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**FIRST LITHIUM MINERIALS CORP.  
(formerly PETROCORP GROUP INC.)  
UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2022**

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**Notice of No Auditor Review of the Interim Financial Statements**

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim 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 financial statements in accordance with standards established by the CPA Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.  
(formerly PETROCORP GROUP INC.)**

**UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**JUNE 30, 2022**

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## Management's Responsibility

To the Shareholders of First Lithium Minerals Corp. (the "**Corporation**):

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting policies and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

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

The Board of Directors is composed of Directors who may be neither management nor employees of the Corporation. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving financial information. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Corporation's external auditors.

/s/ "Robbie Saltsman"

Robert Saltsman  
Chief Executive Officer and President

Toronto, Ontario  
August 9, 2022

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.**  
**(Formerly PETROCORP GROUP INC.)**  
**UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)**

**As at March 31,** **2022** **2021**

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**ASSETS**

**CURRENT**

Cash and cash equivalent	\$ 35,402	\$ 35,402
Commodity tax receivables	3,022	3,022
Prepaid expenses	<u>1,765</u>	<u>1,765</u>
	40,189	40,189
Loan receivable (Note 13)	<u>192,635</u>	<u>192,635</u>
	<u><u>\$ 232,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 232,824</u></u>

**LIABILITIES**

**CURRENT**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 3 and 8)	\$ <u>224,053</u>	\$ <u>224,053</u>
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**SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)**

CAPITAL STOCK (Note 4)		
Issued and Outstanding	4,846,772	4,846,772
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Note 6)	8,064,759	8,064,759
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	<u>(12,902,760)</u>	<u>(12,902,760)</u>
	<u>8,771</u>	<u>8,771</u>
	<u><u>\$ 232,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 232,824</u></u>

Nature of Organization and Going Concern (Note 1)  
Proposed Transaction and Subsequent Event (Note 13)

**APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

          /s/ "Robert Saltsman"            
Robert Saltsman, Director

          /s/ "Peter Espig"            
Peter Espig, Director

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.**  
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**UNAUDTED CONDENSED INTERIM**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)**  
**(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)**

	Number of Common Shares	Amount of Common Shares	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
Balance, April 1, 2021	574,126,529	\$ 4,786,772	\$ 8,064,759	\$(12,859,064)	\$ (7,533)
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	(10,772)	(10,772)
Balance, June 30, 2022	574,126,529	\$ 4,786,772	\$ 8,064,759	\$(12,869,836)	\$ (18,305)
Balance, April 1, 2022	672,487,186	\$ 4,846,772	\$ 8,064,759	\$(12,902,760)	\$ 8,771
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	(21,618)	(21,618)
Balance, June 30, 2022	672,487,186	\$ 4,846,772	\$ 8,064,759	\$(12,924,378)	\$ (12,847)

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.**  
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**UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**  
**(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>For the Period Ended June 30,</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
EXPENSES		
Administrative (Note 7 and 8)	\$ 21,618	\$ 10,772
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<u>\$ (21,618)</u>	<u>\$ (10,772)</u>
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	<u>672,487,186</u>	<u>574,126,529</u>

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.**  
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**UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>For the Period Ended June 30,</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net loss for the period	\$ (21,618)	\$ (10,772)
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Commodity tax receivables	(21,701)	100
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>20,743</u>	<u>9,988</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN)</b>		
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<u>(2,576)</u>	<u>(684)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Subscription receipts	<u>—</u>	<u>25,000</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY</b>		
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<u>—</u>	<u>25,000</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Repayment of (advance of) loans receivable	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,153)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN)</b>		
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,153)</u>
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH</b>		
<b>EQUIVALENTS FOR THE PERIOD</b>	(2,576)	23,163
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Beginning of the period	<u>35,402</u>	<u>4,456</u>
End of the period	<u>\$ 32,826</u>	<u>\$ 27,619</u>

**FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.**  
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**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**  
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**1. Nature of Organization and Going Concern**

*Description of the Business*

First Lithium Minerals Corp. (“the **“Corporation”** or **FLMC**” or **PCG**”) was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on March 25, 1993 and on June 30, 2022 filed articles of amendments to change its name from Petrocorp Group Inc. to First Lithium Minerals Corp. and continuous under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. Its registered head office is 38 Edmund Seager Drive, Thornhill, Ontario. On July 28, 2022, the Corporation completed its acquisition of First Lithium Minerals Inc. (**FLMI**) by way of a reverse take over as well as QL Minerals Inc. (**QLM**)

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements (**“Financial Statements”**) of the Corporation were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 9, 2022.

*Basis of Operations and Going Concern*

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applied on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation had no sources of operating cash flows. As at June 30, 2022, the Corporation had working capital deficit of \$205,482 (March 31, 2022 – \$183,234), and has incurred losses since inception, resulting in an accumulated deficit of \$12,924,378 (March 31, 2021 - \$12,902,760). The Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. There can be no assurances that the Corporation will be successful in this regard, and therefore, there is substantial doubt regarding the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly, the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the “going concern” assumption were not appropriate. If the “going concern” assumption were not appropriate for these Financial Statements, then adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the expenses and the balance sheet classifications, which could be material, would be necessary.

The business of identifying and acquiring an operating entity entails a high degree of risk and capital commitment and there can be no assurance that if successful would provide positive cash flows. Therefore, the Corporation will have to rely on its ability to raise additional funds by way of share issuances from its treasury and short-term advances of capital from its directors and officers.

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as “COVID-19”, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which included the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruptions to business globally in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time.

**Statement of Compliance**

These Financial Statements, for the period ended June 30, have been prepared by management in accordance International Accounting Standards (**IAS**) 34 – Interim Financial Reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**) and incorporated into Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (**CGAAP**). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (**IFRIC**). These financial statements have not been reviewed by the Corporation’s external auditors.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.



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**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022**  
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## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### ***Basis of Consolidation***

These Financial Statements of the Corporation include the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiaries 1198073 Alberta Ltd. and 1444297 Alberta Ltd. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

### ***Basis of Measurement***

These Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information and are based on historical cost, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

### ***Use of Estimates and Judgments***

The preparation of these Financial Statements are in conformity with IFRS which requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Areas where estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in note 2.

### ***Functional and Presentation Currency***

These Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

### ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents may include demand deposits with banks, money market accounts, and other short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

### ***Transactional Costs***

The costs incurred relating to transactional costs are expensed as incurred.

### ***Deferred Financing Costs***

Financing costs related to a proposed financing are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the financing is completed, at which time the costs will be charged against the proceeds received, however should the financing not close, the costs will be charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Incremental costs incurred in respect of raising capital are charged against equity or debt proceeds raised. Costs associated with the issuance of common shares are charged to capital stock upon the raising of equity. Costs associated with the issuance of debt are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the debt.

### ***Income Taxes***

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

### ***Current Income Tax***

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

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued**

***Deferred Tax***

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statements of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities:

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

Deferred tax assets:

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise upon initial recognition of goodwill or arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination where at the time of transaction effects neither accounting profit or taxable income (tax loss).

***Earnings (Loss) Per Share***

Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the diluted weighted average number of shares which assumes that all outstanding stock options granted with an exercise price below the average market value are exercised during the period. The difference between the number of shares assumed and the number of shares assumed purchased is then included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share computation.

**Financial Instruments**

**Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“**FVTPL**”), fair value through other comprehensive income (“**FVTOCI**”) or amortized cost. The Corporation determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

**Financial assets at Fair-value through profit or loss**

Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss are reported at fair value at each reporting date, and any change in fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the period during which the change occurs.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued**

**Financial assets at Fair-value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs with all subsequent changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Corporation can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument bases) at initial recognition to classify them as FVTOCI. On the disposal of the investment, the cumulative change in fair value remains in other comprehensive income (loss) and is not recycled to profit or loss.

**Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. The Corporation's loan receivable is recorded at amortized cost as it meet the required criteria. A provision is recorded based on the expected credit losses for the financial asset and reflects changes in the expected credit losses at each reporting period.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as derivatives) or the Corporation has elected to measure at FVTPL. The Corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables which are classified at amortized cost. As of the date of these Financial Statements, the following are the classifications of financial instruments;

Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Loan receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payables	Amortized cost

**Impairment**

IFRS 9 requires an 'expected credit loss' model to be applied which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. This applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in initial recognition.

***Fair Value Hierarchy***

As of the date of these Financial Statements, the carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities are summarized as follows:

Classification	Carrying Value	Fair value
Fair value through profit and loss	\$ 32,826	\$ 32,826
Amortized cost (loan receivable)	192,635	192,635
Amortized cost (liabilities)	244,796	244,796

The Corporation classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation technique used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued**

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

As of June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value and are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

The Corporation's assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position's date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets the unit on a pro-rata basis.

***Share-based Payments***

Stock options issued by the Corporation are accounted for in accordance with the fair value-based method. The fair value of options issued to directors, officers, employees of and consultants to the Corporation is charged to earnings over the vesting period of each tranche (graded vesting) with the offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The historical forfeiture rate is also factored into the calculations. When options are exercised, the amount received together with the amount previously recorded in contributed surplus, are added to capital stock. The fair value of warrants issued to agents in conjunction with a public offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

***Equity Instruments***

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs

***Warrants***

The Corporation measures the fair value of warrants issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of each warrant is estimated based on their respective issuance dates taking into account volatility, expected life, the dividend rate, and the risk-free interest rate. The fair value of warrants issued in conjunction with an offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of warrants exercised is recorded as share capital, and the fair value of any expired warrants is recorded as contributed surplus general account.

***Critical Judgments and Estimates:***

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

***Fair Value of Financial Instruments***

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

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**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued**

*Share-Based Payment Transactions*

The Corporation measures the cost of share-based payment transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield and forfeiture rate of the share option. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are determined at the time of the granting of such share-based compensation.

*Income Taxes*

Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount that is expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determinations are made.

**3. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities**

As at June 30	2022	2021
Trade payables	\$ 220,002	\$ 180,879
Accrued expenses	24,794	29,697
	<u>\$ 244,796</u>	<u>\$ 210,576</u>

**4. Capital Stock**

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares. The preferred shares are issuable in series. As at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, there were no preferred shares issued.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation issued 98,360,657 common shares for \$60,000 in cash.

On June 1, 2017, the Corporation voluntarily delisted its common shares from the TSX Venture Exchange.

**5. Stock Option Plan**

On August 15, 2006, the Corporation established an incentive stock option plan for certain directors, executive officers, employees and consultants. The number of shares reserved for issuance under the incentive stock option plan is not to exceed 10,500,000 shares and the number of shares reserved for issuance to any one person shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation. Each incentive stock option is exercisable into one common share of the Corporation at the price specified in the terms of the option.

As at June 30, 2022 and 2021, there were no incentive stock options outstanding and there was no activity during the periods then ended.

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**6. Contributed Surplus**

The Corporation's contributed surplus consists of the following:

	General	Incentive Stock Option	Warrants	Total
Balance, June 30, 2022, 2021 and March 31, 2022	\$ 8,064,759	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,064,759

**7. General and Administrative Expenses**

For the period ended June 30,	2022	2021
Bank charges	\$ —	\$ 92
General expense	36	—
Consulting fees (note 8)	—	4,500
Professional fees	18,367	3,775
Premises (Note 8)	—	1,500
Regulatory and filing fees	3,215	905
	\$ 21,618	\$ 10,772

**8. Related Party Transactions**

Related party transactions include transactions with parties related by common directors and transactions with other private entities owned or controlled by officers and directors. All transactions are provided in the normal course of business and are measured at exchange amounts agreed upon by the related parties. The following table summarizes the related party transactions occurring the period.

For the period ended June 30,	2022	2021
Expenses		
Consulting fees	\$ —	\$ 4,500
Premises	—	1,500
Professional fees	2,750	2,500
Included with accounts payable	213,119	184,224

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and without fixed terms of repayment.

**9. Commitment**

The Corporation has not entered into any contract that requires a minimum payment.

**10. Contingencies**

From time to time, the Corporation may be exposed to claims and legal actions in the normal course of business, some of which may be initiated by the Corporation. As of June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, the Corporation is not a party to any material claims that would have a significant impact, either individually or in the aggregate.

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## **11. Financial Instruments and Risk Management**

### **Risk Management**

In the normal course of business, the Corporation is exposed to financial risk that arises from its indebtedness, including fluctuations in interest rates and in the credit quality of its customers. Management's involvement in operations helps identify risks and variations from expectations.

The Corporation does not manage risk through the use of hedging transactions. As a part of the overall operation of the Corporation, management takes steps to avoid undue concentrations of risk.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The primary source of liquidity is debt and equity financing, which is used to fund additional operating and other expenses and retire debt obligations at their maturity. As the Corporation is dependent on debt and equity financing to finance operations, liquidity risk is considered high.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk.

Obtaining long-term debt with fixed interest rates minimizes interest rate cash flow risk. The Corporation currently has no financial instruments that are interest bearing and therefore is currently not exposed to interest rate risk.

The Corporation does not trade in financial instruments and is not exposed to any significant interest rate price risk.

### **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates will affect the Corporation's net income or the value of financial instruments. These risks are generally outside the control of the Corporation. The objectives of the Corporation are to mitigate market risk exposure within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk related to accounts receivable arises from the possibility that debtors may be unable to fulfill their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. The Corporation mitigates this risk by regularly monitoring the financial health and aging of any amounts due from its debtors.

As of the date of these Financial Statements the Corporation's only debtors are the Government of Canada for the harmonized goods and services ("HST") receivable and loan receivable related to the proposed transaction (see Note 13). Credit risk associated with the Government of Canada receivable is considered low. The credit risk associated with the loan receivable from FLMI is considered high as FLMI's current liabilities exceeds its current assets. FLMI currently does not have sufficient current assets to repay the loan in full and is in the process of raising capital. The maximum credit risk associated with the loan receivable is \$192,635.

### **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. At June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, the Corporation did not have any foreign denominated currencies.

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**11. Financial Instruments and Risk Management - continued**

**Other Price Risk**

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The cash flows associated with financial instruments of the Corporation are not exposed to any other price risk.

**Fair Values**

Financial instruments include cash, loan receivable, and accounts payable and accruals. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of financial instruments.

**12. Capital Management and Liquidity**

The Corporation manages its cash and common shares as capital. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

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

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

In order to preserve cash for business acquisitions, the Corporation does not pay out dividends. The Corporation's investment policy, in general, is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Corporation's strategy is to satisfy its liquidity needs using cash on hand and new debt or equity financings.

The principal liquidity needs for periods beyond the next twelve months are for non-recurring capital expenditures and potential business acquisitions. The Corporation's strategy is to meet these needs with one or more of the following:

- common share and warrants offering;
- debt financing.

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Corporation's financial liabilities as at June 30, 2022:

	Total	Payments by Periods			
		< 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 244,796	\$ 244,796	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —



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**13. Proposed Transaction and Subsequent Event**

On January 8, 2018 (amended July 18, 2018), PCG signed a Letter of Intent with FLMI, where PCG would acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of FLMI, by way of a three-cornered amalgamation or other similar transaction (the “**FLM Transaction**”).

The close of the FLM Transaction was further extended to March 15, 2021, October 31, 2021 and to June 30, 2022.

On April 7, 2022, the PCG Transaction was cancelled, and a new Letter of Intent was entered in to between PCG, FLMI and QLM, where PCG would acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of FLMI and QLM, by way of a three-corner amalgamation or other similar transaction (the “**Transaction**”). Immediately prior to the Transaction, PCG would consolidate its common shares on a basis of 81.96721311 old common shares for 1 new common share and FLM would consolidate its shares on a basis of 2.5 old common shares for 1 new common share, once consolidated there will be approximately 8,204,344 post consolidated common shares issued and outstanding.

PCG is to acquire FLMI via the issuance of 1 new common share of PCG for each post consolidated common share of FLMI. In addition, FLMI is to settle a minimum of \$3,200,000 and a maximum of \$3,750,000 in liabilities via the issuance of its own common shares at a deemed price of \$0.225 per post consolidated common share that would then each be exchanged for 1 post consolidated common share of PCG.

PCG is also to acquire QLM via the issuance of 1 new common share of the Corporation for each common share of QLM, for which there are 3,000,000 outstanding as of that date and 3,101,400 subscription receipts received that would be acquired by PCG on a basis of 1 post consolidated common share for each subscription receipt.

As part of this transaction, FLMI has to date raised \$5,914,500 via the issuance of subscription receipts that will convert automatically into 23,658,000 post consolidated common shares of FLMI immediately prior to the close of the transaction and then converted in to post consolidation common shares of PCG. QLM has raised \$795,000 also via the issuance of subscription receipts that will convert automatically into 3,180,000 common shares of QLM immediately prior to the close of the transaction and then converted in to post consolidation common shares of PCG.

Shareholders approved the transaction as well as the stock consolidation that took effect on July 28, 2022, and the Exchange provided a conditional approval on June 29, 2022.

To date, the PCG has advanced FLMI \$192,635 (2022 - \$192,635), at 0% per annum as an unsecured demand loan.