

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW – CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE ACCOMPANYING CONDENSED 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 CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FOR A REVIEW OF CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BY AN ENTITY'S AUDITOR

NOTE TO READER

THESE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN REVISED TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED BY IAS 34 INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING FROM INTERNATIONAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ISSUED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD AS IT PERTAINS TO NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION

Condensed Financial Statements
March 31, 2022

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited
Condensed Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

		As at March 31 2022	As at December 31 2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash		\$ 113,466	\$ 172,160
Marketable securities	(Note 3,6,9)	5,283,366	5,707,714
Accounts receivable	(Note 8)	53,909	58,424
Income taxes receivable	(Note 15)	35,975	35,975
		5,486,716	5,974,273
Non-current Assets			
Investment in other companies	(Note 4,6)	1,109,997	1,171,203
Investment in petroleum interests	(Note 6, 14)	430,272	422,886
ROU asset	(Note 13)	941	4,813
Loan receivable	(Note 9)	80,000	80,000
		\$ 7,107,926	\$ 7,653,175
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(Note 8)	\$ 45,557	\$ 59,993
Lease liability	(Note 13)	2,746	6,840
Loans payable	(Note 9)	191,624	837,166
		239,927	903,999
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income tax liability	(Note 15)	212,601	212,601
		452,528	1,116,600
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	(Note 10)	2,878,391	2,878,391
Contributed surplus	(Note 11, 12)	363,800	363,800
Surplus		3,413,207	3,294,384
		6,655,398	6,536,575
		\$ 7,107,926	\$ 7,653,175

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"R D McCloskey"

R D McCloskey, Director

"E G Dumond"

E G Dumond, Director

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

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited
Condensed Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Surplus (Deficit)	Shareholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	12,445,025	\$ 2,878,391	\$ 363,800	\$3,294,384	\$ 6,536,575
Net income	-	-	-	118,823	118,823
Balance at March 31, 2022	12,445,025	\$ 2,878,391	\$ 363,800	\$3,413,207	\$ 6,655,398
Balance at December 31, 2020	12,445,025	\$ 2,878,391	\$ 363,800	\$1,855,624	\$ 5,097,815
Net loss	-	-	-	(461,677)	(461,677)
Balance at March 31, 2021	12,445,025	\$ 2,878,391	\$ 363,800	\$1,393,947	\$ 4,636,138

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Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited
Condensed Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the three months ended March 31	
		2022	2021
Revenue			
Investment in petroleum interests - net		\$ 17,418	\$ 17,696
Royalty/option	(Note 7)	25,000	25,000
Other income		189,667	27,186
Realized gain on sale of investment in other companies and marketable securities		1,832,265	76,555
Unrealized depreciation of investment in other companies and marketable securities		(1,902,314)	(556,279)
		162,036	(409,842)
Expenses			
Administrative		39,341	47,962
Amortization	(Note 13)	3,872	3,873
		43,213	51,835
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes		118,823	(461,677)
Provision (recovery) for income taxes			
Current	(Note 15)	-	-
Deferred	(Note 15)	-	-
		-	-
Net (loss) income and comprehensive income (loss)		\$ 118,823	\$ (461,677)
Income(loss) per share			
Basic and diluted		\$ 0.01	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted		12,445,025	12,445,025

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Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the three months ended March 31	
		2022	2021
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		\$ 118,823	\$ (461,677)
Items not affecting cash:			
Gain on sale of marketable securities and investments		(1,832,265)	(76,555)
Amortization	(Note 13)	3,872	3,873
Unrealized depreciation on investment in other companies and marketable securities		1,902,314	556,279
		192,744	21,920
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		4,515	(3,277)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(14,436)	(17,728)
Cash provided by operating activities		182,823	915
Investing activities			
Purchase of marketable securities	(Note 3, 6, 9)	(3,486,109)	(56,154)
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	(Note 3, 6, 9)	3,901,614	112,093
Purchase of investments in other companies	(Note 4, 6)	-	(1,886)
Investment in petroleum interests	(Note 6, 14)	(7,386)	(937)
Cash provided by investing activities		408,119	53,116
Financing activities			
Decrease in loans payable	(Note 9, 16)	(645,542)	(72,800)
Change in long term lease liability	(Note 13)	(4,094)	(2,653)
Cash used in financing activities		(649,636)	(75,453)
Net decrease in cash		(58,694)	(21,422)
Cash, beginning of period		172,160	248,091
Cash, end of period		\$ 113,466	\$ 226,669
Interest paid		\$ 7,373	\$ 6,163
Income taxes recovered		\$ -	\$ -

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

1. Nature of Operations

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited ("Matachewan" or "the Company") was incorporated in the Province of Ontario, Canada by letters patent dated July 10, 1933, and the common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, symbol MCM.A. The Company has an investment in petroleum interests that it does not operate, as well as direct and indirect interests in mineral properties located in Canada. Matachewan is indirectly exposed to other natural resource opportunities by investing in marketable securities and investment in other companies listed on recognized exchanges that are natural resource based. The registered office of the Company is at Suite 1910 – 130 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, ON, M5H 3P5.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus, also known as "COVID-19". The pandemic spread across the globe and has impacted world economic activity. Conditions surrounding the coronavirus continue to evolve. Other than increasing volatility in both security and oil and gas prices since 2020, COVID-19 and the various government responses have had a limited impact on the Company since the beginning of the pandemic.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**a) Statement of compliance**

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

The condensed financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 (with comparatives) were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on May 30, 2022.

b) Basis of preparation

The condensed financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The condensed financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss which are stated at their fair value, and have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

c) Revenue Recognition

The Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition under IFRS 15 is as follows:

To determine the amount and timing of revenue to be recognized, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The Company recognizes the earnings from its investment in petroleum interests to the extent it is earned and receivable from these operations and is not subject to a significant reversal in revenue. The Company does not operate any of the interests it has in oil and natural gas.

Any change in fair value on investment in petroleum interests is also included as part of revenue.

Royalty income is recognized as earned as per the terms of the overriding royalty agreement in accordance with IFRS 15. Revenue is recognized when it is no longer susceptible to market factors and is no longer subject to significant reversal of revenue.

Investment transactions are accounted for as of the settlement date. Realized gains and losses from investment transactions are calculated on an average cost basis. The difference between fair value and average cost is included in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income as part of the "Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investment in other companies and marketable securities".

d) Cash

Cash includes balances held with a Canadian chartered bank and brokerage accounts.

e) Financial instruments**Financial assets****Recognition and initial measurement**

The Company recognizes financial assets when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss when incurred.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The Company determines the classification of its financial assets, together with any embedded derivatives, based on the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Financial assets are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of accounts receivable and loan receivable.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Gains and loss on these financial assets are never recycled to profit and loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of cash, marketable securities, investment in petroleum interests and investments in other companies.
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss – On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not hold any financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Business model assessment

The Company assesses the objective of its business model for holding a financial asset at a level of aggregation which best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. Information considered in this assessment includes stated policies and objectives.

Contractual cash flow assessment

The cash flows of financial assets are assessed as to whether they are solely payments of principal and interest on the basis of their contractual terms. For this purpose, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined

as consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding, and other basic lending risks and costs. In performing this assessment, the Company considers factors that would alter the timing and amount of cash flows such as prepayment and extension features, terms that might limit the Company's claim to cash flows, and any features that modify consideration for the time value of money.

Impairment

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets, other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company groups its financial assets into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

Stage 1 – Receivables that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition;

Stage 2 – Receivables that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition;

Stage 3 – Receivables for which there is objective evidence of impairment.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company has established a policy to assess, at the end of each reporting period, whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. IFRS 9 provides a rebuttable presumption that a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") has occurred if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Company has not rebutted this presumption. Additional risk factors may be considered such as changes in financial condition of the borrower and other borrower specific information and other forward looking information.

Definition of default

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. In certain other cases, where qualitative thresholds indicate unlikelihood to pay as a result of a credit event, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in an assessment at Stage 2 or 3 for ECL calculations.

The Company applies the simplified approach for accounts receivable. Using the simplified approach, the Company records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Company assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts and breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Company continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the statements of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or any portion thereof.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately

recorded in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest, gains and losses relating to a financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

The financial instruments of the Company are reclassified as follows:

	IFRS 9	
	Classification	Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	Fair value
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loan receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL	Fair value
Investment in petroleum interests	FVTPL	Fair value
Investment in other companies	FVTPL	Fair value
Loans payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability only when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

f) *Marketable securities*

Marketable securities are carried at fair value and are in shares of companies listed on a recognized exchange and are primarily natural resource based.

g) *Investment in other companies*

Investments in other companies are carried at fair value. These investments are in shares of companies predominately listed on a recognized exchange and are primarily natural resource based. The Company has used the exemption allowed by IAS 28 Investment in Associates to account for its investment in McChip Resources Inc. at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The intention, on acquisition, is to hold these investments for periods in excess of twelve months.

h) *Investment in petroleum interests*

This investment represents participation agreements with Signalta Resources Limited ("Signalta"), a Canadian controlled private company and similar operators based in Calgary, Alberta. As this amount represents residual interests it has been considered as an investment in equity interests. Typically, the Company's proportionate share of specific yearly investment programs would range up to 1%. The Company, by agreement, does not exercise joint control or significant influence over Signalta, as operator of the petroleum participations. The investment is recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

i) *Income taxes*

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the condensed financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net earnings and comprehensive income (loss) or in equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are

reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

j) *Use of estimates, judgements and assumptions*

The preparation of the condensed financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, at the date of the condensed financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are made in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts which require management to make material estimates in determining amounts recorded include fair value of petroleum interests, fair value of share purchase warrants, determining the incremental borrowing rate, fair value measurement of stock options, impairment of financial assets, and investment in securities not quoted in an active market.

Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market and petroleum interests:

Where the fair values of financial assets recorded on the statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, judgement is required to establish fair values.

Fair value of share purchase warrants:

The fair value of share purchase warrants is valued either at their quoted market value if traded on an active market, or valued through specified option pricing models based on specified criteria.

The model used by management is the Black – Scholes model which requires six key inputs to determine a value for a share purchase warrant: risk free interest rate, exercise price, market price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates which involve considerable judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. For example, a longer expected life of the warrant or a higher volatility number used would result in an increase in the warrant value.

Impairment of financial assets:

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses.

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in its lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company would have to pay, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Fair value measurement of stock options:

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they were granted. Estimating fair value for warrants and stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires the determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the warrants and stock options, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for stock options are disclosed in Notes 12.

k) *Accounting for share-based payment*

The grant date fair value of options allotted to directors, officers, and employees is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period that the grantee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are met.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the current share price, the expected forfeitures and the expected volatility of the underlying shares, the expected dividend yield, forfeiture rate and the risk free rate for the term of the option. If the options are exercised, contributed surplus will be reduced by

the applicable amount with a corresponding charge to share capital.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, the Company measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

l) Income per share

The Company presents basic and diluted income per share (IPS) data for its common shares. Basic IPS are calculated by dividing the income attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted IPS is determined by adjusting the income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise share options granted to directors, officers, employees, consultants and other service providers of the Company.

m) Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 cash-generating unit).

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

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods 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 depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

n) Dividends

Dividends on common shares are recognized in the condensed financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Board of Directors.

o) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the leases as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in "ROU asset" and lease liabilities in "Lease liabilities" in the statement of financial position.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which a revised discount rate is used)
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless the costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

p) *Government grant:*

The Company recognizes government grants when it is reasonably assured that it will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. Government grants include wages subsidies under Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program and the benefit of the below – market interest rate and partial loan forgiveness from the Canada Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") loan. Government grants are presented separately in bank indebtedness in the statements of income and comprehensive income

The CEBA loan was initially measured at fair value based on the present value of future cash flows, discounted using a market rate of interest for similar loans. The loan is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest on the CEBA loan is included in the interest expense and presented within bank indebtedness in the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

3. Marketable Securities

The marketable securities at March 31, 2022 amount to \$5,283,366 and have a cost of \$6,069,764 (December 31, 2021 - \$5,707,714 and \$4,600,252). These marketable securities are in shares of companies listed on a recognized exchange and are primarily natural resource based.

4. Investment in Other Companies

The investment in other companies at March 31, 2022, had a fair value of \$1,109,997 and had a cost of \$616,105 (December 31, 2021 - \$1,171,203 and \$616,105). This investment is in shares of companies that are primarily natural resource based. The intention, on acquisition, is to hold these investments for periods in excess of twelve months. The investment is entirely comprised of fair value through profit or loss securities.

The Company entered into an agreement dated February 4, 2020 with 2673502 Ontario Inc. (the "issuer") to advance funds in the form of a Promissory Note in the amount of USD\$50,000. The note bears interest at 1% per month until maturity June 30, 2021. The Company had the option to convert the principal and all accrued interest into common shares of the issuer at a conversion price of US\$0.12 per common share, the convertible debenture. The Company exercised its option to convert the principal and accrued interest to common shares and received a total of 516,667 common shares. The Company had the additional right to purchase 416,667 warrants of the issuer at an exercise price of USD\$0.12 per common share until June 30, 2021. The Company did not exercise that right.

5. Capital Management

The Company's capital structure consists of its shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available, to support the core nature of its business. The Company maintains its capital structure by using internally generated funds as the need arises. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during this reporting period.

6. Financial Risk Factors

The Company's financial risk exposure and the impact of the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is attributable to its accounts receivable and loan receivable. In the opinion of management, the credit risk with respect to these instruments is low. Accounts receivable represent amounts due from petroleum interest revenue. Management has assessed that there is no expected credit loss attributed to accounts receivable as amounts are paid within the 30-60 days of the period end date. Management applied a 20% ECL to the loan receivable at year end (Note 9)

Liquidity risk

The Company ensures that there is sufficient cash and other short term assets readily convertible into cash in order to meet its liabilities when they come due. Additionally, the Company's cash is held in business accounts with its bank. The Company's short-term bank indebtedness related to the Company's broker account, which carries no interest rate, and was secured by investments held by the Company, and had no set terms of repayment. Management believes that the liquidity risk is low. All of the Company's liabilities mature within the next 12 months.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company has the following financial obligations:

		<1 year	1 – 5 years	>5 years		Total
Accounts payable	\$	25,524	25,524	-	-	\$ 25,524
Accrued liabilities		20,033	-	20,033		20,033
	\$	45,557	25,524	-	20,033	\$ 45,557

Interest rate risk

The Company has loans to supplement its investment strategies. The preceding exposes the Company to interest rate risk which fluctuates in accordance with market rates on its loans payable.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to the fluctuations in commodity prices. The volatility of prices received affect the Company's available cash and profits.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. This would be in conjunction with its investments in currency of the United States of America. This is a negligible part of the Company's business and with the amount of foreign currency involved management considers the foreign currency risk to be low.

Fair value

Fair value is determined using the following methods and assumptions:

The carrying value of accounts receivable, loans payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due from the relatively short periods to maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of the floating rate loans payable is assumed to approximate its fair value as interest is based on market related variable rates.

Sensitivity Analysis

As at March 31, 2022 had the prices on the respective stock exchanges for marketable securities and publicly held investments in other companies raised or lowered by 5%, with all other variables held constant, the equity of the Company would have increased or decreased by \$279,987 (December 31, 2021 - \$304,265).

Cash, marketable securities, investment in other companies and investment in petroleum interests are carried at fair value.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in their measurement. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the comparable asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair value of the instruments.

For warrants that are not traded on a recognized securities exchange, no market value is readily available. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, an option pricing model is used to calculate the fair value these investments are included in level 2. The fair value of the investments in warrants was estimated using the black scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: Expected volatility (122%); Expected dividend yield (0%); Risk free interest rate (0.91%); Expected remaining life in years; Expected forfeiture rate (nil).

The following table outlines the Company's marketable securities and investments in other companies classified by their fair value hierarchy. There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Balance March 31, 2022				
Cash	\$ 113,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,466
Marketable securities	5,264,742	18,624	-	5,283,366
Investment in other companies	334,996	-	775,001	1,109,997
Investment in petroleum interests	-	-	430,272	430,272
Total	\$ 5,713,204	\$ 18,624	\$ 1,205,273	\$ 6,937,101
Balance December 31, 2021				
Cash	\$ 172,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,160
Marketable securities	5,689,090	18,624	-	5,707,714
Investment in other companies	396,202	-	775,001	1,171,203
Investment in petroleum interests	-	-	422,886	422,886
Total	\$ 6,257,452	\$ 18,624	\$ 1,197,887	\$ 7,473,963

7. Royalty and Option Interests

Mining property descriptions: Powell and Cairo Townships, Matachewan Area, Ontario

The Company has a royalty interest in the Matachewan property consisting of 24 mining claims that form part of the Young-Davidson Mine operated by Alamos Gold Inc.

The base royalty on the property is \$1.1025 U.S. per tonne of ore mined and processed from the property. When applicable, an

additional royalty is paid when the price of gold exceeds \$270 U.S. per ounce. This amounts to 5% of the increase per ounce recovered above the base rate of \$270 U.S. The royalties are paid quarterly.

Hislop and Guibord Townships: Matheson Area, Ontario

Under the terms of the Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated June 21, 2011, by arrangement Moneta Gold Inc. ("Moneta") has earned a 50% interest and the Company retains a 50% interest, in 8 mining leases located in Hislop and Guibord Townships near Matheson, Ontario. Moneta will earn an additional 10% interest by completing a feasibility study or spending an additional \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, Moneta will earn a final 10% interest by obtaining financing to construct a mining operation on the property or spending an additional \$2,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property. The Company will retain a 30% assessable interest in the property together with a 2% net smelter royalty of which 1% can be repurchased for \$1,000,000. The Company receives an annual \$25,000 advance royalty effective with Moneta's 50% earned interest in the property.

8. Related Party Transactions and Disclosures

Included in accounts receivable, amounts due from related parties as at March 31, 2022 were \$12,087 (December 31, 2021-\$14,707). This is a company related to the Company by shareholdings, officers, and directors. The amounts receivable were the result of the Company's investment in petroleum interests which are in the normal course of its business. The related parties have common directors and officers. Administrative fees were paid to a related party in the amount of \$349 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 - \$2,719).

Included in other income, are dividends in the amount of \$18,428 that were received from a related party that share common directors and officers (2021 - \$18,428).

Transactions with related parties are incurred in the normal course of operations and initially recorded at fair value.

Key management personnel and directors' compensation

	Three months ended March 31, 2022	Three months ended March 31, 2021
Management compensation \$	14,850	\$ 13,500
Directors' fees	3,125	2,500
Share based payments	nil	nil

9. Loans Payable / Loans Receivable

The loans payable, representing broker margin accounts at March 31, 2022 were \$191,624 (December 31, 2021 - \$837,166). They were secured by certain of the Company's marketable securities. Interest payable on the margin accounts was at the rates of prime plus 1.00% to prime plus 1.50% annually (see Note 3). The broker margin account consists of cash owed by the Company to its' brokers and is due on demand. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company received in 2020 an interest free \$40,000 CEBA (Canada Emergency Business Account) loan, \$10,000 of the loan was forgivable if repaid in full prior to December 31, 2023. The balance was repaid on April 15, 2021.

The net loan receivable at March 31, 2022 was \$80,000 (December 31, 2021 - \$80,000). The loan bears interest at eight percent (8%) per annum to be calculated and paid annually from the date of the advance. The gross loan receivable of \$100,000, (excluding expected loss of \$20,000) matures May 12, 2023, as amended and is unsecured. Accrued interest on the loan amounts to \$24,000 (2021- \$22,000). Total accrued interest of \$47,038 and \$50,000 of the original principal was settled in 2019 via receipt of shares.

The Company's policies regarding impairment and expected credit losses is outlined in note 2. As at December 31, 2020, the Company's loan receivable is a Stage 2 financial asset as there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the borrower. The Company recorded an expected credit loss of \$40,000, \$20,000 for principal and \$20,000 for interest.

10. Share Capital**a) Authorized**

Unlimited common shares

b) Common shares issued:

	Number of shares	Value
Balance – March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021	12,445,025	\$2,878,391

11. Contributed Surplus

The March 31, 2022 contributed surplus of the Company was \$363,800 (December 31, 2021 - \$363,800). The contributed surplus resulted from the fair market value of stock options granted in 2014.

12. Share - Based Compensation**Stock options**

The Company has adopted a stock option plan ("the Plan"). Pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors may, from time to time at its discretion, allocate non-transferable options to purchase shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

Under the Plan, the aggregate number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options granted hereunder may not exceed 1,240,000 shares.

Exercise prices shall be determined by the Board of Directors. The exercise price shall not be less than the closing price ("the market price") of the shares on the exchange immediately preceding the day on which the Board grants the options and provides notice to the exchange of such. There is no vesting period and the term is five years for options granted.

No stock options are outstanding as at March 31, 2022.

13. Leases

The Company has a lease for head office space that was entered into during the year with a third party. The lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and lease liability. The initial term of the lease is twenty-two months beginning December 1, 2020 and ending August 31, 2022. The incremental borrowing rate and term length used in the calculation of the right-of-use asset and discounted lease liability amounts are 2.95% and 21 months, respectively.

Property Plant and Equipment

	ROU Asset
Cost	
Balance: December 31, 2020	\$ 21,595
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance: December 31, 2021	21,595
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance: March 31, 2022	\$ 21,595
Accumulated amortization	
Balance: December 31, 2020	\$ 1,291
Amortization	15,491
Disposals	-
Balance: December 31, 2021	\$ 16,782
Amortization	3,872
Disposals	-
Balance: March 31, 2022	\$ 20,654
Net book value:	
2022	941
2021	4,813

Lease liabilities

The continuity of lease liability is as follows:

	Liability
Balance - December 31, 2019	\$ -
Contractual payments	27,562
Amount attributable to interest	(455)
Security deposit	(5,512)
Balance - December 31, 2020	\$ 21,595
Contractual payments	(14,755)
Balance - December 31, 2021	\$ 6,840
Contractual payments	4,094
Balance - March 31, 2022	\$ 2,746
Current portion - due within one year	2,746

14. Investment in Petroleum Interests

Balance -	December 31, 2020	\$412,597
	Capital contributions	22,435
	Change in fair value (i)	(12,146)
Balance -	December 31, 2021	\$422,886
	Capital contributions	7,386
Balance -	March 31, 2022	\$430,272

- (i) Based on a 12.5% discounted cash flow analysis a change in fair value of \$12,146 was recognized in 2021 on a twenty year cash flow projection utilizing the AECO-C (Alberta Energy Company – Canada) spot price ranging from \$2.57 to \$3.24 per MCF (thousand cubic feet) for natural gas.

15. Income Taxes

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The Company's income tax (recovery) is allocated as follows:		
Current tax expense	\$ -	\$ (37,201)
Deferred tax expense	-	212,601
	\$ -	\$ 175,399