Doxa Energy Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
September 30, 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)
(Unaudited - See Advisory to Reader)

Doxa Energy Ltd.

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Advisory to Reader

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of 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 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 Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an auditor.

Doxa Energy Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Balance Sheets
(Unaudited - See Advisory to Reader)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

As at	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ **29,052**	$ 61,052
Accounts receivable	**58,054**	56,171
	87,106	117,223
Prepaid authorities for expenditure (Note 8)	**14,820**	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	**1,287,158**	1,218,456
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 4)	**851,107**	879,386
	$ **2,240,191**	$ 2,215,065
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	$ **1,931,230**	$ 1,898,412
Credit Facility (Note 11)	**153,100**	173,133
Loan payable (Note 10)	**-**	2,588,583
	2,084,330	4,660,128
Loans payable (Note 10)	**2,696,331**	-
Decommissioning obligation (Note 7)	**89,828**	89,828
	4,870,489	4,749,956
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Share capital (Note 9)	**8,695,994**	8,695,994
Foreign currency translation reserve	**675,065**	594,841
Deficit	**(12,001,357)**	(11,825,726)
	(2,630,298)	(2,534,891)
	$ **2,240,191**	$ 2,215,065

Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved by the Directors:

" John D. Harvison "
Director

" Mark Bronson "
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Doxa Energy Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Unaudited - See Advisory to Reader)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Oil and Gas operations				
Oil and gas revenue	**$ 87,751**	106,016	**$ 293,258**	$ 310,747
Severance taxes and transport	**(9,661)**	(10,489)	**(27,990)**	(28,864)
	78,090	95,527	**265,268**	281,883
Lease operating expenses	**(53,739)**	(43,674)	**(153,619)**	(129,914)
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**(23,937)**	(3,948)	**(48,942)**	(8,654)
Income from oil and gas operations	**414**	47,905	**62,707**	143,315
Expenses				
Interest and bank charges	**53**	55	**221**	197
Advertising and promotion	**90**	143	**458**	413
Insurance	**(49)**	130	**6,604**	6,502
Interest on long-term debt (Note 10)	**64,995**	55,507	**195,102**	171,099
Office and communications	**23**	-	**14**	42
Consulting fees	-	-	**-**	8,806
Filing fees and shareholder services	**564**	1,733	**8,445**	8,412
Professional fees	**4,068**	3,718	**26,866**	22,038
	69,744	61,286	**237,710**	217,509
Net income (loss) before other items	**(69,330)**	(13,381)	**(175,003)**	(74,194)
Other items				
Plug and abandonment	**(628)**	-	**(628)**	-
Gain (Loss) on sale of leases	**-**	(8,921)	**-**	206,604
Net income (loss)	**$ (69,958)**	$ (22,302)	**$ (175,631)**	$ 132,410
Earnings (loss) per share, Basic and Diluted	**(0.01)**	**(0.01)**	**$ (0.01)**	$ 0.01
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	**33,980,141**	33,980,141	**33,980,141**	33,980,141
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):				
Net income (loss)	**$ (69,958)**	(22,302)	**$ (175,631)**	$ 132,410
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**(45,268)**	(94,692)	**80,224**	(173,902)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ (115,226)**	$ (116,994)	**$ (95,407)**	$ (41,492)

Doxa Energy Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited, See Advisory to Reader)

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Number of shares (Note 9)	Share capital (Note 9)	Share-based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Deficit	Total equity
December 31, 2016	33,980,141	$8,695,994	$36,781	$736,471	$(11,970,466)	$(2,501,220)
Net loss for the nine months ended				(173,902)	132,410	(41,492)
September 30, 2017	33,980,141	8,695,994	36,781	562,569	(11,838,056)	(2,542,712)
Fair value of options expired			(36,781)		36,781	0
Net loss for the three months ended				32,272	(24,451)	7,821
December 31, 2017	33,980,141	8,695,994	0	594,841	(11,825,726)	(2,534,891)
Net income for the nine months ended				80,224	(175,631)	(95,407)
September 30, 2018	33,980,141	$8,695,994	$0	$675,065	$(12,001,357)	$(2,630,298)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Doxa Energy Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited - See Advisory to Reader)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	**2018**	2017
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)	**$ (69,958)**	$ (22,302)	**$ (175,631)**	$ 132,410
Adjustments for non-cash items:				
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	**23,937**	3,948	**48,942**	8,654
Accrued interest on long-term debt	**65,343**	59,158	**187,637**	168,900
Loss (Gain) on sale of leases	**-**	8,921	**-**	(206,604)
	19,322	49,725	**60,948**	103,360
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Accounts receivable	**(14,480)**	58,694	**(1,883)**	25,524
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**18,650**	(40,311)	**32,818**	17,066
	23,492	68,108	**91,883**	145,950
Cash flows from investing activities				
Increase in AFE's applied	**25,179**	-	**(14,820)**	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	**-**	245,106
Exploration and evaluation assets	**(62,695)**	-	**(72,637)**	-
Property, plant and equipment dispositions	**6,060**	(42,319)	**(16,728)**	(102,408)
	(31,456)	(42,319)	**(104,185)**	142,698
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loan proceeds (payments)	**(33)**	(146,851)	**(20,033)**	(262,750)
	(33)	(146,851)	**(20,033)**	(262,750)
Foreign exchange effect on cash	**(2,726)**	(8,014)	**335**	(37,562)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**(10,723)**	(129,076)	**(32,000)**	(11,664)
Cash - beginning of period	**39,775**	182,019	**61,052**	64,607
Cash - end of period	**$ 29,052**	$ 52,943	**$ 29,052**	$ 52,943
Supplemental Cash Flow Information				
Interest paid	**$ 2,335**	$ 1,158	**$ 6,396**	$ 2,198

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Nature of business and basis of presentation

Doxa Energy Ltd. (the "Company" or "Doxa") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on February 13, 2007. The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas properties, primarily in south Texas, USA. The Company maintains its head office at 2080 – 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6Z 1S4.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on a going concern basis, which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has an accumulated deficit of $12,001,357 (December 31, 2017 - $11,825,726), which raises doubt as to the validity of the going concern assumption. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had negative working capital of $1,997,224 (December 31, 2017 - $4,542,905). The Company does not have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities and investment obligations for the ensuing twelve months as they fall due, however management has secured a revolving line of credit in the face amount of $175,000 with a borrowing base of $175,000 (Note 11). In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its liabilities is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing from either debt or equity. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern could be material.

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company signed a Letter of Intent to essentially liquidate its existing oil and gas assets and enter into a 'reverse takeover' by an unrelated technology Company pursuant to Policy 5.2 of the TSX-V. If consummated, this transaction will have significant effect on the operations of Doxa and its shareholders. Trading of Doxa shares has been halted. See the Subsequent Event in Note 14 for further information.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. They do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiary.

(b) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Doxa Energy US, Inc. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) Use of judgments and estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Significant estimates and assumptions are used in assessing the asset carrying values and determination of impairment charges of non-current assets, determination of reserves, and valuation of share-based payments. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

(d) Currency translation:

IFRS requires that the functional currency of each entity in the consolidated group be determined separately in accordance with the indicators as specified in IAS 21 Foreign Exchange and should be measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar ("CDN"), and the US subsidiary's functional currency is the US dollar ("USD").

Under IFRS, the results and financial position of all the Company's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the balance sheet date;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rate for the period (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Currency translation (continued):

- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the average rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period-end foreign exchange rate.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

(e) Earnings (Loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the year. For all periods presented, the income or loss available to common shareholders equals the reported income or loss. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the effects of all outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that can be readily converted to known amounts of cash having original terms to maturity of 90 days or less from the date of original acquisition.

(g) Income taxes:

The Company uses the balance sheet method of accounting for income taxes. Under the balance sheet method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. A deferred tax asset for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is recognized to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Share-based payments:

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in note 9(b). 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 the 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 amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to share-based payments reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from share-based payments reserve. For those options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets:

(i) Pre-exploration expenditures

Expenditures made by the Company before acquiring the legal right to explore in a specific area do not meet the definition of an asset and therefore are expensed by the Company as incurred.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred once the legal right to explore has been acquired are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. These costs include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to an identifiable well and directly attributable to general and administrative costs. These costs are accumulated in cost centres by property and are not subject to depletion until technical feasibility and commercial viability have been determined.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are grouped together with developing and producing assets and are tested at an aggregated cash generating unit ("CGU") CGU level. The Company evaluates the geography, geology, production profile and infrastructure of its assets in determining its CGUs. Doxa's CGUs are generally composed of significant development areas. The Company reviews the composition of its CGUs at each reporting date to assess whether any changes are required in light of new facts and circumstances.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets (continued):

(ii) Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)
The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a petroleum or natural gas resource is considered to be determinable when proved and probable reserves are determined to exist. A review of each exploration license or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proved and probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proved and probable reserves, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are tested for impairment and reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to oil and natural gas properties within property and equipment.

(iii) Other intangible costs
Costs of data purchased to formulate strategy for license applications, such as seismic data and asset purchases are accumulated and capitalized as other intangible assets to the extent that they are incurred prior to obtaining related licenses and do not relate to a field with proven reserves attributed.

(iv) Development and production costs
Items of property and equipment, which include petroleum and natural gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped into CGUs for impairment testing. A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment, including oil and gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment, including oil and gas properties, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized net within the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets (continued):

(v) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property and equipment are recognized as oil and gas interests only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in comprehensive income (loss) as incurred. Such capitalized oil and gas interests generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on a field or geotechnical area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in comprehensive income (loss) as incurred.

(vi) Depletion and depreciation

Depletion of oil and gas interests is provided using the unit-of-production method based on production volumes in relation to total estimated proved reserves as determined annually by independent engineers.

Natural gas reserves and production are converted at the energy equivalent of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil. Costs are only depleted once production in a given area begins.

Calculations for depletion and depreciation of processing and other equipment are based on total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs of proved and undeveloped reserves less the estimated net realizable value of production equipment and facilities after the proved reserves are fully produced.

Proved reserves are estimated using independent reserve engineer reports and represent the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible.

Such reserves may be considered commercially producible if management has the intention of developing and producing them and such intention is based upon:

- A reasonable assessment of the future economics of such production;
- A reasonable expectation that there is a market for all or substantially all the expected oil and natural gas production; and
- Evidence that the necessary production, transmission and transportation facilities are available or can be made available.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible exploration assets (continued):

(vi) Depletion and depreciation (continued)
Reserves may only be considered proved if supported by either actual production or conclusive formation tests.

The area of reservoir considered proved includes:
(a) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by as-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any, or both, and;
(b) immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geophysical, geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of oil and natural gas controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.

Reserves that can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are only included in the proved classification when successful testing by a pilot project, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or other reasonable evidence (such as, experience of the same techniques on similar reservoirs or reservoir simulation studies) provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

Depletion and depreciation for other equipment is recognized in profit or loss on a declining balance basis with the following annual rates:
Office equipment 20%
Computer equipment 45%
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(j) Impairment:
Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and when they are reclassified to developing and producing assets, as oil and gas interests, and also if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Impairment (continued):
Fair value less costs to sell is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction. Fair value less costs to sell can be determined by using an observable market or by using discounted future net cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecasted prices and costs. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset or CGU.

Exploration and evaluation assets are grouped together with the Company's CGUs when they are assessed for impairment, both at the time of any triggering events and circumstances as well as upon their eventual reclassification to producing assets (oil and gas interests).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in net loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill, if any, allocated to the units and then to reduce carrying amounts of other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the 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 depletion and depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(k) Provisions:
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability if the risks have not been incorporated into the estimate of cash flows. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized within accretion expense.

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. A provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Provisions (continued):

Decommissioning liabilities are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Changes in the present value of the estimated expenditures are reflected as an adjustment to the provision and the relevant asset. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is recognized as accretion expense. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning liabilities are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was recognized.

The Company records liabilities on an undiscounted basis for environmental remediation efforts that are likely to occur and where the cost can be reasonably estimated. The estimates, including associated legal costs, are based on available information using existing technology and enacted laws and regulations. The estimates are subject to revision in future periods based on actual costs incurred or new circumstances. Any amounts expected to be recovered from other parties, including insurers, are recorded as an asset separate from the associated liability. The Company does not have any known environmental liabilities.

(l) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recorded when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product is transferred to the buyer, which is usually when legal title passes to the external party. This is generally at the time the product enters the pipeline. Revenue is measured net of discounts, customs duties and royalties. With respect to the latter, the entity is acting as a collection agent on behalf of others.

Tariffs and tolls charged to other entities for use of pipelines and facilities owned by the Company are recognized as revenue, as they accrue in accordance with the terms of the service or tariff and tolling agreements.

Royalty income is recognized as it accrues in accordance with the terms of the overriding royalty agreements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Financial instruments:

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity ("HTM"), loans and receivables, and available-for-sale ("AFS"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

HTM financial assets
HTM investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. The Company does not have any assets classified as HTM investments.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Loans and receivables are comprised of trade and other receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity. AFS assets include investments in equities of other entities.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit and loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Financial instruments (continued):

(ii) Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities as follows:

Borrowings and other financial liabilities
Borrowings and other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy
Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:
Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(n) Share capital
The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the agreement to issue shares was concluded.

3. Capital Management

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, stock options, warrants and debt. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of any underlying assets. The board does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

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

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

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended September 30, 2018. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Oil & Gas Interests	Processing and other equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:			
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 2,829,321	$ 1,502,055	$ 4,331,376
Additions	51,183	15,860	67,043
Impairment (Note 6)	-	(439,028)	(439,028)
Balance at December 31, 2017	2,880,504	1,078,887	3,959,391
Additions	6,442	10,286	16,728
Transfer from exploration and evaluation assets	-	3,935	3,935
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 2,886,946	$ 1,093,108	$ 3,980,054
Depletion and depreciation:			
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ (2,829,321)	$ (642,894)	$ (3,472,215)
Depletion and depreciation for the period	(15,380)	(13,834)	(29,214)
Recovery of impairment (Note 6)	-	421,424	421,424
Balance at December 31, 2017	(2,844,701)	(235,304)	(3,080,005)
Depletion and depreciation for the period	(37,360)	(11,582)	(48,942)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ (2,882,061)	$ (246,886)	$ (3,128,947)
Carrying amounts:			
At December 31, 2016	$ -	$ 859,161	$ 859,161
At December 31, 2017	$ 35,803	$ 843,583	$ 879,386
At September 30, 2018	$ 4,885	$ 846,222	$ 851,107

(Expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Amortization and impairment charge:
The depletion, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment, and any eventual reversal thereof, are recognized in depletion, depreciation and amortization in the statement of comprehensive loss (see also note 6).

(b) Contingencies:
Although the Company believes that it has title to its oil and natural gas properties, it cannot control or completely protect itself against the risk of title disputes or challenges.

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

Cost:	
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 1,149,074
Additions	117,217
Disposals	(47,835)
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-
Impairment	-
Written off to exploration expense	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,218,456
Additions (reductions)	72,637
Disposals	-
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(3,935)
Written off to exploration expense	-
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 1,287,158

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist of the Company's exploration projects which are pending the determination of proven or probable reserves. Additions represent the Company's share of costs incurred on E&E assets during the period.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

6. Impairment loss

The Company re-tested the Koehn, Martin-State, Kynette, Mississippian and Sarco Creek CGU's for impairment based on the estimated reserve volumes at December 31, 2017. Based on the assessment in 2017, an impairment in 2017 was recognized in the amount of $17,604 net of recoveries of $421,424.

The recoverable amounts of the CGU's were estimated based on the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. The estimate of fair value less costs to sell was determined using discounted forecasted cash flows, with escalating prices and future development costs, as obtained from the reserve report. The prices used to estimate the fair value less cost to sell are those used by independent industry reserve engineers.

7. Decommissioning Obligation

The Company's property closure and abandonment provision relates to the restoration and closure of its oil and gas property interests. This decommissioning obligation has been recorded as a liability at fair value, assuming a credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate of 10% and an inflation factor of 2%. The amount of the liability is subject to remeasurement during each reporting period. The obligation will be funded from operating cash flows and cash on hand. The following table summarizes the movements in the decommissioning obligation activities for the period ended September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of period	$ 89,828	$ 81,795
Additions	-	1,877
Accretion	-	6,156
Balance, period ended	$ 89,828	$ 89,828

8. Prepaid authorities for expenditure

The Company has incurred liabilities and recorded a prepaid asset on authorities for expenditures ("AFE's") to the operators of its oil and gas interest for unbilled ongoing exploration in the amount of $14,820 (December 31, 2017 - $Nil). As the expenditures are incurred the amounts are reclassified to E&E assets.

9. Capital Stock

(a) Authorized
Unlimited number of common shares without par value

(b) Stock Options

On September 24, 2017, 600,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.15 expired unexercised.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had no stock options issued and outstanding.

(c) Warrants outstanding

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had no warrants issued and outstanding.

10. Loans Payable

On August 10, 2010, the Company entered into loan agreements with each of Armada Investments Ltd. (“Armada”), a company controlled by the chairman of the Company, and Harvco LLC (“Harvco”), a company controlled by the president and director of the Company, whereby Armada and Harvco provided loans totalling CDN$1,700,000 to the Company, of which CDN$1,200,000 was provided by Armada and CDN$500,000 was provided by Harvco (the “loans”). The loans accrue interest at 10% per annum. As part of the loan agreements, the lenders received 2,266,667 warrants of the Company. Each warrant was exercisable at a price of CDN$0.40 for a period of two years from issuance. The warrants were considered a transaction cost with a fair value of CDN$590,295. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a risk-free rate of 1.26%, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected stock volatility of 114% and an expected option life of two years. The transaction cost was accreted to interest expense over the life of the loan. The warrants expired unexercised.

(Expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Loans Payable (continued)

On July 27, 2011, the Company entered into a second loan agreement with Armada whereby Armada has provided an aggregate loan facility of up to CDN$500,000 to the Company. The loan accrues interest at 10% per annum and was due on July 27, 2013. The due date has been amended several times, and on July 31, 2018 the due date on the loans was amended to July 31, 2023.

On January 1, 2015, Armada and Harvco agreed to temporarily allow interest payments to stop being paid, and accrue the interest payable.

Balance, December 31, 2017	2,588,583
Accrued interest	187,637
Foreign exchange effect	(79,889)
Balance, September 30, 2018	$ 2,696,331

11. Credit Facility

On September 12, 2012, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with UMB Financial Corporation ("UMB") (formerly, Meridian Bank Texas, successor by merger). The facility provides for a borrowing commitment of up to $175,000. The entire amount outstanding under the UMB revolving credit facility will mature June 1, 2019. Borrowings outstanding under the UMB revolving credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to prime plus 1%, with an interest rate floor of 6%. Interest accrued is payable monthly. The borrowing is guaranteed by an officer and director of the Company and is secured by the oil and gas assets of the Company.

As at September 30, 2018, the outstanding balance owing on the revolving credit facility was $153,100.

12. Related Party Transactions

During the period ended September 30, 2018, the Company was charged legal fees of CDN$3,115 (December 31, 2017 - CDN$4,372) by S. Paul Simpson Law Corp., a law firm of which an officer of the Company is an employee.

At September 30, 2018, the Company has CDN$2,509,432 in loans payable, and CDN$187,692 in accrued interest owing to Armada, a Company controlled by the chairman of the Company (Note 10).

At September 30, 2018, the Company has CDN$738,068 in loans payable, and CDN$55,203 in accrued interest owing to Harvco, a Company controlled by the president and director of the Company (Note 10).

At September 30, 2018, the Company has $1,709,844 (December 31, 2017 - $1,697,028) in accounts payable owing to Dynamic Production, Inc., a Company controlled by the president and director of the Company.

13. Segmented Information

The Company has one operating segment, which is the acquisition and exploration of oil and gas properties. Geographic segmentation of the Company's assets are as follows: Canada - $14,811 (December 31, 2017 - $35,410) and US - $2,225,380 (December 31, 2017 - $2,215,398).

The majority of the Company's operating expenses are incurred in the US, with a smaller portion in Canada. Exploration and development expenditures are incurred in the US and oil and gas revenues are in the US.

14. Subsequent Events

On October 26, 2018, the Company entered into a binding letter agreement whereby the Company will acquire all the issued and outstanding securities of Prostar Geocorp Inc. ("Prostar") by way of a share exchange, amalgamation or such other form of business combination as the parties may determine.

Upon successful completion of the proposed acquisition of the securities of ProStar (the "Transaction"), it is anticipated that the Company will be listed as a Tier 2 Technology issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and will carry on the business of ProStar. The Transaction constitutes a 'reverse takeover' of the Company pursuant to Policy 5.2 of the TSX-V.

14. Subsequent Events (continued)

(a) Transaction Summary
Pursuant to the Transaction, the Company will issue common shares ("DXA Shares") to the holders of common shares in the capital of Prostar ("ProStar Shares") on the basis of approximately four post-Consolidation (as defined below) DXA Shares for each Prostar Share. It is anticipated that approximately 59.3 million DXA Shares will be issued pursuant to the Transaction based on the current capital structure of ProStar. It is a condition to the closing of the Transaction that the Prostar shareholders will hold at least 80.01% of the issued and outstanding DXA Shares on completion of the Transaction, but prior to the completion of a concurrent financing (as discussed in 'e' below).

The Transaction is an arm's length transaction. Upon the completion of the Transaction, it is expected that ProStar will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the "Resulting Issuer").

Pursuant to the letter agreement, it is agreed that ProStar will complete a pre-Transaction private placement through the issuance of not more than 3,500,000 ProStar Shares and will settle a portion of its existing debt through the issuance of not more than 2,400,000 ProStar Shares.

The Transaction is subject to a number of terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, the parties entering into a definitive agreement with respect to the Transaction on or before December 15, 2018 (such agreement to include representations, warranties, conditions and covenants typical for a transaction of this nature), the completion of satisfactory due diligence investigations, the completion of a private placement by the Company as further described below, the completion of a debt settlement of the Company's related party debt as further described below, the completion of the Consolidation, the completion of the sale of the Company's oil and gas interests, and the approval of the TSX-V and other applicable regulatory authorities. All dollar figures referenced herein, unless otherwise specified, refer to Canadian dollars.

Trading in the DXA Shares will remain halted pending the satisfaction of all applicable requirements of Policy 2.4 of the TSX-V. There can be no assurance that trading of Doxa Shares will resume prior to the completion of the Transaction. Further details concerning the Transaction (including additional financial information) and other matters will be announced if and when a definitive agreement is reached.

14. Subsequent Events (continued)

(b) Information Concerning ProStar
ProStar is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and is a Software as a Service (SaaS) company that provides patented Geospatial Intelligence Software®. ProStar's flagship solution is Transparent Earth®, a natively Cloud and Mobile solution designed to capture, record and display the precise location of subsurface assets, including buried utilities and pipelines. As of September 30, 2018, Prostar had approximately US $500,000 in assets, liabilities of approximately US $3,400,000 and estimated (unaudited) revenues for 2018 of US$1.6 million.

(c) Consolidation
The completion of the Transaction is subject to the completion by the Company of a consolidation of its share capital on a 17 old for one new basis (the "Consolidation").

(d) Debt Settlement
The parties to the Transaction have agreed that prior to or concurrently with the closing of the Transaction, the Company will settle approximately $3,490,396 in debt (including accrued and unpaid interest to September 30, 2018) owed collectively to Armada Investments Ltd. (a company owned and controlled by Chairman and director, G. Arnold Armstrong) and Harvco LLC (a company owned and controlled by President and CEO, John D. Harvison) through the issuance of 218,149,750 pre-Consolidation DXA Shares at a price of $0.016 per pre-Consolidation DXA Share (the "Debt Settlements").

The Debt Settlements will result in the creation of a new control position to be held by Harvco LLC, which will be issued 49,579,486 pre-Consolidation DXA Shares representing 21% of the Company, prior to the completion of the Transaction and any private placement. The Debt Settlements are also "related party transactions" as defined under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 - Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions ("MI 61-101") as the debts are held indirectly by President and CEO John D. Harvison (through Harvco LLC) and Chairman and Director, G. Arnold Armstrong (through Armada Investments Ltd.). As a result, the completion of the Debt Settlements will be subject to majority of the minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101.

(e) Private Placement
Pursuant to the letter agreement, it is a condition of the Transaction that the Company completes a private placement of up to 10,000,000 post-Consolidation DXA Shares or units at a price of $0.50 per post-Consolidation DXA Share. Additional details concerning the terms of the private placement will be provided in a subsequent press release.

14. Subsequent Events (continued)

(f) Disposition of Oil and Gas Assets
At or prior to the closing of the Transaction, the Company will dispose of its existing oil and gas interests and related equipment in assets through the sale of its U.S. subsidiary (the "Disposition") to Dynamic Production, Inc. ("Dynamic"), a company controlled by John D. Harvison, the President and CEO of the Company, at their fair market value. As a condition of the Disposition, the Company will be released from the outstanding revolving secured credit facility with UMB Financial Corporation, of which US$153,333 is currently outstanding and matures on June 1, 2019 and the amount payable to Dynamic of which US$1,709,844 is currently outstanding as of September 30 (the "Credit Facility"). As it is expected that the fair market value of the oil and gas assets is less than the outstanding balance of the Credit Facility, the Disposition will not result in any payments to the Company.

As the Disposition results in the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, the Disposition is subject to the approval, by way of a special resolution, of at least 66 2/3% of the shareholders of the Company, voting in person or by proxy, in accordance with the requirements of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Additionally, as Dynamic is owned and controlled by President and CEO John D. Harvison, the Disposition is also a "related party transaction" as defined under MI 61-101 and is subject to majority of the minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101.

(g) Shareholder Meeting
Approval for the Consolidation, Debt Settlements and Disposition will be sought from the Company's shareholders at its annual and special general meeting to be held on December 12, 2018. The Company will seek shareholder approval for the Transaction, if required, on a subsequent date.

(h) Sponsorship
The Transaction is subject to the sponsorship requirements of the TSX-V, unless an exemption from those requirements is granted. There can be no assurance that an exemption will be obtained, if an exemption from the sponsorship requirements is not obtained, a sponsor will be identified at a later date. An agreement to act as sponsor in respect of the Transaction should not be construed as any assurance with respect to the merits of the Transaction or the likelihood of its completion.

(i) Name Change
Upon completion of the Transaction, the Company intends to change its name to "ProStar Geocorp Holdings Inc." or such other name as Prostar and the Company may determine, and the parties expect that the TSX-V will assign a new trading symbol for the Resulting Issuer