

Oz Lithium Corporation
(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)
Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine Month Period ended March 31, 2022
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

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

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

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

VANCOUVER, BC

May 27, 2022

Oz Lithium Corporation*(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)*

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

		Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
		- \$ -	- \$ -	- \$ -	- \$ -
EXPENSES	Notes				
Business advisory		240,800	10,500	397,800	110,720
Consulting, management and directors fees	7	248,254	104,001	391,617	375,934
Office and administration		2,211	2,100	5,602	6,752
Professional fees		48,489	37,870	81,056	105,046
Exploration	7	103,430	11,893	254,904	233,525
Regulatory and filing fees		2,511	2,930	11,256	11,832
Shareholder communication	9	67,910	-	85,690	-
Stock-based compensation	6	-	-	-	1,163,137
Transfer agent and filing fees		2,507	7,393	1,863	24,961
Travel and related		-	-	-	855
Website		-	4,804	-	20,301
Total expenses		(716,112)	(181,491)	(1,229,788)	(2,053,063)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(716,112)	(181,491)	(1,229,788)	(2,053,063)
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.10)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted		33,243,065	23,847,848	31,313,366	20,414,808

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

Oz Lithium Corporation*(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)*

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

		Share capital				
	Note	Number of shares	Amount - \$ -	Reserve - \$ -	Deficit - \$ -	Total - \$ -
Balance at June 30, 2020		8,816,051	2,212,415	-	(2,181,857)	30,558
Shares issued for private placement (net)	6	13,597,014	2,799,951	-	-	2,799,951
Shares issued for acquisition of subsidiary	6	7,500,000	2,475,000	-	-	2,475,000
Shares issued for finders fee on acquisition of subsidiary	6	750,000	247,500	-	-	247,500
Share issue costs – finders warrants	6	-	(526,910)	526,910	-	-
Stock based compensation - options	6	-	-	1,163,137	-	1,163,137
Net and comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(2,053,063)	(2,053,063)
Balance at March 31, 2021		30,663,065	7,207,956	1,690,047	(4,234,920)	4,663,083
Balance at June 30, 2021		30,663,065	6,645,360	1,833,636	(4,692,648)	3,786,348
Shares issued for private placement (net)	6	39,560,000	3,634,482	-	-	3,634,482
Share issue costs – finders warrants	6	-	(363,207)	363,207	-	-
Net and comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(1,229,788)	(1,229,788)
Balance at March 31, 2022		70,223,065	9,916,635	2,196,843	(5,922,436)	6,191,042

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

Oz Lithium Corporation*(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)*

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

	Nine months ended	
	March 31, 2022 \$	March 31, 2021 \$
Operating activities		
Loss for the period	(1,229,788)	(2,053,063)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payment	-	1,163,137
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(21,478)	(23,090)
Prepaid expenses	17,100	2,831
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,278)	49,933
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,250,444)	(860,252)
Financing activities		
Shares issued net of share issuance cost	3,634,482	2,799,951
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	3,634,482	2,799,951
Change in cash during the period	2,384,038	1,939,699
Cash, beginning	1,814,926	141,836
Cash, ending	4,198,964	2,081,535

During the period ended March 31, 2022 the Company had the following non-cash transactions:

- in connection to a private placement, the Company issued 2,888,400 finders warrants, valued at \$363,207 (Note 6);

During the period ended March 31, 2021 the Company had the following non-cash transactions:

- in connection to a private placement, the Company issued 930,000 finders warrants, valued at \$526,910 (Note 6);
- in connection to the acquisition of a subsidiary, the Company issued 7,500,000 common shares, valued at \$2,475,000 and 750,000 finders shares, valued at \$247,500 (Notes 5, 6).

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

Oz Lithium Corporation

(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Oz Lithium Corporation, *(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)* (the "Company") was incorporated on October 14, 2016 under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's shares are listed on the Canadian Security Exchange ("CSE"). Subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2022, to better present the new corporate direction, the Company changed its name to Oz Lithium Corporation and updated its trading symbol to CSE:OZLI.

The head office and principal address and registered records office of the Company is located at 1681 Chestnut Street, Suite 400, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6J 4M6.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company was not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. At March 31, 2022, the Company had not achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of \$5,922,436, had not advanced its mineral property to commercial production and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations to generate funds and/or its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet its current and future obligations. Although the Company has been successful in the past in raising funds to continue operations, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada and the rest of the world in response to the increased impact from the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"). The Company continues to operate its business at this time. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impacts of COVID-19 on business operations, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company anticipates this could have an adverse impact on its business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows in 2022.

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on May 27, 2022, by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

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

These consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended June 30, 2021.

The accounting policies applied in preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Oz Lithium Corporation

(formerly Australian Goldfields Limited)

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Pilbara Gold Group Pty. Ltd ("Pilbara"). Pilbara is incorporated in Australia and as at December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, it is 100% owned by the Company.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during this year.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the valuation of share-based payments and recognition of deferred tax amounts.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

i) Going concern

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

ii) Impairment of assets

Economic recoverability and probability of future benefits of exploration and evaluation assets. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geologic and other technical information, history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure facilities, evaluation of permitting and environmental issues and local support for the project.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

iii) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

iv) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized.

v) Share-Based Compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of valuing compensation expense associated with the Company's share-based compensation plan. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

vi) Business Combination and Asset Acquisition

Judgement is required to determine if the Company's acquisition represented a business combination or an asset purchase. More specifically, management concluded that most of the Company's acquisitions did not represent a business, as the assets acquired were not an integrated set of activities with inputs, processes and outputs. For acquisitions that represented the purchase of assets, no goodwill was recognized on the transactions and acquisition costs were capitalized to the assets purchased rather than expensed. As the Company concluded that most of the acquisitions were asset acquisitions, an allocation of the purchase price to the individual identifiable assets acquired, including identifiable and unidentifiable intangible assets, and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of purchase was required. The fair values of the net assets acquired were calculated using significant estimates and judgments. If estimates or judgments differed, this could result in a materially different allocation of net assets on the consolidated statement of financial position.

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

vi) Business Combination and Asset Acquisition (cont'd)

In a business combination, substantially all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. One of the most significant areas of judgment and estimation relates to the determination of the fair value of these assets and liabilities, including the fair value of contingent consideration, if applicable. If any intangible assets are identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent external valuation expert may develop the fair value, using appropriate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows. These valuations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and any changes in the discount rate applied. In certain circumstances where estimates have been made, the Company may obtain third-party valuations of certain assets, which could result in further refinement of the fair-value allocation of certain purchase prices and accounting adjustments.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency for the Company's subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to reserves. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Vesting is determined by the Board of Directors.

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Financial instruments

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

(i) Classification

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

The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Trade payables	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

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

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

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

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Impairment of assets (cont'd)

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for temporary differences related to the initial recognition of the assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit nor investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures to the extent it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner and expected date of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercise were used to acquire common shares at the average market price during the reporting period. For the year presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive. Diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal and constructive obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in the regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

The Company did not have any restoration provisions at March 31, 2022 and June 30, 2021.

Leases

At the inception of a lease contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assess whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period, and; (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company did not have any leases as at or for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the year ended June 30, 2021.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis in general and administration expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Short term leases are defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less

Changes in accounting standards

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements other than note disclosure. The Company has not early adopted these revised standards.

Change in accounting policy

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Company assessed its significant accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets and determined it will move forward with the following change to its accounting policy. The effect of this change in accounting policy does not have a material impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the year ended June 30, 2020 as the balance of exploration and evaluation assets during the subject periods was \$nil.

Exploration and evaluation assets (previous policy)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures relating to mineral properties include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets (previous policy) (cont'd)

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, or (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, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

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.

Exploration and evaluation assets (policy adopted during the year ended June 30, 2021)

All costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on a property-by-property basis, net of recoveries. Exploration costs incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are expensed to operations as incurred. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are classified as mining assets and amortized using the unit-of-production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs are depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of an exploration and evaluation asset pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale of an option of the Company's property are recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes in income amounts received in excess of the carrying amount.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

2. Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets (new policy) (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

After technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the Company stops capitalizing expenditures for the applicable block of claims or geological area of interest and tests the asset for impairment. The capitalized balance, net of any impairment recognized, is then reclassified to either tangible or intangible mine development assets according to the nature of the asset.

3. Receivables

The balance in receivables at March 31, 2022 of \$61,712 (June 30, 2021 - \$40,234) consists of government tax credits receivable.

4. Trade payables and accrued liabilities

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
	-\$-	-\$-
Trade payables	186,508	190,739
Amounts due to related parties (Note 7)	-	8,821
Accrued liabilities	9,375	12,600
Total	195,883	212,160

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

As at March 31, 2022, capitalized acquisition costs with respect to the properties are \$2,122,915 (June 30, 2021 - \$2,122,915).

Pilbara gold district, Beatons River project area, Western Australia

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Pilbara Gold Group Pty Ltd. ("Pilbara"). Pursuant to an acquisition agreement dated June 16, 2020 (the "Agreement") by and among the Company and Pilbara, the Company has acquired a 100% ownership of a property package consisting of seven tenements located in five districts in the Beatons River Project area, Pilbara Gold District in Western Australia (the "Property"), by way of the purchase of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Pilbara.

Common share issuances to the Pilbara Shareholders in connection to the acquisition agreement are as follows:

- (a) 7,500,000 common shares on closing of the Transaction (issued) and released as follows
 - 30% of the common shares will be released on July 13, 2021;
 - 35% of the common shares will be released on November 10, 2021; and
 - 35% of the common shares will be released on March 10, 2022.

The fair value of shares issued was estimated using a commonly used option model that estimates the discount related to the lack of marketability of the shares from the contractual restriction.

- (b) 2,500,000 common shares on completion of drilling program of not less than 4,000 meters on the Property;

- (c) 2,500,000 common shares on the announcement of greater than 500,000 ounces of gold collectively within the Property as defined in a resource calculated compliant to NI 43-101; and

- (d) 2,500,000 common shares on the announcement of greater than 1,000,000 ounces of gold collectively within the Property, as defined in NI 43-101.

Additionally, the parties agreed that a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") will be held by the current Pilbara Shareholders on the Property. One percent of the NSR will be made available for purchase by the Company for a purchase price of \$1,500,000 per 1% point. On closing of the Transaction, 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Pilbara were assigned to the Company.

In addition, the Company issued 750,000 finders shares in connection to the acquisition agreement. Certain shares are contingent on the achievement of certain milestones ((b), (c), (d)). As at the acquisition date, management determined these performances to be remote and as a result, these share payments were not included in the purchase price.

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5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

The Company accounted for the purchase of Pilbara as an asset acquisition as it did not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3, "Business Combinations". The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

	\$
Consideration paid:	
Fair value of 7,500,000 consideration shares issued	1,850,000
Fair value of 750,000 finder's shares issued	247,500
Transaction fees	24,835
	<u>2,122,335</u>
Net asset acquired	
Cash	702
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,122,915
Accounts payable	(1,282)
	<u>2,122,335</u>

6. Share capital and reserves***Authorized share capital***

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

As at the period ended March 31, 2022, there are 70,223,065 (June 30, 2021 – 30,663,065) issued and fully paid common shares.

On March 25, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement issuing 39,560,000 units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$3,956,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 per share for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. The Company paid finder's fees totaling \$288,840 and 2,888,400 finder's warrants. The Finder's Warrants are non-transferable and are exercisable at \$0.18 per Share for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance.

On March 15, 2021, pursuant to the acquisition agreement the Company issued 8,250,000 common shares on closing of the acquisition of Pilbara (issued). The Company recorded the shares at fair value on the issuance date of \$2,097,500. 30% of the 7,500,000 shares issued is subject to a 4-month hold, 35% is subject to an 8-month hold period, and 35% is subject to a 12-months hold period (Note 5).

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6. Share capital and reserves (cont'd)

On August 17, 2020, the Company closed a private place financing issuing 13,000,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$2,600,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.35 per share for a period of three years from the date of closing of the private placement. The warrants are subject to an acceleration provision, whereby if the Company's shares close at or above \$0.40 per share for more than 10 consecutive trading days, the holder will have 30 days from that date to exercise the warrant or it will expire.

In connection to this private placement, the Company paid finder's fees totaling \$82,000 and issued 930,000 finder's warrants (valued at \$464,506). In addition, the Company incurred other issuance expenses of \$18,049. The Finder's warrants are non-transferable and exercisable on the same terms as the warrants issued in the private placement.

On October 1, 2020 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement issuing 597,014 units (the "Units"), at a price of \$0.5025 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$300,000. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.75 per share for a period of three years from the date of closing of the private placement.

Warrants

The following table summarizes information about the warrant transactions during the period ended March 31, 2022, and the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price - \$ -
Outstanding, June 30, 2020	-	-
Issued	14,527,014	0.37
Outstanding, June 30, 2021	14,527,014	-
Issued	42,448,400	0.23
Outstanding, March 31, 2022	56,975,414	

Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Number of Warrants
August 18, 2023*	0.35	13,930,000
October 2, 2023	0.75	597,014
March 25, 2027	0.18	42,448,400

As at March 31, 2022, the options had a weighted average life of 4.07 years (June 30, 2021 – 2.14 years).

In connection with a private placement, the Company issued 2,888,400 finder's warrants. The Finder's Warrants are non-transferable and are exercisable at \$0.18 per Share for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. The fair value of the finder's warrants is \$363,207 determined using on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, using a risk-free interest rate of 0.36%, expected life of 3 years, volatility of 125%, and 0% dividend and forfeiture rates.

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6. Share capital and reserves (cont'd)

In connection with a private placement, the Company issued 930,000 finder's warrants at an exercise price of \$0.35 per share for a period of 3 years. The fair value of the finder's warrants is \$464,506 determined using on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model, using a risk-free interest rate of 0.36%, expected life of 2 years, volatility of 125%, and 0% dividend and forfeiture rates.

**The warrants are subject to an acceleration provision, whereby if the Company's Shares close at or above \$0.40 per Share for more than 10 consecutive trading days, the holder will have 30 days from that date to exercise the warrant or it will expire.*

Stock options

The Board has approved a Stock Option Plan, designed for selected employees, officers, directors, consultants and contractors, to incentivize such individuals to contribute toward the Company's long-term goals, and to encourage such individuals to acquire shares as long-term investments. The Stock Option Plan is administered by the Board and authorizes the issuance of stock options not to exceed a total of 10% of the number of shares issued and outstanding from time to time. The terms of any award are determined by the Board, provided that no options may be granted at less than the fair market value of shares as of the date of the grant. The maximum term of the options is ten years.

On August 21, 2020, the Company granted incentive stock options to purchase a total of 2,100,000 common share at an exercise price of \$0.66 per share for a period of five years to certain directors, consultants and advisory board members in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan. The fair value of the options granted is \$1,163,137, based on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, using a risk-free interest rate of 0.36%, expected life of 5 years, volatility of 125%, and 0% dividend and forfeiture rates.

In April 2021, the Company cancelled 2,100,000 stock options and issued 3,050,000 replacement options at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of five years. The Company recorded additional share-based compensation of \$205,993, based on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, using a risk-free interest rate of 0.90%, expected life of 5 years, volatility of 125%, and 0% dividend and forfeiture rates.

The following table summarizes information about the stock options during the period ended December 31, 2021 and the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Options	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price - \$ -
Outstanding, June 30, 2020	-	-
Issued	5,150,000	0.39
Cancelled	(2,100,000)	0.66
Outstanding, June 30, 2021 and March 31, 2022	3,050,000	0.20

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For the nine months ended March 31, 2022

6. Share capital and reserves (cont'd)

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options
May 27, 2026	\$ 0.20	3,050,000

As at March 31, 2022, the options had a weighted average life of 4.16 years (June 30, 2021 - 4.91 years).

Subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2022 the Company had the following stock option issuances:

- On April 6, 2022, granted options to purchase a total of 2,575,000 common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of five years to certain directors, consultants and advisory board members in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan.
- on May 25, 2022, granted incentive stock options to purchase a total of 1,395,000 common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of five years to certain directors, consultants and advisory board members in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan.

Reserve

The share-based payment and warrant reserves records items recognized as share-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

During the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded \$363,207 to reserves in connection to a to the financing that closed on March 25, 2022 as disclosed previously.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company recorded \$1,369,130 to reserves in connection to stock options issued and \$464,506 in connection to finder warrants in connection to the private placement financing during the year.

7. Related party transactions**Balances**

The following amounts due to related parties are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities (Note 4) and have arisen from the unpaid portion of certain fees disclosed below as well as amounts owing for expense reimbursements. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
	- \$ -	- \$ -
Companies controlled by directors and/or an officer of the Company	-	8,821
	-	8,821

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7. Related party transactions (cont'd)

Transactions

During the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company incurred management fees of \$151,617 (2021 - \$144,401) to the CEO of the Company, director fees of \$120,000 (2021 - \$110,000) to a company controlled by a director of the Company, consulting fees of \$120,000 (2021 - \$110,000) with a company controlled by the CFO of the Company which are included recorded in consulting, management and director fees and consulting and geological fees of \$30,064 (2021 - \$15,381) to a company controlled by a director of the Company. The Company also incurred \$nil (2021 - \$553,875) in share-based payments to directors and officers of the Company during the nine months ended March 31, 2022.

8. Financial risk and capital management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is summarized as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts at a major bank in Canada, and a minimal cash balance held in Australia. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. Credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to necessary levels of equity funding. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. As at March 31, 2022, the Company has financial assets denominated in the US Dollar, which will be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian Dollar and the US Dollar.

If the Canadian dollar changes by one percent against the US Dollar, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Company's foreign denominated financial instruments would result in a nominal change in profit or loss.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risks.

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8. Financial risk and capital management (cont'd)

Capital Management

The Company's policy is, if permitted by market conditions, to maintain a strong capital base so as to support investor and creditor confidence and support future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital and reserves net of accumulated deficit. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's capital management for the period ended March 31, 2022.

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and trade payables. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these investments.

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

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

Cash is measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

9. Exploration

The following table summarizes the exploration expenditures incurred during the period ended March 31, 2022 and the year ended June 30, 2021:

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
	-\$-	-\$-
Fieldwork	28,209	-
Geologist and geological consulting	64,975	-
Assaying and Laboratory	9,821	-
Geophysical consultation	48,594	-
Permits and fees	32,994	-
Survey, Mapping and reports	16,417	114,590
Others	53,894	41,362
Total	254,904	158,850

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10. Segmented Information

The Company currently conducts its operations in Canada and Australia in one business segment being the exploration of resource properties.

Geographic segments

The following exploration and evaluation assets, are located in the following countries:

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
	-\$-	-\$-
Canada	-	-
Australia	2,122,915	2,122,915
Total	2,122,915	2,122,915

11. Subsequent Events

The Company had the following activities subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2022:

- Subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company changed its name to Oz Lithium Corporation;
- Issued 100,000 common shares in connection to the exercise of stock options for proceeds of \$10,000;
- Granted incentive stock options to purchase a total of 2,575,000 common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of five years to certain directors, consultants and advisory board members in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan.
- Granted incentive stock options to purchase a total of 1,395,000 common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share for a period of five years to certain directors, consultants and advisory board members in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan.