Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of AJN Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of AJN Resources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the financial statements).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 to the financial statements, which indicates events or conditions 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 the information included in 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report is Rakesh Patel.

DWCC

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC

November 28, 2022



An independent firm associated with Moore Global Network Limited

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at July 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,241,905	1,569,307
Restricted cash		128,240	-
Receivables		7,614	8,285
Prepaid expenses	4	86,893	9,030
		1,464,652	1,586,622
Reclamation bond	5	19,142	19,142
Equipment	6	21,801	28,663
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	162,994	151,888
Total assets		1,668,589	1,786,315
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	138,015	64,605
Accrued interest payable	8	40,437	9,034
Convertible debenture - current	8	1,175,027	,
		1,353,479	73,639
Convertible debenture	8	-	1,069,958
Total liabilities		1,353,479	1,143,597
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	9	4,780,310	3,895,831
Reserves	10	1,265,596	1,008,575
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(27,888)	(40,020)
Deficit		(5,702,908)	(4,221,668)
Total shareholders' equity		315,110	642,718
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,668,589	1,786,315

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

These	consolidated	financial	statements	are	approved	and	authorized	for	issuance	on	behalf	the	Board	of	Directors	on
Novem	ber 28, 2022:															

"Klaus Eckhof"	"Mark Gasson"
Director	Director

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

		2022	2021
		\$	\$
Operating expenses			
Amortization	6	7,720	7,374
Consulting fees	7	397,990	423,137
Directors' fees	7	42,000	48,000
Exploration expenses	5	148,856	-
Filing fees		11,666	12,328
Office and miscellaneous		134,162	89,468
Professional fees	7	492,082	283,230
Travel expenses		112,484	25,902
Total operating expenses		1,346,960	889,439
Other expenses (income)			
Loss on foreign exchange		13	670
Accretion expense	8	105,069	94,968
Interest income		(2,206)	(10,295)
Interest expense	8	31,404	32,252
Net loss		(1,481,240)	(1,007,034)
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Currency translation adjustment on foreign operations		12,132	(45,397)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(1,469,108)	(1,052,431)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted		(0.06)	(0.04)
Weighted average number of shares			
Basic and diluted		26,219,952	25,278,068

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

					Accumulated other		Total shareholders'
	Note	Common shares	Share Capital	Reserves	comprehensive loss	Deficit	equity
		#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, July 31, 2020		25,083,000	3,826,947	1,037,459	5,377	(3,214,634)	1,655,149
Exercise of stock options	9	400,000	68,884	(28,884)	· -	-	40,000
Comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	· · · · -	(45,397)	-	(45,397)
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,007,034)	(1,007,034)
Balance, July 31, 2021		25,483,000	3,895,831	1,008,575	(40,020)	(4,221,668)	642,718
Shares issued, net	9	2,712,500	779,463	302,037	· · · · · ·	-	1,081,500
Exercise of stock options	9	600,000	105,016	(45,016)	-	-	60,000
Comprehensive income for the year		· -	· -	-	12,132	-	12,132
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	· -	(1,481,240)	(1,481,240)
Balance, July 31, 2022		28,795,500	4,780,310	1,265,596	(27,888)	(5,702,908)	315,110

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net loss	(1,481,240)	(1,007,034)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	7,720	7,374
Accretion expense	105,069	94,968
Interest expense	31,404	32,252
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Restricted cash	(128,240)	-
Receivables	671	25,983
Prepaid expenses	(77,863)	109,604
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	73,409	(33,616)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,469,070)	(770,469)
Investing activities		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(11,106)	(10,755)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,106)	(10,755)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	1,081,500	.
Proceeds from exercise of options	60,000	40,000
Cash Interest paid	-	(31,403)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,141,500	8,597
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	11,274	(42,562)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(327,402)	(815,189)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,569,307	2,384,496
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	1,241,905	1,569,307
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Supplemental disclosures: Reclassification of reserves upon exercise of options	45,016	28,884

During the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021, no amounts were paid for income tax expense.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

AJN Resources Inc. (the "Company") is in the business of the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on September 1, 2016. On June 12, 2018, the Company listed its shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") and trades under the symbol AJN. The address of the Company's registered and records office and principal place of business is Suite 1400 - 1199 West Hastings St., Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3T5 Canada.

On January 18, 2020, the Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Société Minière de Kilo-Moto SA ("SOKIMO") whereby SOKIMO proposed to obtain from the Company the conversion of its rights to a direct participation in various gold licences held by SOKIMO into shares in the Company. The gold licences are located within the Kilo-Moto gold province in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC"). On March 23, 2020, the Company incorporated AJN Resources Congo SASU ("AJN Congo") based in DRC. AJN Congo is a 100% owned subsidiary of the Company. On February 8, 2022, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with the DRC (the "MoU with DRC") to acquire a number of exploration permits in the Kilo Moto Gold Belt in North-East DRC. As at July 31, 2022, the MoU with DRC remains subject to approvals and the Company has not yet received title to the permits.

The Company's primary business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5) do not presently host any known mineral deposits nor, given the high degree of risk involved, can there be any assurance that its exploration activities will result in the definition of such deposits being located or, ultimately, a profitable mining operation in the future.

These consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue in operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a net loss of \$1,481,240 during the year ended July 31, 2022 (2021 - \$1,007,034), has working capital as at July 31, 2022 of \$111,173 (July 31, 2021 - \$1,512,983), and has accumulated deficit as at July 31, 2022 of \$5,702,908 (July 31, 2021 - \$4,221,668). Further, the Company has no source of operating cash flows, and there is no assurance that sufficient funding (including adequate financing) will be available to conduct required exploration and development of its mineral property projects. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and receive continued financial support from its creditors and shareholders. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments that might be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and such adjustments could be material.

The coronavirus pandemic continues to have global impacts on workforces, economies, and financial markets. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of any adverse effects that the pandemic may have on the Company's business or ability to raise funds. As of the date of these financial statements, COVID-19 has had no impact on the Company's ability to access and explore its current properties, but may impact the Company's ability to raise funding or explore its properties should travel restrictions related to COVID-19 be extended or expanded in scope.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFRS includes International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on November 28, 2022.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

c) Principles of consolidation

The financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, AJN Congo, which is located in Kinshasa, DRC. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

d) Functional and presentation currency

Each entity within the Company has its results measured using the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Judgment is necessary in assessing each entity's functional currency. The Company considers the primary and secondary indicators as part of its decision-making process. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of AJN Congo is the U.S. dollar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently.

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and a guaranteed investment certificate held with banks.

b) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Convertible debenture	Amortized cost

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive loss. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as held at amortized cost. Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured 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 loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. For trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Given the nature and balances of the Company's receivables, the Company has no material loss allowance as at July 31, 2022 and 2021.

c) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Amortization is provided at rates calculated to write-off the cost of equipment, less their estimated residual value, using the declining balance method at 20% per annum. An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS") and value in use ("VIU"). FVLCS is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is established to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets (mineral properties) and equipment are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

f) Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs.

g) Share purchase warrants

Share purchase warrants are classified as a component of equity. Share purchase warrants are initially recorded as a part of reserves in equity at their relative fair value. The Company uses the relative fair value method to allocate proceeds between shares and warrants issued for private placement units. The Company considers the fair value of common shares to be the closing quoted bid price on the issuance date and the fair value of share purchase warrants are estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model at the date of issuance. Upon exercise the proceeds generated from the payment of the exercise price are recorded to share capital and the previously recognized relative fair value of the share purchase warrants is reallocated to share capital from reserves.

h) Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan under which it may grant stock options to directors, employees, consultants and service providers.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company records a share-based compensation expense for all options granted to employees, or to those providing similar services, at the fair value of the equity instruments over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in share-based payments reserve. Each transfer of an award is considered separately with its own vesting date and grant date fair value. The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of each stock option at the date of grant. For awards with vesting conditions, a forfeiture rate is recognized at the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. As the options are exercised, the consideration paid, together with the amount previously recognized in reserves, is recorded as an increase in share capital. The initial fair value of options that expire unexercised remain in reserves.

For equity-settled share-based compensation to non-employees, the Company measures the value of the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received. If the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, then the Company would use the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The Company has no cash-settled share-based compensation transactions.

i) Reserves

The Company records the fair values of stock options and warrants issued and the equity component of its convertible debenture within reserves on the consolidated statements of financial position. When stock options, warrants or convertible debenture are exercised into common shares, the applicable amount under the reserve will be transferred to share capital.

j) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax 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. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, adjusted for amendments to income tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the asset and 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.

The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable profit; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner 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 profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to the offset of current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive instruments. The calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. In years where a loss is reported, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share because the effects of potentially dilutive common shares would be anti-dilutive.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I) Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration 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 restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

Changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

The costs of restoration projects included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

m) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into their functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items 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 consolidated 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.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive loss. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

n) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to, the following:

Estimated useful life of equipment

The estimated useful life of equipment, which is included in the consolidated statements of financial position, will impact the amount and timing of the related amortization included in profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Estimated fair value of share purchase warrants

The fair value of share purchase warrants issued are subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

The Company estimates the expected manner and timing of the realization or settlement of the carrying value of its assets and liabilities and applies the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted on the estimated dates of realization or settlement.

Environmental rehabilitation obligation

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of its exploration and evaluation assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs are capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the asset.

Critical accounting judgements

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the classification / allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses.

4. PREPAID EXPENSES

As at July 31, 2022, prepaid expenses of \$86,893 (2021 - \$9,030) are comprised of prepaid professional services.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated April 25, 2017, and as last amended on October 3, 2017, to acquire a 100% interest in certain claims comprising the Salt Wells Lithium Project (the "Salt Wells Property") located in Nevada, USA. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company was obligated to pay for initial filing fees (paid \$26,666 (USD\$19,125)) and a further USD\$7,755 annually. The Company paid \$11,106 and \$10,755 during the years ended July 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The Company was also obligated to complete an exploration development program with a first-year work requirement of USD\$60,000 and a second-year work requirement of USD\$80,000. As at July 31, 2022, the Company's exploration expenditures have met the work requirements and the Company has made the required annual filing fee payments.

The Salt Wells Property is subject to a 4.5% net smelter return, 1.5% of which the Company has the right to buy back within 90 days of the property going into production for USD\$500,000, and an additional 1.5% of which the Company shall have the right to buy back within 180 days of the property going into production for USD\$1,250,000. Furthermore, a cash payment of USD\$250,000 is payable upon the property attaining commercial production.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The continuity of the exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

	July 31, 2020	Net Change	July 31, 2021	Net change	July 31, 2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition costs	70,387	10,755	81,142	11,106	92,248
Exploration costs:					
Field expenses	118,559	-	118,559	-	118,559
Geological consulting	94,316	-	94,316	-	94,316
Geophysical	30,367	-	30,367	-	30,367
Total acquisition and exploration costs	313,629	10,755	324,384	11,106	335,490
Impairment	(172,496)	-	(172,496)	-	(172,496)
Total	141,133	10,755	151,888	11,106	162,994

As at July 31, 2022, the Company has a deposit of \$19,142 (2021 - \$19,142) towards a reclamation bond held with the Bureau of Land Management of Nevada.

During the year ended July 31, 2022, the Company incurred \$148,856 (2021 - \$nil) of exploration expenditures on the DRC project which were recorded to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, noting that the Company did not own or control the related mining or property rights at the time of incurring the expenditures to meet the exploration and evaluation asset capitalization criteria (Note 1).

6. EQUIPMENT

	Computer	Furniture and	
	equipment	fixtures	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
Balance, July 31, 2020	15,957	24,255	40,212
Impact of foreign exchange	(1,121)	(1,714)	(2,835)
Balance, July 31, 2021	14,836	22,541	37,377
Impact of foreign exchange	431	664	1,095
Balance, July 31, 2022	15,267	23,205	38,472
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, July 31, 2020	532	808	1,340
Amortization	2,927	4,447	7,374
Balance, July 31, 2021	3,459	5,255	8,714
Amortization	3,064	4,656	7,720
Impact of foreign exchange	93	144	237
Balance, July 31, 2022	6,616	10,055	16,671
Carrying amounts			
Balance, July 31, 2021	11,377	17,286	28,663
Balance, July 31, 2022	8,651	13,150	21,801

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company paid the following amounts to directors and officers of the Company:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Consulting fees	396,462	323,450
Directors' fees	42,000	48,000
Professional fees	· -	12,450
	438,462	383,900

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured and non-interest bearing. The amounts due to related parties as at July 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$82,243 and \$31,360, respectively, and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On April 17, 2020, the Company issued a convertible debenture for total proceeds of \$1,256,115 maturing on April 17, 2023. The convertible debenture bears interest of 2.5% per annum, payable annually.

The convertible debenture is convertible at the holder's or issuer's option into fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company at a base conversion price of \$0.40 per share, being a rate of 250,000 common shares for each \$100,000 principal amount of convertible debenture.

The election to convert the convertible debenture to shares may be made during the period from the date of issuance to maturity as follows:

- 1. By the holder at any time; and
- 2. By the issuer, at any time after:
 - a. The closing price on the CSE of the issuer's common shares has been equal to or greater than \$2.00 per common share for a period of 15 consecutive trading days; and
 - b. April 17, 2022.

Upon initial recognition, the Company discounted the face value of the convertible debenture at a market rate of 12.5%, which was the estimated rate for a similar debt instrument without a conversion feature. The difference between the discounted value and face value of \$307,740 was recorded to reserves to recognize the equity component applying the residual value method.

Interest expense for the year ended July 31, 2022 was \$31,404 (2021 - \$32,252), and was recorded as accrued interest payable. Non-cash accretion expense for the year ended July 31, 2022 was \$105,069 (2021 - \$94,968). As at July 31, 2022, the convertible debenture liability balance was \$1,175,027 (July 31, 2021 - \$1,069,958) and accrued interest payable was \$40,437 (July 31, 2021 - \$9,034).

9. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Share transactions

During the year ended July 31, 2022, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- 600,000 common shares were issued for gross proceeds of \$60,000 on the exercise of stock options. Accordingly, the Company reallocated \$45,016 from reserves to share capital.
- 2,712,500 units were issued at a price of \$0.40 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,085,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.50 per share for the period of one year. The Company allocated \$302,037 to reserves relating to the relative fair value of the warrants. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$3,500 in connection with the financing.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2021, 400,000 common shares were issued for gross proceeds of \$40,000 on the exercise of stock options. Accordingly, the Company reallocated \$28,884 from reserves to share capital.

Stock options

There were no stock options granted during the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021.

In February 2022, 600,000 stock options were exercised at a price of \$0.10 per share. Accordingly, the Company reallocated \$45,016 from reserves to share capital. The weighted average price of the Company's shares on date of exercise was \$0.34.

In February 2021, 400,000 stock options were exercised at a price of \$0.10 per share. Accordingly, the Company reallocated \$28,884 from reserves to share capital. The weighted average price of the Company's shares on date of exercise was \$0.37.

A summary of the Company's stock options is as follows:

	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
	#	\$
Balance, July 31, 2020	2,425,000	0.33
Exercised	(400,000)	0.10
Balance, July 31, 2021	2,025,000	0.38
Exercised	(600,000)	0.10
Balance, July 31, 2022	1,425,000	0.50

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2022 is presented below:

		Options outstanding	Weighted average
Expiry date	Exercise prices	and exercisable	years remaining
	\$	#	years
June 12, 2023	0.10	300,000	0.87
August 21, 2024	0.25	400,000	2.06
February 24, 2025	0.80	725,000	2.57
Balance, July 31, 2022		1,425,000	2.07

Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrants is as follows:

	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
	#	\$
Balance, July 31, 2021 and July 31, 2020	-	_
Issued	2,712,500	0.50
Balance, July 31, 2022	2,712,500	0.50

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2022 is presented below:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Options outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average years remaining
	\$	#	years
May 26, 2023	0.50	2,400,000	0.82
June 23, 2023	0.50	312,500	0.90
Balance, July 31, 2022	0.50	2,712,500	0.83

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

10. RESERVES

Stock options

In February 2022, 600,000 stock options were exercised and the Company reallocated \$45,016 from reserves to share capital.

In February 2021, 400,000 stock options were exercised and the Company reallocated \$28,884 from reserves to share capital.

Warrants

In May 2022, the Company issued 2,712,500 warrants pursuant to private placements and \$302,037 was reallocated from share capital to reserve.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company provides disclosures that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the date of the statement of financial position, and how the entity manages these risks.

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

- Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, accounts payables, and convertible debenture. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their respective fair values due to the term of these instruments.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk are its cash and cash equivalents of \$1,241,905 at July 31, 2022 (July 31, 2021 - \$1,569,307) and restricted cash of \$128,240 (July 31, 2021 - \$nil). With cash on deposit with reputable financial institutions and restricted cash held in trust with counsel, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As the Company's operations do not generate cash, financial liabilities are discharged using funding through the issuance of common stock or debt as required. As at July 31, 2022, the Company had total liabilities of \$1,353,479 (July 31, 2021 - \$1,143,597). Liquidity risk is assessed as high

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its insignificant exposure to market risks.

The Company is not exposed to significant price or foreign exchange risks and is not exposed to interest rate risk as its convertible debt is payable at a fixed interest rate.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes share capital and any debt it may issue, in the definition of capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the current operations. The Company obtains funding primarily through issuing share capital and debt. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company manages its capital structure and debt or share capital is raised to continue to fund operations as needed, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management and consultants to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's property is in the exploration stage and as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended July 31, 2022. The Company is not subject to any external covenants.

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

	July 31, 2022	July 31, 2021
Total assets:	\$	\$
Canada	1,110,177	1,228,312
United States	269,030	180,061
DRC	289,382	377,942
	1,668,589	1,786,315

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian dollars - unless otherwise noted)

14. INCOME TAX

	Year ended July 31,	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(1,481,240)	(1,007,034)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(396,700)	(271,900)
Non-deductible expenditures and non-taxable revenues	(3,300)	12,300
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	100	1,400
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(72,200)	307,200
Changes in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	472,100	(49,000)
Total income tax recovery	-	-

The Company has deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized due to the uncertainty of their recovery. The significant component of unrecognized deferred income tax assets at July 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	July 31, 2022	July 31, 2021
	\$	\$
Non-capital losses carried forward	825,400	615,800
Acquisition costs	187,500	-
Mineral resource properties	46,600	-
Share issuance costs and financing fees	5,300	7,200
Property and equipment	5,000	-
Land	· -	3,100
Debt with accretion	(21,900)	(50,300)
Total unrecognized deferred income tax assets	1,047,900	575,800

As at July 31, 2021, subject to confirmation by Canadian income tax authorities, the Company has approximately \$3,057,000 (2021 - \$2,280,600) in Canadian non-capital tax losses of available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income, which expire commencing 2037.

The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses has not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.