Nickel Rock Resources Inc.

Nickel Rock Resources Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

Nickel Rock Resources Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes	31 December 2022	30 June 2022
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	3,10	**285,193**	502,109
Amounts receivable	4,10	**24,646**	45,192
Short-term investments	5,6,12	**250,000**	250,000
Prepaid expenses		**24,512**	22,947
Total current assets		**584,351**	820,248
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	**861,528**	835,821
Reclamation bond	6	**35,000**	35,000
Total assets		**1,480,880**	1,691,069
EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	**3,598**	21,483
Total liabilities		**3,598**	21,483
Equity			
Common shares	8	**9,111,572**	9,111,572
Reserves	8	**4,566,124**	4,566,124
Deficit		**(11,911,669)**	(12,008,110)
Total equity		**1,477,282**	1,669,586
Total equity and liabilities		**1,480,880**	1,691,069

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

"Robert Setter" *"John Oness"*

Robert Setter John Oness

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

Nickel Rock Resources Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Profit (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	**Three months 31 December 2022**	Three months **31 December** 2021	Six months **31 December** 2022	Six months **31 December** 2021
		$	$	**$**	$
Administration expenses					
Accounting		**0**	1,500	**7,329**	13,268
Bank charges	13	**435**	467	**766**	937
Consulting		**59,535**	54,625	**111,435**	139,883
Depreciation – ROU Asset		**-**	5,572	**-**	11,144
Insurance		**5,170**	3,881	**9,606**	8,129
Legal		**2,685**	2,625	**2,685**	3,329
Marketing and communications		**413**	6,701	**2,699**	10,901
Office and miscellaneous		**2,770**	1,351	**3,853**	2,148
Rent		**20,902**	9,239	**27,402**	18,478
Transfer agent fees		**563**	7,341	**25,921**	16,340
Travel, lodging and food		**-**	-	**-**	12,000
Loss before other items		**(92,472)**	(93,301)	**(196,962)**	(236,556)
Other items					
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		**(266)**	(2,910)	**(266)**	(3,102)
Loss on disposal of exploration evaluation properties	5,6,12	**-**	(1,010,446)	**-**	(1,010,446)
Net profit (loss) for the period		**(92,738)**	(1,106,658)	**(191,962)**	(1,250,104)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		**(92,738)**	(1,106,658)	**(191,962)**	(1,250,104)
Earnings (Loss) per share					
Basic and diluted	9	(0.001)	(0.015)	**(0.003)**	(0.017)

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

Nickel Rock Resources Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Gain (Loss) for the period		**(191,962)**	(143,304)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation		**-**	5,572
Finance charge		**-**	194
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable		**20,206**	12,570
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		**(1,567)**	3,401
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		**(17,885)**	23,781
Cash used in operating activities		**(191,208)**	(97,786)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures		**(25,708)**	(114,252)
Cash used in investing activities		**(25,708)**	(114,252)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares		**-**	55,000
Lease liability		**-**	(6,069)
Cash from financing activities		**-**	48,931
Decrease in cash		**(216,916)**	(163,107)
Cash, beginning of period		**502,109**	1,301,655
Cash, end of period		**285,193**	1,138,548

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

Nickel Rock Resources Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
For the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common shares	Common shares	Stock option reserve	Warrant reserve	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$	$
Balances, 30 June 2021	69,479,153	8,888,572	1,145,164	3,420,960	(8,986,863)	4,467,833
Shares issued for:						
Exercise of Options	500,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Exercise of Warrants	500,000	30,000				30,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(143,304)	(143,304)
Balances, 31 December 2021	70,479,153	8,943,572	1,145,164	3,420,960	(9,130,167)	4,379,529
Balances, 30 June 2022	**72,309,153**	**9,111,572**	**1,145,164**	**3,420,960**	**(12,008,452))**	**1,669,244**
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(191,962)**	**(191,962)**
Balances, 31 December 2022	**72,309,153**	**9,111,572**	**1,145,164**	**3,420,960**	**(12,200,414)**	**1,477,282**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nickel Rock Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on 2 June 2011 under the laws of the province of British Columbia. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta and the Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the trading symbol "NICL" and co-listed on the OTCQB (United States) under the symbol "NIKLF". The Company is in the process of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral resources located in Nevada. The Company will attempt to bring the properties to production, structure joint ventures with others, option or lease properties to third parties, or sell the properties outright. The Company has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves, which are economically recoverable and the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage.

On 3 March 2016, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in Nevada, US, Nevada Energy Metals, USA Inc. (Note 2.1).

The head office and principal address is located at 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, British Columbia, V3B 5X6.

1.1 Going concern

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

Several conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption and ultimately the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles related to a going concern. From inception to 31 December 2022, the Company has incurred $12,200,413 in losses from operations, earned no revenues and has experienced negative cash flows from operating activities. As at 31 December 2022, the Company had cash of $285,193 (30 June 2022 - $502,109) and working capital of $580,753 (30 June 2022 - $798,765), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. As at 31 December 2022, the Company did not have sufficient cash reserves to conduct exploration and to continue operations during the current year. However, the Company will require additional funding in the future to be able to advance and retain mineral exploration and evaluation property interests. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising additional financing, retaining or attracting joint venture partners, developing its properties and/or generating profits from operations or the disposition of properties in the future.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic known as COVID-19. This is causing significant financial market and social dislocation. This has also resulted in significant economic uncertainty and consequently, it is difficult to reliably measure the potential impact of this uncertainty on the Company's future financial results.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as follows:

		% Equity interest at	
	Country of	31 December	30 June
Name	Incorporation	2022	2022
Nevada Energy Metals USA Inc. (Note 1)	USA	100%	100%

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidated financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained to the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 10, and are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to be consistent with current period presentation

2.3 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, '*Interim Financial Reporting*' using accounting policies consistent 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").

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining the point at which a property has economically recoverable resources, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop the property are capitalized into development assets. The determination may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period when new information becomes available.

Determining whether to test for impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration assets requires management's judgment regarding the following factors, among others: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a 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; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of the exploration assets are unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during subsequent reporting periods.

Decommissioning and restoration costs

Management is not aware of any material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental provisions as at 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2022. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measure at fair value and these estimates are updated annually. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the exploration and evaluation property. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws, regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Share based payments

Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3.11. The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model. The fair value of stock options granted using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Under the residual method, one component is measured first and the residual amount is allocated to the remaining component. The Company measures the value of the common shares first. The balance, if any, is allocated to the warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Deferred income taxes

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future years, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that the cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realized the net deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date, if any, could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiary operate could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future years.

Going concern

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. In assessing whether this assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the of the reporting date. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions (Note 1.1).

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic event.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less.

3.3 Taxation

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3.4 Exploration and evaluation properties

Exploration and evaluation expenditures 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.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related exploration and evaluation properties and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and/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.

3.5 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and 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 cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of 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 regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

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 reclamation 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 reclamation projects that were 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 properties. A gain or loss may be incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligation.

3.6 Financial assets and liabilities

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

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	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Short-term investment (Note 5)	FVTPL
Amounts receivable (Note 4)	Amortized cost
Trade payables (Note 7)	Amortized cost

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 profit (loss) and comprehensive income (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 profit (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVTOCI

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 ("OCI"). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

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.

3.7 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.

3.8 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for an indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.10 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

3.11 Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized 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 fair value of the options, as determined using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model, which incorporates all market vesting conditions are expensed to profit or loss. The corresponding amount is recorded to the stock options reserve. 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 will eventually vest.

3.12 Foreign currency translation

The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all of its operations, including that of its subsidiary, is the Canadian dollar as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into 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 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 income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

3.13 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are determined by adjusting the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which consist of share purchase warrants and stock options.

3.14 Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been early adopted by the Company.

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements is provided below. The Company is evaluating the impact of these standards. Certain other new standards, amendments, and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3.15 Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Amdendments to IAS 37 Onerous contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated.

Other standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16);
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1); and
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company's amounts receivable are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2022	As at 30 June 2022
	$	$
GST/HST receivable	**11,310**	31,856
Other amounts receivable	**13,336**	13,336
Total amounts receivable	**24,646**	45,192

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

On 7 July, 2021, the company entered into an option agreement with Surge Battery Metals Inc. ("Surge"), whereby Surge may earn an undivided 80% interest in the HN4 and N100 nickel group of claims, located in Northern British Columbia (Note 6.3). As consideration for the transaction, the Company received 5,000,000 common shares of Surge. In relation to this transaction, the Company recorded short term investments of $1,075,000 as at date of closing – 15 November 2021 subsequently measured at fair value of $250,000 as at 31 December 2022 (Note 12).

During the six months ended 31 December 2022 the Company recorded an adjustment to gain on change of fair value of short term investment of $200,000 to reflect the market value of 5,000,000 shares of $450,000 at end of the period.

	Number of shares received	Price per share	Short term investment value
		$	$
Beginning balance (15 November 2021)	5,000,000	0.215	1,075,000
Loss on change of fair value of short term investment			(825,000)
Fair value as at 30 June 2022	**5,000,000**	**0.05**	**250,000**
Fair value as at 31 December 2022	**5,000,000**	**0.05**	**250,000**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

For the six months ended 31 December 2022	Clayton Valley BFF-1	Nickel Project	Total
	$	$	$
Balance, 30 June 2022	**189,777**	**646,044**	**835,821**
Acquisition cost		**-**	
Claims and fees	**25,707**	**-**	**25,707**
Geological	**-**	**-**	**-**
Consulting	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net change for the period	**25,707**	**-**	**25,707**
Balance, 31 December 2022	**215,484**	**646,044**	**861,528**

For the year ended 30 June 2022	Clayton Valley BFF-1	Klone Group	Nickel Project	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance, 30 June 2021	163,870	60,607	2,892,468	3,116,945
Acquisition cost	-	-	144,750	144,750
Claims and fees	25,907	-		25,907
Geological	-	-	432,782	432,782
Consulting	-	-	2,852	2,852
Value of shares received for option payment (Note 5)	-	-	(1,075,000)	(1,075,000)
Impairment	-	(60,607)	(1,751,808)	(1,812,415)
Net change for the period	25,907	(60,607)	(2,246,424)	(2,281,124)
Balance, 30 June 2022	189,777	-	646,044	835,821

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6.1 Clayton Valley BFF-1

The Company staked claims located in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada (the "Clayton Valley BFF-1 Property"). In June 2021, the Company expanded its claims in Clayton Valley by staking 41 new lode claims.

6.2 Klone Group

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the agreement for Klone Group option agreement was terminated. The Company wrote off the mineral property related to agreement and recognized an impairment of $60,607.

6.3 Nickel Project

On 23 October 2020, the Company entered into two purchase and sale agreements with John Malcolm Bell to acquire 100% interest, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty, in each of two nickel exploration projects located in British Columbia, Canada. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement the Company paid cash in the amount of $19,500 and issued 5,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $2,250,000. Additionally, the Company issued 500,000 finder's shares with a fair value of $225,000 (Note 8).

On 2 February 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement with arm's-length vendor 802213 AB Ltd. (Kelly Funk) for the purchase of a 100% interest, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty, in six mineral claims located in British Columbia. Additionally, the Company staked two adjoining claims. The Company may exercise the option by making a total of $1,075,000 cash payments, issuing 6,000,000 common shares and incurring $1,050,000 in exploration expenditures over a 4 year period and the conversion of the claims to a mining lease.

In relation to this option agreement, the Company made an initial cash payment of $50,000 and issued 450,000 common shares with a fair value of $121,500. On 2 February 2022 the company paid $75,000 and issued 450,000 common shares with a fair value of $69,750 in relation to the first anniversary of the option agreement (Note 8).

The Company is required to issue shares, make payments and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

		Payments	Shares	Exploration Expenditures
On signing agreement	(paid)	$50,000	-	-
On TSXV approval	(issued)	-	450,000	-
On or before 2 February 2022	(paid and issued)	$75,000	450,000	$100,000
On or before 2 February 2023		$100,000	500,000	$150,000
On or before 2 February 2024		$150,000	600,000	$300,000
On or before 2 February 2025		$200,000	1,000,000	$500,000
On conversion of the claims to a mining lease		$500,000	3,000,000	-
		$1,075,000	6,000,000	$1,050,000

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

On commencement of commercial production, a 2% net smelter returns royalty will be payable to the optionor. The Company retains the option to purchase one-half of the net smelter return (being 0.5 of the 2%) for the sum of $3,000,000.

On 15 November, 2021, the Company closed its non-arm's-length disposition of certain nickel claims to Surge. The Company entered into an option agreement with Surge dated 7 July 2021, whereby Surge may earn an undivided 80% interest in the HN4 and N100 nickel group of claims, located in Northern British Columbia.

As consideration for the transaction, the Company received 5,000,000 shares of Surge and Surge shall incur an aggregate of $200,000 in exploration expenditures on the property on or before two years from the date of the agreement (Note 5).

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a $35,000 bond for exploration and reclamation activities on the Nickel Project (30 June 2022 - $35,000).

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2022	30 June 2022
	$	$
Trade payables	**3,598**	1,483
Accrued liabilities	**-**	20,000
Total trade and other payables	**3,598**	21,483

8. SHARE CAPITAL

8.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had 72,309,153 common shares outstanding (30 June 2022 – 72,309,153 common shares).

8.2 Common shares issuances

a) Private Placements

There were no private placements during the six months ended 31 December 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2022.

b) Exercise of Share Purchase Warrants

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Company issued 1,150,000 common shares related to the exercise of 1,100,000 share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.06 and 50,000 share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.15.

There were no shares issued for exercise of share warrants during the six months ended 31 December 2022

c) Exercise of Stock Options

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Company issued 1,230,000 common shares related to the exercise of 730,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.075 and 500,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.05.

There were no shares issued for exercise of stock options during the six months ended 31 December 2022

d) Mineral property acquisition

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Company issued 450,000 common shares with a fair value of $69,750 in relation to the first anniversary of the option agreement for Kelly Funk (Note 6).

There were no shares issued for mineral properties during the six months ended 31 December 2022.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8.3 Share Purchase Warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2022:

	31 December 2022		30 June 2022	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of the period	**4,007,120**	**0.15**	5,157,120	0.13
Granted	**-**	**-**		-
Exercised	**-**	**-**	(1,150,000)	0.06
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end	**4,007,120**	**0.15**	4,007,120	0.15

The following table summarizes information regarding warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 31 December 2022:

Expiry date	**Number of warrants outstanding**	**Number of warrants exercisable**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise Price**
				$
29 December 2023	4,007,120	4,007,120	1.25	0.15
Total	**4,007,120**	**4,007,120**	**1.25**	**0.15**

8.4 Stock options

Effective 29 September 2016, the Company adopted a stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and/or consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. The aggregate maximum number of common shares issuable under the plan is 14,461,830 common shares. The aggregate number of options granted to one optionee in a 12-month period is limited to 5% of the issued common shares of the Company.

The exercise price of any options granted under the plan will be determined by the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, but shall not be less than the last closing price of the Company's common shares on the day before the date on which the Directors grant such options.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8.4 Stock options (continued)

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2022:

	31 December 2022		30 June 2022	
	Number of options	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of the period	**550,000**	**0.050**	2,030,000	0.059
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	(1,230,000)	0.065
Cancelled	-	-	(250,000)	0.050
Outstanding, end	**550,000**	**0.050**	550,000	0.050

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at 31December 2022:

Expiry date	**Number of options outstanding**	**Number of options exercisable**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise Price**
17 September 2025	550,000	550,000	2.97	0.05
Total	**550,000**	**550,000**	**2.97**	**0.05**

8.5 Reserves

The reserve records items recognized as stock based compensation expense and other share-based payments.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. EARNINGS OR LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

	Six months ended 31 December 2022	Six months ended 31 December 2021
Net profit (loss) for the period	**$ (191,962)**	$ (1,250,104)
Weighted average number of shares – basic	**72,309,153**	44,390,545
Weighted average number of shares – diluted	**72,859,153**	44,390,545
Earnings (Loss) per share, basic and diluted	**$ (0.003)**	**$** (0.017)

The basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options are dilutive for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and all of the stock options and share purchase warrants were anti-dilutive for the six months ended 31 December 2021.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

10.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31 December 2022	30 June 2022
	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
FVTPL		
Cash	**285,193**	502,109
Short-term investment	**250,000**	250,000
Amortized Cost		
Amounts receivable	**13,336**	13,336
Total financial assets	**535,193**	765,445
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	**3,598**	1,483
Total financial liabilities	**3,598**	1,483

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10.2 Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. The Company considers that the carrying amount of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements approximates their fair value due to the demand nature or short term maturity of these instruments.

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 December 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash	**285,193**	-	-	**285,193**
Short-term investment	**250,000**	-	-	**250,000**
Total financial assets at fair value	**535,193**	-	-	**535,193**

As at 30 June 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash	502,109			502,109
Short-term investment	250,000	-	-	250,000
Total financial assets at fair value	752,109	-	-	752,109

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 and 3 in the period ended 31 December 2022 and year ended 30 June 2022.

10.3 Management of financial risks

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash. The Company deposits cash with high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. As a result, the Company is not subject to significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they become due (Note 1.1). The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered. The Company has no source of revenue and has obligations to meet its administrative overheads, maintain its mineral investments and to settle amounts payable to its creditors. The Company has been successful in raising equity financing in the past; however, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. As at 31 December 2022, the Company had a working capital of $580,753 (30 June 2022: $798,765) (Note 1.1).

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 does not have financial instruments that are impacted by interest rate changes. Interest rate risk is assessed as minimal.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations.

Commodity price risk

The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk as it is still in exploration stage.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements.

The Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned business strategy, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company (Note 8). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends.

There were no significant changes in the Company's approach or the Company's objectives and policies for managing its capital.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company's available capital resources, consisting of cash, totaled $285,193 (30 June 2022 – $502,109). As at 31 December 2022, the Company's total payables are $3,598 (30 June 2022 – $21,483). The Company has been successful in raising equity financing in the past; however, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had related party transactions with the following company related by way of management, directors or major shareholders in common:

- Surge Battery Metals Inc. with officers in common.

As at 31 December 2022, included in amounts receivable is a balance of $13,336 (30 June 2022 – $13,336) due from Surge:

As at	**31 December 2022**	**30 June 2022**
	$	$
Surge Battery Metals Inc.	**13,336**	13,336
Amounts receivable	**13,336**	13,336

As at period ended 31 December 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2022, there is no amount due to related parties.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12.1 Related party expenses

The Company's related party expenses are summarized as follows for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Consulting fees to:	**$**	$
Chief Executive Officer	**12,000**	12,000
Chief Financial Officer	**24,000**	27,000
Corporate Secretary	**36,000**	33,000
A former director	**-**	16,078
Total related party expenses	**72,000**	88,078

12.2 Short-term investment

During the year ended 30 June 2022, the Company acquired an investment of shares of Surge. As at 30 June 2022, the Company had a short-term investment of $250,000. During the year ended June 30, 2022, a total of $825,000 is recognized as loss on change of the fair value of the short term investment.

13. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Six months ended 31 December 2022	Six months ended 31 December 2021
	$	$
Short-term benefits – management and consulting fees	**72,000**	88,078
Total key management personnel compensation	**72,000**	88,078

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had the following commitments and contingent liabilities:

a) The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environemnt. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

b) As at 31 December 2022, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

On 28 February 2022, the Company extended the lease for its office space. The term was extended for one year from 01 June 2022 and ending on 31 May 2023. During the period ended 31 December 2022, the Company terminated the lease agreement and no additional liability is expected to flow from the this transaction.

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties. This activity is carried out in Canada and the USA.

The breakdown of geographic area for the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Six months ended 31 December 2022	**Canada**	**USA**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Net loss for the period	**191,962**	**-**	**191,962**
Current assets	**584,351**	**-**	**584,351**
Reclamation bond	**35,000**	**-**	**35,000**
Exploration and evaluation properties	**646,044**	**215,484**	**861,528**
Total assets	**1,265,395**	**215,484**	**1,480,879**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Six months ended 31 December 2021	Canada $	USA $	Total $
Net loss for the period	(143,304)	-	(143,304)
Current assets	1,206,672	-	1,206,672
Exploration and evaluation properties	3,041,420	189,777	3,231,197
Right-of-use asset	15,445	-	15,445
Total assets	4,263,537	189,777	4,453,314

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 2 February, 2023, the Company granted to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company, options to purchase up to 12,200,000 shares of the Company, with an exercise price of $0.05 per share for a term of five years from the date of grant.

On 21 February 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing offering of 33,304,000 units at a price of $0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of $1,665,200. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.065 per share for a period of five years from closing, subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval. The Company also paid Finder fees in the amount of $40,000 cash and 3,100,500 shares in connection with the private placement. The finder fees are subject to Exchange approval. All securities issued in connection with the private placement will be subject to a four-month and a day hold period expiring on 22 June 2023 in accordance with applicable Canadian Securities Laws.

The proceeds of the Private Placement will be used for exploration and development and for general working capital purposes. Insiders of the Company purchased a total of 500,000 units under the Private Placement, which is considered a related party transaction within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions ("MI 61-101"). The Company relied on the exemptions from the valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 contained in Sections 5.5(a) and 5.7(a), respectively, of MI 61-101 in respect of such insider participation.

17. APPROVAL OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the six months ended 31 December 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 February, 2027.