

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Essex Minerals Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Essex Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flow and changes in shareholder's equity for the year 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 September 30, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2021, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on January 26, 2022.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes events and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty 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 Barry Hartley.

DMLC

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

January 30, 2023



An independent firm
associated with Moore
Global Network Limited

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022 and 2021

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Notes	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 638,864	\$ 1,501,880
Restricted cash	6	15,000	15,000
Receivables	7	11,555	26,788
Prepaid expenses and deposit	13	44,325	80,561
		<u>709,744</u>	<u>1,624,229</u>
Non-current assets			
Loan receivable	8	192,844	-
Equipment	9	4,364	6,234
Exploration and evaluation assets	5,10	2,831,182	2,207,050
Total assets		\$ 3,738,134	\$ 3,837,513
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	\$ 309,750	\$ 274,947
Total liabilities		<u>309,750</u>	<u>274,947</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	12	8,006,866	7,114,432
Reserve	12	1,430,511	1,328,677
Deficit		(6,008,993)	(4,880,543)
Total shareholders' equity		<u>3,428,384</u>	<u>3,562,566</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 3,738,134	\$ 3,837,513

Nature of Operations and Going Concern - Note 1

Subsequent Events – Note 19

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 30, 2023.

They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

"Paul Loudon"
Director/CEO

"Elena Tanzola"
Director/CFO

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars, except for number of shares

	Note	Year ended September 30, 2022	Year ended September 30, 2021
Operating Expenses			
Depreciation	9	\$ 1,870	\$ 1,873
General and administration		59,798	45,690
Investor relations		207,440	252,869
Management and consulting fees	13	386,476	438,500
Marketing		-	27,896
Professional fees		199,609	277,148
Property investigation costs	13	201,205	267,920
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		34,958	28,652
Travel and promotion		23,937	15,037
Total expenses		(1,115,293)	(1,355,585)
Other Items			
Interest income	6	2,566	3,468
Write-off of payable	11	1,145	3,150
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(16,868)	3,686
Loss and comprehensive loss		\$ (1,128,450)	\$ (1,345,281)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		41,893,167	30,237,185

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended September 30, 2022	Year ended September 30, 2021
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (1,128,450)	\$ (1,345,281)
Adjustment for non-cash item:		
Depreciation	1,870	1,873
Interest income	(919)	-
Write-off of payable	(1,145)	(3,150)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,247	(3,498)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	35,729	35,850
Prepaid expenses and deposit	40,610	37,605
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	77,736	(34,086)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(973,322)	(1,310,687)
Investing activities		
Purchase of equipment	-	(2,957)
Cash acquired from acquisition of subsidiary	2,369	-
Transaction costs - acquisition of subsidiary	(30,621)	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	(384,653)	(1,347,426)
Loan advanced	(193,000)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(605,905)	(1,350,383)
Financing activities		
Shares issued for cash (net of issuance costs)	716,211	1,251,317
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	716,211	1,251,317
Net change in cash	(863,016)	(1,409,753)
Cash, beginning	1,501,880	2,911,633
Cash, ending	\$ 638,864	\$ 1,501,880
Non cash transactions:		
Common shares issued for acquisition of subsidiary	\$ 225,000	\$ -
Finders' warrants	\$ 26,259	\$ 61,367
Share issuance costs in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 22,518	\$ -
Transaction costs in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 992	\$ -
Exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,411	\$ 98,814

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
 For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
 Expressed in Canadian dollars, except for number of shares

	Notes	Common Shares		Total Reserve			Deficit	Total
		Number	Amount	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Total Reserve		
Balance, September 30, 2020		28,947,801	\$ 5,939,418	\$ 309,527	\$ 957,783	\$1,267,310	\$(3,535,262)	\$3,671,466
Share issued, private placements	12	10,230,982	1,330,028	-	-	-	-	1,330,028
Share issuance costs - finders' warrants	12	-	(61,367)	61,367	-	61,367	-	-
Share issuance costs - cash	12	-	(93,647)	-	-	-	-	(93,647)
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(1,345,281)	(1,345,281)
Balance, September 30, 2021		39,178,783	7,114,432	370,894	957,783	1,328,677	(4,880,543)	3,562,566
Shares issued, private placements	12	37,225,000	744,500	-	-	-	-	744,500
Shares issued, KNX acquisition	5,12	5,000,000	225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000
Warrants issued, KNX acquisition	12	-	-	75,575	-	75,575	-	75,575
Share issuance costs - finders' warrants	12	-	(26,259)	26,259	-	26,259	-	-
Share issuance costs	12	-	(50,807)	-	-	-	-	(50,807)
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(1,128,450)	(1,128,450)
Balance, September 30, 2022		81,403,783	\$ 8,006,866	\$ 472,728	\$ 957,783	\$1,430,511	\$(6,008,993)	\$3,428,384

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Essex Minerals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated on November 19, 2012 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company’s principal business activity is the exploration of mineral properties.

On March 15, 2017, the Company completed an Initial Public Offering and its shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”).

On March 16, 2021, the Company’s common shares began being quoted on the OTCQB market under the stock symbol “ESXMF”. In addition to its primary listing on the TSXV, the Company is also listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “EWX1”.

The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 3002-1211 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 0A7, and the registered and records office of the Company is located at 2500-700 W Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1B3.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company emphasises that attention should be drawn to matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, the most significant of these being the Company’s ability to carry out its business objectives dependent on the Company’s ability to receive continued financial support from related parties, to obtain public equity financing, or to generate profitable operations in the future. As at September 30, 2022, the Company has no properties in commercial production, continues to incur operating losses and has no source of operating cash flow. The Company is considering a number of alternatives to secure additional capital including obtaining funding facilities or equity financings. Although management intends to secure additional financing there is no assurance management will be successful or that it will establish future profitable operations. These factors together indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the consolidated statements of financial position classifications used, and such amounts would be material.

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

2. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on January 30, 2023.

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for some financial instruments classified in accordance with measurement standards under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiary. Details of the controlled subsidiaries are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned*	
		September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Optegra Capital Corp. ("Optegra")	Canada	100%	100%
KNX Resources Ltd. ("KNX")	Australia	100%	0%
IsMins Pty Ltd. ("IsMins")	Australia	100%	0%

*Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership.

On April 5, 2022, the Company acquired all of the shares of KNX and its 100% owned subsidiary, IsMins.

Functional Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and related disclosure. 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.

Judgment is used mainly in determining how a balance or transaction should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are used mainly in determining the measurement of recognized transactions and balances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (cont'd)

Significant areas where management's judgment has been applied include:

- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (E&E assets)
In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, the Company's E&E assets are evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed, and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information, including such factors as market and economic conditions, metal prices, future plans for the Company's mineral properties and mineral resources and/or reserve estimates.

- Going concern
The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year as they fall due, and fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves judgment based on historical experience and other factors including the expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions include:

- Valuation loan receivable
The fair value of loan receivable is derived from estimates based on available market data at that time, which include volatility, interest-free rates, share prices and market adjusted risk rates. Changes to subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.
- Valuation of options and warrants
Estimating the fair value of the granted options and warrants required determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The fair value is estimated using the Black Scholes Model. The estimate of option valuation also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the volatility, expected life of warrants, risk-free interest rate and dividend yield.
- Current and deferred taxation
The determination of income tax expense and the composition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities involves judgment and estimates as to the future taxable earnings, expected timing of reversals of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and interpretations of tax laws. The Company is subject to assessments by tax authorities who may interpret the tax law differently. Changes in interpretations, judgements and estimates may materially affect the final amounts.

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting policies

Cash

Cash consists of cash, deposits held at call with banks. As a result, the carrying amount of cash approximates fair value.

Restricted cash is cash held in a bank account that is not available for the Company's general use.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of equipment.

Depreciation on the equipment is recognized using declining balance method at a rate of 30%. Depreciation method, useful life and residual values are reviewed each financial year end and are adjusted if appropriate.

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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation

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 gains and losses on translation are included in profit and loss.

KNX and IsMins transactions are denominated in Australian dollars. The Company determined that the functional currency of KNX and IsMins is the Canadian dollar. The assets and liabilities of KNX and IsMins are included in these consolidated financial statements are translated from Australian dollars to the Company's presentation currency using the exchange rates at period end. Income, expenses, and cash flow items included in these consolidated financial statements are translated from Australian dollars to the Company's presentation currency using the exchange rate that approximates the exchange rates at the date of the transactions (i.e., the average rate for the period). The differences arising upon translation from the functional currency to the reporting currency are recorded foreign exchange gain or loss in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral interests. Accordingly, once a license to explore an area has been secured, the Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of exploration and evaluation assets. Such costs include, but are not limited to, geological and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned exploration and evaluation assets are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment.

The Company reviews the indicators of impairment of each property on an annual basis, at a minimum. This review generally is made by reference to the timing of exploration work, work programs proposed, and the exploration results achieved by the Company and others. When the indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of a property is compared to its net recoverable amount. An impairment adjustment is made for the decline in fair value.

The amounts shown for the exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred to date and do not reflect present or future values. Acquisition costs represent shares or cash paid to acquire the rights to the resource property, while exploration expenditures represent amounts paid to explore and develop the resource properties. The recoverability of these capitalized costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves and the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their exploration program.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of mineral interests pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded in the period that the payments are made or received.

The Company does not accrue costs to maintain mineral interests in good standing.

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Asset retirement obligation

Provisions for the decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation are recognized in other liabilities when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding costs are added to the carrying amount of the related asset and amortized as an expense, using a systematic method, over the economic life of the asset. Following initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is adjusted annually for the passage of time and changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. The Company performs evaluations to identify onerous contracts and, where applicable, records provisions for such contracts. The Company does not have any asset retirement obligation as at September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Share issue costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to equity financing transactions are recorded as deferred share issue costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred share issue costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are charged to expenses.

Share purchase warrants

The Company bifurcates units consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach whereby it first measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using quoted market prices as input values and then allocates any residual amount to the warrant component of the unit. The residual value of the warrant component is credited to contributed surplus. If the proceeds from the offering are less than or equal to the estimated fair market value of shares issued, a Nil carrying amount is assigned to the warrants. When warrants are exercised, the corresponding assigned value of the warrants is reclassified to share capital. Warrants that are issued as payments for agency fee or other transactions costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Share-based payments

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

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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 giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares using the treasury method. The treasury method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the prevailing market rate. Diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as the outstanding options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly 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 year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or 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 the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

ESSEX MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021
Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The following summarizes the classification under IFRS 9 for each financial instrument:

Financial asset/liability	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Restricted cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Loan receivable	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

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

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company recognized 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's credit risk 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 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.

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4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment)

On October 1, 2020, the Company adopted the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 which were incorporated into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting by the Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) in February 2019. The amendments clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied, as well as align the definition of material across IFRS standards and other publications. The amended definition of material states: Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The adoption of this new amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Pronouncements that are not applicable to the Company have not been included in these consolidated financial statements.

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendment)

In May 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to update IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) completed its endorsement process and incorporated the amendments into Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting in September 2020.

The amendments specify that in assessing whether a contract is onerous under IAS 37, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs and an allocation of costs that relate directly to contract activities. The amendments also include examples of costs that do, and do not, relate directly to a contract. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The Company has not early adopted this revised standard and it will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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5. Acquisition of KNX

On April 5, 2022, pursuant to the revised purchase terms with the shareholders of KNX, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of KNX and its subsidiary IsMins, which holds the interest in Cumberland, Compass Creek and Mt. Turner Projects in Australia, for total considerations as follows:

- Issuance of 5,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$225,000 (Note 12);
- Issuance of 5,000,000 share purchase warrants with a fair value of \$75,575. Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.20 for a period of two years (Note 12); and
- Legal fees paid in related to the acquisition of \$31,613.

At the acquisition date, the Company determined that the acquisition of KNX and IsMins did not constitute a business combination as defined under IFRS 3, Business Combination and the transaction was accounted for as an asset purchase. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net liabilities was attributed to the exploration and evaluation asset.

The acquisition was recorded as follows:

Fair value of shares issued to acquire KNX (Note 12)	\$	225,000
Fair value of share purchase warrants issued to acquire KNX (Note 12)		75,575
Legal fees related to acquisition		31,613
Total consideration	\$	332,188
Allocated to:		
Cash	\$	2,369
Receivables		19,405
Prepaid expenses and deposit		4,141
Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 10)		332,881
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(26,608)
	\$	332,188

As a result of the acquisition, the Company has an 88% interest in the Cumberland and Compass Creek Projects and 100% of the Mt. Turner Project through its 100% ownership of KNX (Note 10).

5. Restricted Cash

The Company has pledged \$15,000 (September 30, 2021 - \$15,000) in cash as collateral against the credit limits of credit cards issued to the Company. Cash pledged is held in a short-term one-year GIC, which automatically renews on the maturity date.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded \$15 (year ended September 30, 2021 - \$66) in interest income on restricted cash.

6. Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

	September 30, 2022		September 30, 2021	
GST receivable	\$	10,114	\$	26,506
Other receivable		1,441		282
Receivables	\$	11,555	\$	26,788

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8. Loan Receivable

On September 15, 2022, the Company signed a term sheet with Premier Silver Corp. (“Premier”) to provide a loan in the aggregate amount of \$193,000 (USD\$140,000). The loan is secured and convertible for a period of three years. The Company would have an exclusive 90-day option from the date of the term sheet to negotiate and sign definitive agreement to provide up to a further USD\$1,000,000 (“Royalty Purchase Payment”) to Premier in the form a royalty production from the Premier’s Mallay Mine. The loan shall accrue interest at 12% per year until any amounts of principal and accumulated interest is repaid. If a definitive agreement is entered into, the USD\$140,000 shall form part of the Royalty Purchase Payment.

As at September 30, 2022 and 2021, loan receivable is as follows:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Balance, beginning	\$ -	\$ -
Addition	193,000	-
Interest	919	-
Foreign exchange	(1,075)	-
Balance, ending	\$ 192,844	\$ -

8. Equipment

Cost	
Balance, September 30, 2020	\$ 5,150
Additions	2,957
Balance, September 30, 2022 and 2021	\$ 8,107
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance, September 30, 2020	\$ -
Depreciation	1,873
Balance, September 30, 2021	1,873
Depreciation	1,870
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 3,743
Net book value	
Balance, September 30, 2021	\$ 6,234
Balance, September 30, 2022	\$ 4,364

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9. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The following table summarizes cumulative costs capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets as at September 30, 2022 and 2021 by their nature:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Property acquisition costs:		
Balance, September 30, 2021	\$ 2,207,050	\$ 757,312
Additions - acquisition of KNX (Note 5)	332,881	-
Additions	298,934	1,449,738
Balance, September 30, 2022	2,838,865	2,207,050
Exploration and evaluation expenditures:		
Balance, September 30, 2021	-	-
Field expenses (recovery)	(11,115)	-
Consulting	305,293	-
Geological	37,369	-
Maintenance	9,144	-
Travel and accommodation	23,614	-
	364,305	-
Other items:		
Option-out - Meryllion	(371,988)	-
Balance, September 30, 2022	(7,683)	-
TOTAL	\$ 2,831,182	\$ 2,207,050

On May 1, 2020, the Company signed of an earn-in joint venture over three exploration properties in Australia. The properties were assembled by KNX in the Georgetown region of Queensland and the Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of KNX and revised the purchase terms of the KNX acquisition.

On April 5, 2022, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of KNX and its subsidiary IsMins, which holds the interest in Cumberland, Compass Creek and Mt. Turner Projects in Australia (Note 5).

As a result of the acquisition, the Company has an 88% interest in the Cumberland and Compass Creek Projects and 100% of the Mt. Turner Project through its 100% ownership of KNX.

Cumberland

Five granted exploration permits covering 26,000 hectares. The property is currently owned 88% by the Company and 12% by another Australian private company, AMD Resources Ltd. ("AMD").

Compass Creek

Three granted exploration permits covering 6,400 hectares. The property is owned 88% by the Company and 12% by AMD.

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10. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

Mt. Turner

A granted exploration permit covering 6,000 hectares. This property is owned 100% by the Company.

Mt. Turner earn-in agreement with Meryllion Resources Corporation ("Meryllion")

On April 26, 2022, the Company reached terms with Meryllion for an option and earn-in joint venture on the Mt. Turner copper-molybdenum and Drummer Fault gold projects in north Queensland, Australia in exchange for a \$25,000 non-refundable option fee (received). In addition, the Company will grant Meryllion a 90-day option to conduct preliminary exploration on the properties. During this period, Meryllion needs to spend \$250,000 minimum on an initial drill target definition, and the Company will provide Meryllion with the geological teams and manage the recommended exploration programs for the properties.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the \$250,000 minimum spend was received and completed. Meryllion shall have the right to exercise its option by making a further \$75,000 payment to the Company. During the year ended September 30, 2022, Meryllion advised the Company that it intends to exercise its option and further advanced an additional \$96,988.

As at September 30, 2022, total amounts received by the Company from Meryllion was \$371,988.

The terms of the Mt. Turner earn-in are as follows:

First stage: Upon exercising the option, Meryllion shall have the right to earn a 25% interest in the properties by spending a further \$400,000 on exploration within the first 12 months.

Second stage: Meryllion shall have the right to earn up to a further 26% interest in the properties by spending a further \$1,400,000 on exploration within the first 36 months after exercising the first stage option. Meryllion shall earn an additional 6.5% interest in the properties for each \$350,000 of expenditure.

Third stage: Meryllion shall have the right to earn up to a further 19% interest in the properties by spending a further \$2,000,000. Meryllion shall earn an additional 4.75% interest in the properties for each \$500,000 of expenditure.

Upon reaching a 70% interest in the properties at the completion of the third stage, exploration will be on a 70:30 basis.

As at September 30, 2022, Meryllion is still in the process of earning its first stage interest.

Gold stream joint venture

On July 13, 2020, the Company entered into a gold stream joint venture agreement with Zola Minerals Inc. ("Zola"), a private streaming and royalty company whereby the Company has the option to participate for a 50% interest with respect to the gold re-leach project in Chile ("Chile Project") in exchange for \$300,000 cash payment to Zola and financing the upfront payment of up to US\$4.5 million on the first project. Gross profits generated will be shared 50:50 with Zola, subject to a minimum internal rate of return to the Company of 15% on funds invested. In 2020, the cash payment to Zola was recorded as project investigation costs in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Issues with respect to property rights and other legal matters remain unresolved and the Company is not expecting to progress the financing of this project.

On April 12, 2021, the Company announced that it has elected to be Zola's exclusive financing partner for a new streaming and royalty company with a focus on renewable energy.

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10. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

The new company will be funded separately to the Company with the founding shares in the new venture to be distributed pro-rata to the Company's shareholders.

To arrange financing for the streaming, the Company incorporated Optegra on April 13, 2021, in British Columbia, Canada as a new subsidiary to which it will assign its rights under the framework financing agreement with Zola.

On September 22, 2021, the Company announced that management continues to negotiate a portfolio of renewable stream investments for Optegra, but that a planned spin out has been impacted by the general pullback globally in international capital markets. As a result, no shares of Optegra have been distributed to the Company's shareholders during the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Accounts payable (Note 13)	\$ 187,654	\$ 256,412
Amounts due to related parties (Note 13)	105,723	8,723
Accrued liabilities	16,373	9,812
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 309,750	\$ 274,947

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company wrote off \$1,145 of amounts due to vendors and a former officer of the Company (year ended September 30, 2021 - \$3,150).

12. Share Capital

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

b) Issued and outstanding

As at September 30, 2022, 81,403,783 (September 30, 2021 – 39,178,783) common shares with no par value were issued and outstanding.

Year ended September 30, 2022:

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of KNX through the issuance of 5,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$225,000 (Note 5).

During September 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement of 37,225,000 units at \$0.02 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$744,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing.

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12. Share Capital (cont'd)

b) Issued and outstanding (cont'd)

In connection with the closing of the September 2022 first tranche private placement, the Company paid an aggregate of \$31,670 and issued an aggregate of 1,491,000 finder's warrants with a fair value of \$26,259 to various finders. Each finder's warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing. The Company also incurred other share issuance costs of \$19,137.

During the year ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded a total of \$77,066 of share issuance costs in relation to the September 2022 private placement.

Year ended September 30, 2021:

On August 16, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement, raising \$1,330,028 in gross proceeds through the issuance of 10,230,982 units at a price of \$0.13 per unit, each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half warrant. One full warrant is exercisable to purchase additional common share at a price of \$0.18 per share for two years after closing of the private placement.

In connection with the August 16, 2021 private placement, the Company paid \$69,498 of finders' fee in cash. The Company also paid finders' fee by issuing 534,599 finders' warrants with a fair value of \$61,367. The finders' warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.18 for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The Company also incurred other share issuance costs of \$24,149.

During the year ended September 30, 2021, share issuance costs of \$155,014 comprising of cash and finders' warrants, were incurred in connection with the August 16, 2021 private placement.

c) Warrants

The changes in warrants during the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, September 30, 2020	552,000	0.41
Issued	5,650,090	0.18
Balance, September 30, 2021	6,202,090	0.20
Expired	(552,000)	0.41
Issued	43,716,000	0.07
Balance, September 30, 2022	49,366,090	0.08

In connection with the acquisition of KNX, the Company issued 5,000,000 share purchase warrants as part of the consideration (Note 5). Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share of the Company at a price of \$0.20 for a period of 2 years. The share purchase warrants were valued at \$75,575 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate of 2.35%, volatility of 124.63%, dividends of nil and expected life of 2 years.

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12. Share Capital (cont'd)

c) Warrants (cont'd)

In connection with the September 2022 private placement, 37,225,000 warrants were issued. Each warrant gives the holder the right to acquire one share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 for a term of five years. The Company uses residual value method and the total proceeds were all allocated to the common shares.

In connection with the closing of the September 2022 first tranche private placement, the Company issued and aggregate 1,491,000 finder warrants. Each finder's warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years. The finder's warrants were valued at \$26,259, using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: risk-free rate of 3.22%, volatility of 138.77%, dividends of Nil and expected life of 5 years.

In connection with the August 16, 2021 private placement, 5,115,491 warrants were issued. Each warrant gives the holder the right to acquire one share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 for a term of two years. The Company uses residual value approach and the total proceeds were all allocated to the common shares.

In connection with the August 16, 2021 private placement, 534,599 finders' warrants were issued. Each warrant gives the holder the right to acquire one share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 for a term of two years. The finders' warrants were valued at \$61,367 using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free rate of 0.43%, volatility of 156.74%, dividends of nil, and expected life of two years.

Warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
5,115,491	\$ 0.18	August 16, 2023
534,599	\$ 0.18	August 16, 2023
5,000,000	\$ 0.20	September 6, 2023
16,300,000	\$ 0.05	September 28, 2027
1,141,000	\$ 0.05	September 28, 2027
20,925,000	\$ 0.05	September 29, 2027
350,000	\$ 0.05	September 29, 2027
49,366,090	\$ 0.08	

Weighted average remaining life of the warrants is 4.12 years as of September 30, 2022.

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12. Share Capital (cont'd)

d) Stock options

No stock options were granted and share-based payments were recorded during the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

The changes in stock options during the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, September 30, 2022 and 2021	2,100,000	0.40

Stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2022 are as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
2,100,000	2,100,000	0.40	July 17, 2025

Weighted average remaining life of the options is 2.80 years as of September 30, 2022.

e) Reserve

The reserve account includes share-based payment reserves which records the fair value of stock options and finder's warrants granted until such time that the stock options and finder's warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

13. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Balances:

As at September 30, 2022, the Company has \$105,723 (September 30, 2021 - \$8,723) due to related parties included in accounts payable (Note 11). Also included in accounts payable as at September 30, 2022 was \$13,323 (September 30, 2021 - \$Nil) owing to a director of KNX (Note 11). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specified terms of repayment.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company has \$Nil (September 30, 2021 - \$16,000) of management and consulting fees paid in advance to the related parties included in prepaid and deposit.

Transactions:

During the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company has the following related party transactions:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Management and consulting fees - current directors and officers	\$ 300,500	\$ 311,750
Prepaid fees	-	16,000
Property investigation costs	24,000	74,000
	\$ 324,500	\$ 401,750

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14. Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including liquidity risk, credit risk and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they become due. Refer to Note 1 for further details related to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2022, the Company has a cash balance of \$638,864 (September 30, 2021 - \$1,501,880) to settle current liabilities of \$309,750 (September 30, 2021 - \$274,947). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date. The Company's cash is held by large Canadian financial institutions. The Company's loan receivable is exposed to credit losses. Credit risk is medium.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. An immaterial amount of interest rate exposure exists in respect of cash balances on the statement of financial position. As a result, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on its cash balances.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Since the Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars and the Company and its subsidiaries have significant operations in Australia, the Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on its reported amounts of assets and liabilities. This risk is not considered significant as most financial assets and liabilities are maintained in Canadian dollars. The Company's loan receivable is denominated in US dollars. If the Canadian dollar changes by 10% against the US dollar, it will result in a \$19,284 change in loss and comprehensive loss.

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value consist of cash, restricted cash and loan receivable. The carrying values of cash, restricted cash, and accounts payable approximate their fair values due to their short-term in nature. The carrying value of loan receivable approximates its fair value at issuance due to the proximity of issuance date to year end date.

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14. Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

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

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

Cash and restricted cash are classified as Level 1.

15. Commitments

The Company is committed to pay \$21,833 of annual fees for claims on its properties during the next financial year (Note 10).

16. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of 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 to sustain the future development of the business.

The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholder's equity, comprising issued capital, reserves and deficit. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management has not changed from the prior year. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

17. Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Net loss before tax	\$ (1,128,450)	\$ (1,345,281)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected income tax	(304,682)	(363,226)
Non-deductible items and other	-	9,797
Share issuance cost	(13,718)	(41,854)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	318,400	395,283
Total income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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17. Income Taxes (cont'd)

The unrecognized deductible temporary differences as at September 30, 2022 and 2021 are comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Non-capital loss carry-forward	\$ 4,984,565	\$ 3,611,918
Share issuance costs	543,458	738,718
Exploration and evaluation assets	105,733	105,733
Equipment	86,259	84,389
Total unrecognizable deductible temporary differences	\$ 5,720,015	\$ 4,540,759

The Company has non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$4,977,969 (2021: \$3,611,918) which may be carried forward to apply against future income for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

Expiry	
2032	\$ 12,261
2033	3,164
2034	86,146
2035	25,934
2036	85,640
2037	79,841
2038	274,729
2039	271,173
2040	1,283,622
2041	1,489,408
2042	1,366,051
Total	\$ 4,977,969

The Australian subsidiaries has non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately \$6,596 (2021: \$Nil) that can be carried forward indefinitely.

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18. Segmented Information

The Company operates in a single reportable segment – exploration and evaluation business in two geographical areas, Canada and Australia. During the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, assets and liabilities by geography are presented below:

As at September 30, 2022

	Canada		Australia		Total
Current assets	\$	702,174	\$	7,570	\$ 709,744
Non-current assets	\$	197,208	\$	2,831,182	\$ 3,028,390
Current liabilities	\$	(291,015)	\$	(18,735)	\$ (309,750)

As at September 30, 2021

	Canada		Australia		Total
Current assets	\$	1,624,229	\$	-	\$ 1,624,229
Non-current assets	\$	2,213,284	\$	-	\$ 2,213,284
Current liabilities	\$	(274,947)	\$	-	\$ (274,947)

19. Subsequent Events

On October 11, 2022, the Company closed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement of 3,750,000 units at \$0.02 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$75,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing. In connection with the closing of the second tranche, the Company paid \$5,250 in finder's fee and issued 350,000 of finder warrants. Each finder warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing.

On October 20, 2022, the Company closed the final tranche of its non-brokered private placement of 3,025,000 units at 0.02 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$60,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing. In connection with the closing of the second tranche, the Company paid \$1,570 in finder's fee and issued 73,500 of finder warrants. Each finder warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of five years from the date of closing.