APPIA RARE EARTHS & URANIUM CORP.
(formerly “APPIA ENERGY CORP.”)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian $)

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of Appia Rare Earths & Uranium Corp. (the “Company”). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and reflect management’s best estimates and judgments based on currently available information. The Company has developed and maintains a system of internal controls in order to ensure, on a reasonable and cost-effective basis, the reliability of the financial information.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The financial statements have been audited by Wasserman Ramsay, an independent firm of chartered professional accountants. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the financial statements.

DATED this 23rd day of January, 2023.

APPIA RARE EARTHS & URANIUM CORP.

Per: *(signed) “Tom Drivas”*
Name: Tom Drivas
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Per: *(signed) “Frank van de Water”*
Name: Frank van de Water
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Wasserman
Ramsay

Chartered Professional Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Appia Rare Earths & Uranium Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Appia Rare Earths & Uranium Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of changes in equity, loss and comprehensive loss and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that for the year ended September 30, 2022 the Company incurred losses of $2,435,442 and had an accumulated deficit of $17,355,181 at year end. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Florence Chee.

Wasserman Ramsay

Markham, Ontario
January 23, 2023

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

APPIA RARE EARTHS & URANIUM CORP.
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Cdn $)

As at	**September 30, 2022 $**	September 30, 2021 $
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	**4,302,874**	7,844,422
Accounts receivable	**331,459**	249,562
Prepaid expenses	**95,550**	32,570
Total current assets	**4,729,883**	8,126,554
Non-current assets		
Acquisition cost of properties (note 5)	**842,062**	825,687
Deferred exploration expenditures (notes 3 and 5)	**19,237,376**	7,857,131
Exploration camp and equipment (note 6)	**844,466**	991,047
Total assets	**25,653,787**	17,800,419
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable & accruals	**170,217**	1,136,862
Due to related parties (note 11)	**40,403**	680,242
Flow-through share premium (note 8)	**-**	693,425
	210,620	2,510,529
Long term		
Future income tax liabilities	**2,300,000**	-
Total liabilities	**2,510,620**	2,510,529
Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 7(a))	**30,650,221**	22,893,656
Warrants (note 7(c))	**3,836,191**	2,353,150
Contributed surplus (note 9)	**6,011,936**	4,962,823
Deficit	**(17,355,181)**	(14,919,739)
Total shareholders' equity	**23,143,167**	15,289,890
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**25,653,787**	17,800,419

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

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD on January 23, 2023.

"Signed"
Anastasios (Tom) Drivas

"Signed"
Frank van de Water

APPIA RARE EARTHS & URANIUM CORP.
Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Cdn $)

	Share Capital $	Warrants $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit (Restated) $	Total (Restated) $
At September 30, 2020	14,063,465	737,435	3,676,415	(13,641,380)	4,835,935
Flow-through units private placement, net	3,934,338	-	-	-	3,934,338
Working capital units private placement	3,759,007	-	-	-	3,759,007
Valuation of warrants issued	(2,162,623)	2,162,623	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	3,507,894	(521,615)	521,615	-	3,507,894
Stock options exercised	320,000	-	-	-	320,000
Adjustment of expired warrants	-	(25,293)	25,293	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	739,500	-	739,500
Allocated to flow-through premium	(528,425)	-	-	-	(528,425)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,278,359)	(1,278,359)
At September 30, 2021	22,893,656	2,353,150	4,962,823	(14,919,739)	15,289,890
Flow-through units private placement, net	7,783,380	-	-	-	7,783,380
Valuation of warrants issued	(1,879,876)	1,879,876	-	-	-
Stock options exercised	1,098,824	-	(399,324)	-	699,500
Warrants exercised	2,014,793	(352,126)	(13,808)	-	1,648,859
Warrants expired	-	(44,709)	44,709	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,417,536	-	1,417,536
Allocated to flow-through premium	(1,260,556)	-	-	-	(1,260,556)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,435,442)	(2,435,442)
At September 30, 2022	30,650,221	3,836,191	6,011,936	(17,355,181)	23,143,167

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

APPIA RARE EARTHS &URANIUM CORP.

Statements of Income/(Loss) and Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

(Expressed in Cdn $)

	For the years ended September 30	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Expenses		
General and administrative activities:		
Professional fees	**182,719**	96,248
Management fees and salaries	**189,450**	188,977
Office and general	**101,692**	89,993
Investor relations	**236,942**	191,068
Share-based compensation	**1,417,536**	739,500
General and administrative expenses	**2,128,339**	1,305,786
Loss for the year before the following	**(2,128,339)**	(1,305,786)
Deferred income tax expense	**(346,019)**	-
Interest income/(loss), sundry	**38,916**	27,427
Net loss and comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**(2,435,442)**	(1,278,359)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.02)**	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**119,280,000**	101,820,000

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

APPIA RARE EARTHS &URANIUM CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Cdn $)

	For the years ended September 30	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Operating activities		
Net income/(loss) for the year	**(2,435,442)**	(1,278,359)
Items not affecting cash:		
Deferred income tax	**346,019**	-
Share-based compensation	**1,417,536**	739,500
	(671,887)	(538,859)
Net change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	**(81,897)**	(178,333)
Prepaid expenses	**(62,979)**	43,067
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(966,646)**	805,606
Due to related parties	**(639,839)**	(125,313)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(2,423,248)**	6,168
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets acquisition costs (note 5)	**(16,375)**	(11,272)
Exploration equipment (note 5)	**(166,186)**	(870,324)
Deferred exploration expenditures	**(11,067,478)**	(4,566,310)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(11,250,039)**	(5,447,906)
Financing activities		
Private placement of flow-through units	**8,500,000**	4,301,600
Private placement of working capital units	**-**	4,098,400
Warrants exercised	**1,648,859**	3,507,894
Stock options exercised	**699,500**	320,000
Share issue expense	**(716,620)**	(706,655)
Net cash from financing activities	**10,131,739**	11,521,239
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,541,548)**	6,079,501
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**7,844,422**	1,764,921
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**4,302,874**	7,844,422

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Appia Rare Earths & Uranium Corp. (“Appia” or "the Company") is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE: “API”) and in New York on the OTCQX platform as “APAAF”. The shares also trade on German exchanges. The Company is evaluating its mineral resource properties in Ontario and is actively exploring on its Saskatchewan properties to determine whether the properties contain resources that are economically recoverable. The registered office and location of corporate records is Suite 500, 2 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

These financial statements ("Financial Statements") have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at September 30, 2022 the Company had no sources of operating cash flows. The Company will therefore require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities and project delays. The Company had working capital of $4,519,263 as at September 30, 2022, after providing for $40,403 due to related parties, and has incurred losses since inception resulting in an accumulated deficit of $17,355,181 as at September 30, 2022. The Company’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 assurance that the Company will be successful in this regard, and therefore, there is doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and 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 is not appropriate. If the going concern assumption is not appropriate, 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 recoverability of the carrying cost of its resource properties is dependent upon the existence of resources that are economically recoverable, confirmation of the Company's ownership interests in the claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the exploration and the development of the properties, and upon future profitable production, or proceeds from the disposition of the properties.

2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company as at and for the year ended September 30, 2022 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”) in effect as of September 30, 2022.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Presentation Currency

The Company's presentation currency and functional currency is the Canadian dollar ("$").

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Financial Statements and notes. By their nature, these estimates, judgments and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the Financial Statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be material. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The more significant estimates and judgments are as follows:

Critical accounting estimates

The amounts recorded for share-based compensation transactions are based on estimates. The Black-Scholes model is based on subjective estimates of assumptions for expected volatility, expected number of options to vest, dividend rate, risk-free interest rate and expected life of the options.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the discovery of economical reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

Management's opinion that there is no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligation resulting from its exploration work, is based on the existing facts and circumstances.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed based on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the Statements of Financial position and their corresponding tax values. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards and other deductions. The valuation of deferred income tax assets is adjusted to reflect the uncertainty of realization through profitable operations.

Critical accounting judgments

The following accounting policies involve judgments or assessments made by management:

- The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- The determination of a cash-generating unit for assessing and testing for impairment; and
- The determination of when an exploration and evaluation asset moves from the exploration stage to the development stage.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

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 Company 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 statement of operations in the period during which the change occurs. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from assets held at FVPTL are included in losses in the period in which they arise.

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 Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) 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 comprise solely payments of principal and interest. The Company's accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost as they 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 Company has elected to measure at FVTPL. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables which are classified at 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:
The Company classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the valuation technique used to measure fair value as per IFRS 7. 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

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).

The Company has valued all of its financial instruments using Level 1 measurements.

Impairment of financial assets:
When an FVTOCI financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash, Canadian Chartered Bank demand deposits and money market funds.

Foreign Currency Translation

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction.

All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss**.**

Exploration camp and equipment

Exploration camp buildings and equipment costs are carried at built or acquisition cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized on a declining balance basis to write off the cost, less their estimated residual value. The rates generally applicable are:

Exploration camp	30%
Machinery and equipment	30%

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in profit or loss within “other income” or “other expenses.”

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity (e.g., geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling), and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. The Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs related to the acquisition of, exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims and crediting all revenue received against the cost of related claims. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in the income statement. Any recovery or proceeds related to a particular mineral property in excess of the capitalized costs in exploration and evaluation assets attributed to that mineral property is recognized in income or loss in that period.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, which management has determined to be indicated by a preliminary economic feasibility study, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and would then be reclassified to mining property and development assets.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

It is management’s judgment that none of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets have not reached the development stage and as a result are all considered to be exploration and evaluation assets. It is the Company’s opinion that the value of the exploration projects has not been impaired.

Share-based Compensation

The Company grants share purchase options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The board of directors generally grants such options for periods of up to five years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on the day preceding the date the options were granted.

The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognized on vesting, as an expense in general and administration cost, or charged to exploration expense when appropriate, with a corresponding increase in equity. 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.

The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions under which the share purchase options were granted.

The fair value for share purchase options granted to non-employees for services provided is measured at the date the services are received. If the fair value of services received cannot be estimated reliably, the value of the share purchase options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions under which the share purchase options were granted.

At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense reflects the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable profit;
- goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and reversal in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied.

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an interest in an exploration and evaluation asset. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company has not incurred material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs, as the exploration programs create minimal disturbance to the properties.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance expense ("notional interest").

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, the provision is reversed. The Company presently does not have any amounts considered to be provisions.

Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share subscription agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders and the premium liability is reversed. The reversal of the premium liability and the deferred tax liability are recognized as tax recoveries to the extent that suitable deferred tax assets are available.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Since the Company is in a loss position, the effects of exercising share purchase options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Impairment

The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed on a quarterly basis and when changes in circumstances suggest their carrying value may become impaired. Management considers exploration and evaluation assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted future projected cash flows from the use of the property and its related assets or their eventual disposition through sale. If impairment is deemed to exist, the property and its related assets will be written down to fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. Management determined that there was no impairment of carrying value on its properties in the current period.

Accounting pronouncements adopted

No new standards were adopted in the current year.

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet adopted

At the date of approval of these Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2022, the following standards have been issued but not yet adopted.

Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current- In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of a reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. The amendments are effective January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”) and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (“IAS 28”) were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined; however early adoption is permitted.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, *Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact the amendments may have on future financial statements and plans to adopt the new standard retrospectively on the required effective date.

The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Company’s financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and investments in Canadian Chartered Bank demand money market funds.

On November 17, 2021 the Company closed a private placement of 8,722,222 flow-through units for gross proceeds of $8,500,000. These funds were expended on Canadian Exploration Expenditures ("CEE") in the year ended September 30, 2022.

5. Exploration and evaluation

Property acquisition costs and related direct exploration costs less recoveries are deferred until such time as the properties are either placed into commercial production, sold, determined not to be economically viable, or abandoned.

Acquisition cost of properties:

	Elliot Lake Ontario	Alces Lake Saskatchewan	Other Saskatchewan	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance, September 30, 2020	602,693	182,054	29,668	814,415
Total additions for the year	-	11,272	-	11,272
Balance, September 30, 2021	602,693	193,326	29,668	825,687
Total additions for the year	-	16,375	-	16,375
Balance, September 30, 2022	602,693	209,701	29,668	842,062

Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditures

	Saskatchewan	
	$	$
Year ended September 30	2022	2021
Opening balance October 1	7,857,131	3,290,821
Additions:		
Assaying	656,213	128,498
Geophysics	184,595	308,711
Contract flying	2,299,031	1,144,038
Helicopter fuel	794,052	239,952
Drilling	4,034,865	958,246
Contract labour	1,239,333	754,741
Personnel travel costs	318,686	186,877
Field communications	60,206	43,969
Camp operating costs	1,077,932	377,379
Shipping	356,771	264,967
Depreciation	312,767	130,652
Other	45,794	28,280
Total additions for the year	11,380,245	4,566,310
Balance, September 30	19,237,376	7,857,131

Saskatchewan, Athabasca Basin Area

The Company commenced adding to its holdings by staking in Saskatchewan in 2011 and began significant acquisitions starting in 2016. At September 30, 2022 the Company held a 100% interest in 110,997 hectares (274,279 acres).

Alces Lake Property is located 30 km northeast of Uranium city and at September 30, 2021 comprised 35,682 hectares (88,172 acres), of high-grade REE mineralization, with multiple outcrops and boulders. In August 2021 18,105 hectares (44,738 acres) of land contiguous to the existing claim block were staked. The property is being actively explored and drilled in summer programs, extended to December in 2021, but in 2022 the program ran for 4.5 months from March to August.

Eastside Property is located east of Cameco's Rabbit Lake mill and the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin and was acquired by staking in June 2017. The property comprises 4,933 hectares (12,191 acres).

Loranger Property comprises 26,409 hectares (65,258 acres) on the east side of Wollaston Lake with two diamond drill programs completed in January 2017 and March 2019.

North Wollaston Property comprises 16,682 hectares (41,221 acres) located 30 km northeast of Cameco's Rabbit Lake mill on the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin.

Other Side Property comprises 27,291 hectares (67,437 acres).

Ontario, Elliot Lake

In 2007, the Company acquired a 100% interest in 61 mining claims known as the Elliot Lake property located in Beange, Bolger, Bouck, Buckles, Gunterman and Joubin Townships, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division in the Province of Ontario from Canada Enerco Corp. ("CEC"), a company controlled by the CEO and Director of the Company. CEC retains the right to a 1% Uranium Production Payment Royalty and a 1% Net Smelter Returns Royalty on any precious or base metals payable, provided that the price of uranium is greater than US$130 per pound.
Appia holds over 12,545 hectares (31,000 acres) encompassing five mineralized zones in the Elliot Lake area of northern Ontario. The zones are called Teasdale, Banana Lake, Canuc, Bouck Lake and Buckles Lake.

In prior years the Company had spent over $5 million exploring this property and had some promising results. However, with the low Uranium prices, the explorations costs were written off. The Company continues to own these claims.

6. Exploration camp and equipment
Alces Lake

	Machinery and Equipment	Camp	Total
Cost	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance as at September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2020	317,133	94,735	411,868
Additions	280,609	720,367	1,000,976
Balance as at September 30, 2021	597,742	815,102	1,412,844
Additions	116,831	49,355	166,186
Balance as at September 30, 2022	714,573	864,457	1,579,030
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, September 30, 2020	(228,905)	(62,240)	(291,145)
Depreciation for the year	(66,260)	(64,392)	(130,652)
Balance, September 30, 2021	(295,165)	(126,632)	(421,797)
Depreciation for the year	(100,760)	(212,007)	(312,767)
Balance, September 30, 2022	(395,925)	(338,639)	(734,564)
Net balance, September 30, 2021	302,577	688,470	991,047
Net balance, September 30, 2022	**318,648**	**525,818**	**844,466**

Depreciation is charged at 30% per annum, on a declining balance basis and has been added to deferred exploration costs.

7. Share capital

(a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of no par value common shares. The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common shares.

	Number #	Amount $
Balance, September 30, 2020	79,676,718	14,063,465
Warrants exercised	11,343,563	3,507,894
Flow-through units private placement October 28, 2020	2,737,500	1,095,000
Working capital units private placement October 28, 2020	597,285	209,050
Flow-through units private placement November 18, 2020	1,315,000	526,000
Working capital units private placement November 18, 2020	57,000	19,950
Flow-through units private placement December 4, 2020	1,000,000	400,000
Working capital units private placement December 31, 2020	1,000,000	400,000
Flow-through units private placement May 19, 2021	3,258,000	2,280,600
Working capital units private placement May 19, 2021	5,782,333	3,469,400
Stock options exercised	1,400,000	320,000
Less: Value associated with warrants issued	-	(1,896,974)
Less: Value associated with broker warrants issued	-	(265,649)
Allocated to flow-through premium (note 8)	-	(528,425)
Share issue costs	-	(706,655)
Balance, September 30, 2021	108,167,399	22,893,656
Flow-through units private placement November 17, 2021	2,222,222	2,000,000

Flow-through units private placement November 17, 2021	6,500,000	6,500,000
Warrants exercised	3,839,642	2,014,793
Stock options exercised	2,405,000	1,098,824
Less: Value associated with warrants issued	-	(1,759,629)
Less: Value associated with broker warrants issued	-	(120,247)
Allocated to flow-through premium (note 8)	-	(1,260,556)
Share issue costs	-	(716,620)
Balance, September 30, 2022	123,134,263	30,650,221

In October, 2020, the Company closed non-brokered private placements with the sale of 2,737,500 FT Units at $0.40 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $1,095,000 and 597,285 WC Units at $0.35 per WC Unit for proceeds of $209,050, for an aggregate $1,304,050.

In November, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement with the sale of 1,315,000 FT Units at $0.40 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $526,000 and 57,000 WC Units at $0.35 per WC Unit for proceeds of $19,950, for an aggregate $1,850,000.

In December, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement with the sale of 1,000,000 FT Units at $0.40 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $400,000 and 1,000,000 WC Units at $0.40 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of $400,000 for an aggregate $800,000.

Of the total funds raised in the three months, ended December 31, 2020 on FT offerings an amount of $202,625 (2019 - $nil) has been calculated as a FT share premium (Note 8).

On May 19, 2021 a “bought deal” private placement closed with gross proceeds of $5,750,000. 5,782,333 units were issued at $0.60 and 3,258,000 flow-through units were issued at $0.70. Each unit included one common share and a warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.75 for a period of 24 months. The Underwriter received a cash fee of 7% of the gross proceeds and 632,823 compensation warrants exercisable at $0.60 entitling the holder to purchase one common share plus a warrant for an additional share at $0.75 for a period of 24 months.

On November 17, 2021 the Company announced the closing of its bought deal private placement for gross proceeds of $8,500,000, which included the proceeds from the full exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. Due to significant demand, the Offering was upsized from the original gross proceeds of $6.0 million. Under the Offering, the Company sold 2,222,222 flow-through units of the Company (each, a "FT Unit") at a price of $0.90 per FT Unit and 6,500,000 FT Units that were sold to charitable purchasers (each, a "Charity FT Unit") at a price of $1.00 per Charity FT Unit.

Red Cloud Securities Inc. was the lead underwriter and sole bookrunner, with Research Capital Corp. also acting as an underwriter (the "Underwriters") for the Offering.

Each FT Unit and Charity FT Unit consists of one common share of the Company issued as a "flowthrough share" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (each, a "FT Share") and one half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Warrant Share at a price of $1.10 at any time on or before November 17, 2023.

Proceeds from the sale of FT Shares were used to incur "Canadian exploration expenses" as defined in subsection 66.1(6) of the Income Tax Act and "flow through mining expenditures" as defined in subsection 127(9) of the Income Tax Act ("Qualifying Expenditures"). Such proceeds were renounced to the subscribers on December 31, 2021, in the aggregate amount of not less than the total amount of gross proceeds raised from the issue of FT Shares.

Under the Offering, the Company paid to the Underwriters total cash commissions of $591,491 and issued to the Underwriters 606,656 warrants of the Company (the "Compensation Warrants"). Each Compensation Warrant is exercisable to acquire one unit of the Company (each, a "Compensation Unit") at a price of $0.90 at any time on or before November 17, 2023. Each Compensation Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one half of one Warrant.

An insider of the Company subscribed for 17,000 FT Units for $15,300 of the Offering.

(b) Common share purchase options

The Company has a stock option plan (the “Plan”) for the benefit of directors, officers and consultants. The total number of shares which may be reserved and set aside for issuance to eligible persons may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

As at September 30, 2022, 7,110,000 common shares were reserved for the exercise of stock options granted under the Plan.

The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common share purchase options during the period:

	Options	Weighted-average exercise price $
Outstanding at September 30, 2020	4,950,000	0.27
Granted	1,650,000	0.71
Exercised	(1,400,000)	0.23
Outstanding at September 30, 2021	5,200,000	0.42
Exercised	(2,405,000)	0.30
Granted	5,250,000	0.50
Expired	(935,000)	0.54
Outstanding at September 30, 2022	7,110,000	0.51
Exercisable at September 30, 2022	4,151,667	0.50

On February 10, 2021, the Company granted 200,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at $0.68 per share for five years to a consultant of the Company.

On March 5, 2021, the Company granted 1,000,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at $0.65 per share for five years to the President of the Company. As he resigned on August 31, 2022 these options will expire on October 30, 2022.

On June 4, 2021, the Company granted 150,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at $0.91 per share for five years to one consultant.

On September 1, 2021, the Company granted 300,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at $0.84 per share for five years to the Vice-President, Exploration of the Company.

On September 21, 2022, the Company granted 5,250,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at $0.50 per share for five years to the directors and consultants of the Company.

Number of stock options	Number exercisable	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
200,000	200,000	10 months	$0.30	August 1, 2023
510,000	510,000	34.1 months	$0.25	August 4, 2025
1,000,000	666,667	41.2 months	$0.65	March 5, 2026
150,000	150,000	44.1 months	$0.91	June 3, 2026
5,250,000	2,625,000	59.7 months	$0.50	September 21, 2027
7,110,000	4,151,667			

The weighted average fair value of all the options issued in the period ended March 31, 2021, was calculated as $0.65 per share option. The fair value was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest rate of 0.49-0.90%, expected dividend yield of nil, expected volatility of 180.81 and expected life term of 60 months. Options that have been issued generally vest one-half immediately on the date of grant and one-half twelve months from the date of grant. The 200,000 options issued on February 10, 2021, vested on issue and 1,000,000 options issued on March 5, 2021, vested one-third on issue and one-third on the next two anniversary dates.

The value of the options issued on June 4, 2021, was calculated as $0.79 per share. The fair value was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest rate of 0.86%, expected dividend yield of nil, expected volatility of 132.63 and expected life term of 60 months. The options vested immediately on the date of grant.

The value of the options issued on September 1, 2021, was calculated as $0.71 per share. The fair value was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest rate of 0.79%, expected dividend yield of nil, expected volatility of 126.72 and expected life term of 60 months. The options vested immediately on the date of grant.

The weighted average fair value of all the options issued on September 21, 2022, was calculated as $0.39 per share option. The fair value was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest rate of 3.35%, expected dividend yield of nil, expected volatility of 120.93 and expected life term of 60 months. Options that have been issued generally vest one-half immediately on the date of grant and one-half twelve months from the date of grant.

(c) Warrants

On certain issuances of common shares, the Company grants warrants entitling the holder to acquire additional common shares of the Company, and the Company grants warrants as consideration for services associated with the placement of such common share issues. The following table provides the details of changes in the number of shares issuable on exercise of outstanding common share purchase warrants:

	Number of shares	**Value $**
Balance September 30, 2020	13,180,852	737,435
Private placement warrants issued	13,946,021	2,162,623
Warrants exercised	(11,343,563)	(521,615)
Warrants expired	(743,289)	(25,293)
Balance September 30, 2021	15,040,021	2,353,150
Private placement warrants issued	5,271,095	1,879,876
Warrants exercised	(3,839,642)	(352,126)
Warrants expired	(894,400)	(44,709)
Balance September 30, 2022	15,577,074	3,836,191

A summary of the outstanding warrants is as follows:

	Number of shares	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
Warrants	9,040,333	7.6 months	$0.75	May 19, 2023
Warrants	632,823	7.6 months	$0.75	May 19, 2023
Warrants	632,823	7.6 months	$0.60	May 19, 2023
Warrants	4,361,111	13.6 months	$1.10	November 17, 2023
Warrants	606,656	13.6 months	$0.60	November 17, 2023
Warrants	303,328	13.6 months	$0.60	November 17, 2023
Balance, September 30, 2022	15,577,074			

The fair value of the warrants issued for the three months ended December 31, 2020 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest of 0.20-

0.27%, expected dividend yield of nil, average expected volatility of 133.91-135.53% and expected life term of 18 months. Under this method of calculation, the Company recorded $206,306 as the value of the warrants issued under this offering.

The fair value of the warrants issued for the three months ended June 30, 2021 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest of 0.33%, expected dividend yield of nil, average expected volatility of 131.95% and expected life term of 24 months. Under this method of calculation, the Company recorded $1,956,317 as the value of the warrants issued under this offering.

The fair value of the warrants issued for the three months ended December 31, 2021 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest of 1%, expected dividend yield of nil, average expected volatility of 126.01% and expected life term of 24 months. Under this method of calculation, the Company recorded $1,879,876 as the value of the warrants issued under this offering.

The number of common shares outstanding on September 30, 2022, was 123,134,263. Taking into account outstanding share purchase options and warrants, the fully diluted number of common shares that could have been outstanding on September 30, 2022, was 145,821,337.

8. Flow-through share premium

Flow-through liabilities include the deferred premium portion of the flow-through shares issued. The following is a continuity schedule of the liability portion of the flow-through issuances.

	September 30, 2022, $	September 30, 2021, $
Balance at the beginning of the year	693,425	165,000
Liability incurred on flow-through shares issued	1,260,556	528,425
Settlement of liability settled through the expenditure of funds	(1,953,981)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	693,425

9. Contributed surplus

A summary of changes in contributed surplus is:

	Amount $
Balance, September 30, 2020	3,676,415
Share-based payments	739,500
Warrants exercised	521,615
Warrants expired	25,293
Balance, September 30, 2021	4,962,823
Share-based payments	1,417,536
Stock options exercised	(399,324)
Warrants exercised	(13,808)
Warrants expired	44,709
Balance, September 30, 2022	6,011,936

10. Income taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined Federal and Provincial statutory tax rate of 26.50% (2021 - 26.25%) to the net loss for the year for reasons noted below:

	September 30 2022 $	September 30 2021 $
Income tax recovery based on statutory rate	**553,597**	335,570
Actual provision per financial statements		
Non-deductible items for tax purposes	**(376,100)**	(194,100)
Items deductible for tax purposes	**71,150**	36,000
Tax on items renounced	**(594,666)**	-
Valuation allowance	**-**	(177,470)
Net deferred income tax recovery (expense)	**(346,019)**	-

The Company has incurred tax losses of $4,769,000 (2021 - $3,830,000) which may be used to reduce future taxable income. The potential benefit of these losses will expire in the fiscal years ended September 30, if unused, as follows:

	Amount $
2028	98,000
2029	101,000
2030	136,000
2032	219,000
2033	220,000
2034	165,000
2035	122,000
2036	156,000
2037	392,000
2038	411,000
2039	450,000
2040	400,000
2041	960,000
2042	939,000
	4,769,000

In addition to the above losses the Company has available approximately cumulative exploration expenditures of $4.5 million and cumulative development expenditures of $425,000 which can be used to offset future taxable income.

The components of future income tax asset (liability) are as noted below:

	September 30 2022 $	September 30 2021 $
Non-capital losses and share issue costs	**1,587,000**	1,133,500
Exploration and evaluation assets and other	**(3,887,000)**	(1,072,000)
Valuation allowance	**-**	(61,500)
Net deferred income tax liability	**(2,300,000)**	-

11. Related party transactions

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred related party expenses totaling $289,946 (2021 – $253,092). These expenses related to management fees paid or payable to key management personnel; Tom Drivas, Chief Executive Officer, Frederick Kozak, President from March 8, 2021 to August 31, 2022, Frank van de Water, Chief Financial Officer, and office administration services paid to Romios Gold Resources Inc., a company with a number of common directors and officers. The amount charged for office administration services is included under office and general expenses. At September 30, 2022, $nil (2021 - $570,375) of accumulated related party expenditures was payable to Tom Drivas and $11,918 (2021 - $25,588) was payable to the other officers and Romios Gold Resources Inc.

One insider of the Company subscribed for 17,000 FT Units for $15,300 in the November 2021 private placement.

In the current year the Company paid the accumulated related party amounts owing to the Chief Executive Officer of $570,375 and the accrued fees owing to the independent directors of $80,500.

During the year, Directors exercised 1,915,000 share purchase options at the exercise price of $0.30 per share and 350,000 share purchase options at the exercise price of $0.25 per share

Key management personnel were not paid post-retirement benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the years ended September 30, 2022, and 2021.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred expenses of $20,000 (2021 - $20,000) for independent directors' fees. At September 30, 2022, $20,000 (2021 - $76,500) of accrued directors' fees was outstanding.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred expenses of $97,148 (2021 - $150,602) for legal fees to a law firm related to a director of the Company, William R. Johnstone. At September 30, 2022 $8,485 (2021 – $7,779) was payable to this related party.

As disclosed in Note 5, the Elliot Lake exploration properties were acquired from a related party that holds a 1% Uranium Production Payment Royalty and a 1% NSR Royalty on any precious or base metals payable provided that the price of uranium is greater than US$130 per pound.

12. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

Under IFRS, financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), held to maturity investments, loans and receivables, financial assets, and financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments, including those held for sale are classified into the following categories:

	September 30 2022 $	September 30 2021 $
FVTPL(1)	**4,302,874**	7,844,422
Receivables (2)	**331,459**	249,562
Financial liabilities (3)	**170,217**	1,136,862

(1) Includes cash, committed cash and demand deposits and money market funds of a Canadian Chartered Bank.
(2) Includes accounts receivable related to HST and PST tax refunds.
(3) Includes accounts payable.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts for the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items.

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company.

Pandemic COVID-19 risk

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID -19 infectious virus a global pandemic, with resulting travel bans, physical distancing, closing of social, cultural and educational facilities and non-essential businesses. Global financial equity markets have declined considerably and remain volatile. The effect on the Company included difficulty in accessing exploration sites and hiring personnel for exploration programs, as well as in raising additional equity financing. Vaccines have proven effective against the virus, but new variants of the virus have recently appeared that may make the vaccines less effective and may pose a challenge in the future. The timing of a return to normal and the impact on the Company's operations is difficult to project.

Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company regularly reviews the carrying value of its properties to determine whether the cost of these assets will be recoverable from future cash flows or from the proceeds of their disposal. Assumptions underlying the cash flow estimates would include the forecasted prices for uranium and rare earth elements, planned production levels, and operating, capital, exploration, and reclamation costs, which are subject to risks and uncertainties. Management has determined that there is no impairment of the carrying value of its exploration properties.

13. Capital disclosures

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The capital of the Company consists of capital stock, warrants, and contributed surplus.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and will raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

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

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

14. Subsequent events

On October 30, 2022, 1 million share purchase options exercisable at $0.65 expired unexercised. In addition, after year end, 1.2 million share purchase options were issued at prices ranging from $0.35 to $0.65.

On November 22, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 5,000,000 flow-through shares at $0.50 per share subject to a hold period expiring March 23, 2023.

On December 8, 2022, the Company closed the final tranche of the private placement with the issuance of 1,980,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of $990,000 and working capital units (“WC units”) at $0.43 for gross proceeds of $176,000. The WC units consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.65 until December 8, 2023.

Shares issued in the December 8 closing are subject to a hold period expiring on April 9, 2023.