. The functional currency of the subsidiaries before the dispositions was also Canadian dollars.

(d) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The following discussion sets forth management's significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made in the preparation of these financial statements:

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

(i) Going concern

Management has applied judgements in the assessment of the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its financial statements for the three months ended October 31, 2022 and year ended July 31, 2022. Management prepares the financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Deferred taxes

Judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized

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in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit and loss in the period in which the change occurs.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The following are the key estimates and their assumptions concerning the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities.

(i) Share-based payments

The amounts recorded for share-based compensation expense relating to the fair value of share options issued are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model including management's estimates of the future volatility of the Corporation's share value, expected forfeiture rates, expected lives of the share options (based on historical experience and general holder behaviour) and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

(ii) Taxes

The amounts recorded for deferred tax asset are based on management's estimate as to the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and tax rates currently substantively enacted and the likelihood of tax assets being realized. The availability of tax pools and other deductions are subject to audit and interpretation by taxation authorities.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

All cash and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash and cash equivalents, since they are readily convertible to cash. These short-term investments are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets are reviewed for indicators of impairment and facts and circumstances that suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount at each reporting date. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, property and equipment are grouped into cash generating units ("CGUs") defined as the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable independent cash inflows.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Fair value is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value less costs of disposal may be determined using discounted future net cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecast prices and costs and including future development costs. These cash flows are discounted at an appropriate discount rate which would be applied by a market participant. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows to be derived from the continued use of the cash-generating unit in its present form. These cash flows are discounted at a rate based on the time value of money and risks specific to the CGU.

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An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are determined.

The fair value less costs of disposal values used to determine the recoverable amounts of property and equipment are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements as they are not based on observable market data.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(c) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized by the Corporation when it has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of that obligation. Provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation. The obligation is not recorded and is disclosed as a contingent liability if it is not probable that an outflow will be required, if the amount cannot be estimated reliably or if the existence of the outflow can only be confirmed by the occurrence of a future event.

(d) Taxes

Income taxes are comprised of current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense (recovery) is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive loss. Current taxes are the expected taxes payable on the taxable income for the year plus any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences including carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred taxes are not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). In addition, deferred taxes are not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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(e) Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated by dividing loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. In computing diluted earnings per share, an adjustment is made for the dilutive effect of outstanding share options, warrants and other convertible instruments. In periods where a net loss is reported all outstanding options, warrants and other convertible instruments are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share, as they are all anti-dilutive.

(f) Share-based compensation

Share options granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation are accounted for using the fair value method under which compensation expense is recorded based on the estimated fair value of the option at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Compensation cost is expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. When share options are exercised, the cash proceeds along with the amount previously recorded as contributed surplus are recorded as share capital. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

The Corporation measures share-based payments to non-employees at the fair value of the goods or services received at the date of receipt of the goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be measured reliably, the value of the options is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(g) Financial instruments

The following table summarizes the classification of the Corporation's financial instruments under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"):

Financial instrument	Classification under IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets is based on the Corporation's assessment of its business model for holding financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The classification categories are as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"): assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"): assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI.

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- Financial assets are initially measured a fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, or at FVOCI or at FVTPL.
- Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the contractual rights to those assets are transferred.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities is determined by the Corporation at initial recognition. The classification categories are as follows:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost: financial liabilities initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.
- Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL: financial liabilities measured at fair value with changes in fair value and interest expense recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether a financial as set or group of financial assets is impaired under the expected credit loss (“ECL”) model. Loss allowances are measured based on (i) ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date (“12-month ECL”), or (ii) ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument (“lifetime ECLs”).

The amortized cost of the financial asset is reduced by impairment losses at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the loss is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

(h) Equity instruments

The Corporation’s outstanding common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(i) Changes to accounting policies

There are currently no changes to accounting policies that impact the Corporation’s financial statements.

(j) New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

There are currently no new accounting standards issued but not yet effective that impact the Corporation’s financial statements.

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4. Share capital

(a) Authorized: Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common voting shares.

(b) Issued

Common shares	Number of shares	Stated value
Balance, July 31, 2021	16,666,861	\$ 10,806,602
Balance, July 31, 2022 and October 31, 2022	16,666,861	\$ 10,806,602

On February 23, 2021, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement financing of common shares in the capital of the Corporation (the "Common Shares") for aggregate gross proceeds of \$700,000 at a price of \$0.10 per Common Share (the "Offering").

In connection with the Offering, eligible finders received an aggregate of \$63,000 in cash and 630,000 broker warrants (each a "Broker Warrant"). Each Broker Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire a Common Share at a price of \$0.10 per Broker Warrant for a period of 24 months from the date of closing.

Total number of shares issued and outstanding as at October 31, 2022 and July 31, 2022 is 16,666,861.

(c) Options

The Corporation has implemented a share option plan to allow the Corporation to grant options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors and officers of the Corporation. The maximum number of common shares which may be set aside for issue under the plan is 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation and would fluctuate to such number that would be 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at any particular time at a price determined by the Board, provided that the Board has the right, from time to time, to increase such number subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Corporation. The maximum number of common shares which may be reserved for issuance to any one eligible participant is 5% of the common shares outstanding at the time of grant (calculated on a non-diluted basis) less the number of shares reserved for issuance to such person under any option to purchase common shares granted as a compensation or incentive mechanism.

On March 3, 2021, the Corporation approved a grant of 1,250,000 incentive stock options (the "Options") to officers and directors of the Corporation, pursuant to the terms of the stock option plan. The Options are exercisable for a period of three years, at an exercise price of \$0.235 per Option. The Options are subject to a four-month hold period with 50% vested immediately, 25% vested on the 6-month anniversary and the remaining 25% vested on the 18-month anniversary.

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Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements
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The following is a summary of changes to the Corporation's share option plan:

	October 31, 2022		July 31, 2022	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	1,250,000	\$0.235	1,250,000	\$0.235
Granted	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	1,250,000	\$0.235	1,250,000	\$0.235
Exercisable, end of period	1,250,000	\$0.235	937,500	\$0.235

The Corporation recorded share-based compensation of \$3,183 for the three months ended October 31, 2022 (2021 - \$23,173).

(d) Warrants

In connection with the completion of private placement in February 2021, eligible finders received an aggregate of \$63,000 in cash and 630,000 broker warrants. These broker warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per common share until February 23, 2023.

The following is a summary of changes to the Corporation's outstanding warrants:

	October 31, 2022		
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Contractual Life In Years
Outstanding, beginning and end of period	630,000	\$0.10	0.3
Exercisable, end of period	630,000	\$0.10	0.3

	July 31, 2022		
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Contractual Life In Years
Outstanding, beginning and end of year	630,000	\$0.10	0.6
Exercisable, end of year	630,000	\$0.10	0.6

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5. Related party transactions

In addition to related party balances and transactions separately presented or disclosed, these financial statements include the following transactions with related parties in the normal course of operations:

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel include the directors and executive officers of the Corporation.

During the three months ended October 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred consulting fees to its executive officers in the amount of \$16,500 (2021 - \$16,500) which is included general and administrative expenses.

	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
Consulting fees to CEO	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
Consulting fees to CFO	12,000	12,000
	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,500

As at October 31, 2022, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to directors and officers of the Corporation in the amount of \$1,500 (2021 - \$1,500).

6. Financial instruments, risk management and capital management

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective carrying values due to the short period to maturity.

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

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

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Corporation employs risk management strategies and policies to ensure that any exposures to risk are in compliance with the Corporation's business objectives and risk tolerance levels. While the Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the Corporation's risk management framework, management has the responsibility to administer and monitor these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation's financial instruments that subject to credit risk relate to cash in Canadian chartered banks. The Corporation does not use any derivatives or similar instruments to mitigate its exposure to credit risk.

At October 31, 2022, the Corporation's cash is held at one financial institution, which is a Canadian Chartered Bank, as well as a trust account. Management believes that the risk of loss is minimal.

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(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Corporation's ongoing liquidity is impacted by various external events and conditions, including commodity price fluctuations and the global economic downturn.

The Corporation expects to repay its financial liabilities in the normal course of operations and to fund future operational and capital requirements through operating cash flow, as well as through future equity and debt financings. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at October 31, 2022 and 2021 are due within 30 to 60 days.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Corporation's profit or loss or the value of financial instruments. These risks are largely outside the control of the Corporation. The objective of the Corporation is to manage and mitigate market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

Market risks are as follows:

Interest rate risk

The Corporation is not exposed to any meaningful interest rate risk due to the short-term nature of its interest generating assets.

(d) Capital management

The Corporation considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, share options and warrants. When managing capital, the Corporation's objective is to ensure the Corporation continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for its other stakeholders. The Corporation monitors its working capital and expected capital spending and issues share capital to manage its development plans. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Corporation's management to sustain future development of the Corporation's operations. As at October 31, 2022, the Corporation had managed capital, being total equity on the statement of financial position of \$215,076 (July 31, 2022 – \$306,808).

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the current or prior year. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

7. Income taxes

The Corporation has non capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$3,635,691 (July 31, 2022 - \$3,543,959) which may be carried forward to apply against future years' income for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities.

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8. Proposed transaction and subsequent events

On May 27, 2021, the Corporation and Faraday Energy Inc. ("FEI"), a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Quebec, announced that they have entered into a non-binding letter of intent dated May 26, 2021 (the "Letter of Intent"). The Letter of Intent outlines the proposed terms and conditions pursuant to which the Corporation and FEI will affect a business combination that will result in a reverse takeover of the Corporation by the shareholders of FEI (the "Proposed Transaction").

FEI is a private corporation with two wholly-owned corporations, namely, Hydro-Abitibi Inc. and Renewable Energy Abitibi Inc. which operate two hydro-electric power plants called Centrale Hydro-Électrique La Sarre 1 (1,050 KWh) and Centrale Hydro-Électrique La Sarre 2 (2x 400KWh) (the "Power Plants"). The Power Plants have a combined output of approximately 1,850 KWh. The Power Plants are located on the La Sarre River, approximately 75 km north of Rouyn-Noranda and 700 km north of Toronto.

On April 13, 2022, the Corporation announced that, further to previous news releases, the Corporation and FEI have agreed to extend the expiration date of their non-binding letter of intent to May 5, 2022.

On November 30, 2022, the Corporation reported that its planned transaction with FEI was progressing very well. FEI is currently awaiting the completion of the audit of its financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2022. Faraday's Founder & CEO, Mr. Martin Dallaire, has kept the Corporation's management updated on a regular basis about FEI's operations. The power plants are performing well and have recently received their yearly indexed price increase for 2023 from Hydro-Quebec.

Both parties continue to be committed to the transaction and are pursuing completion in the near future.

Effective November 7, 2022, the Corporation's Board of Directors passed a resolution to cancel 1,250,000 options to purchase common shares of the Corporation which were previously granted to directors and officers of the Corporation.