

B-32 EXPLORATION



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2022 THIRD QUARTER
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2022

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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(unaudited)			
(\$)	Notes	30-Sep-22	31-Dec-21
ASSETS			
Cash		1,214,102	6,405,720
Trade and other receivables		904,343	42,914
Deposits and prepaid expenses		12,534	-
Due from shareholders		-	150,000
Total current assets		2,130,979	6,598,634
Property, plant and equipment	5	314,205	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	26,294,778	7,629,295
Total assets		28,739,962	14,227,929
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables		556,786	346,153
Flow-through share premium		236,860	171,974
Total current liabilities		793,646	518,127
Decommissioning liabilities	7	323,361	-
Convertible debentures	8	1,737,170	-
Long-term debt	9	60,000	435,358
Total liabilities		2,914,177	953,485
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Shareholder's capital	10	26,359,478	13,879,513
Equity portion of convertible debentures	8	57,440	-
Contributed surplus		1,223,090	910,449
Deficit		(1,814,223)	(1,515,518)
Total equity		25,825,785	13,274,444
Total equity and liabilities		28,739,962	14,227,929

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Signed "Larry Evans"
Larry Evans
Executive Chairman

Signed "Brad Culver"
Brad Culver
President

STATEMENTS OF INCOME/(LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

(unaudited)		Three Months Ended Sept 30,		Nine Months Ended Sept 30,	
(\$)	Notes	2022	2021	2022	2021
REVENUE					
Petroleum and natural gas sales	12	1,237,819	-	1,341,618	-
Royalties		(60,303)	-	(67,254)	-
REVENUE, NET OF ROYALTIES		1,177,516	-	1,274,364	-
EXPENSES					
Operating expenses		371,767	-	410,733	-
Transportation expenses		123,258	-	141,259	-
General and administrative		248,061	25,960	551,319	65,847
Depletion and depreciation	5	2,857	-	4,985	-
Share-based compensation	11	252,454	78,659	312,641	233,412
TOTAL EXPENSES		998,397	104,619	1,420,937	299,259
INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCE EXPENSE (INCOME)		179,119	(104,619)	(146,573)	(299,259)
Finance expense (income)		(979)	1,931	299	1,207
Accretion expense	7	2,273	-	4,171	-
Interest on convertible debentures		66,921	-	147,662	-
NET INCOME/(LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)		110,904	(106,550)	(298,705)	(300,466)
NET INCOME/(LOSS) PER SHARE					
Basic	14	0.01	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Diluted	14	0.01	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited)

(\$)	Notes	Number of Common Shares	Shareholders' Capital	Contributed Surplus	Convertible Debentures	Deficit	Total Equity
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021		7,376,040	13,879,513	910,449	-	(1,515,518)	13,274,444
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(298,705)	(298,705)
Issue of common shares	10	3,158,125	11,842,969	-	-	-	11,842,969
Issue of flow-through shares	10	185,390	760,099	-	-	-	760,099
Flow-through share premium	10	-	(64,886)	-	-	-	(64,886)
Share issue costs	10	-	(58,217)	-	-	-	(58,217)
Convertible debentures classified as equity	8	-	-	-	57,440	-	57,440
Share-based compensation	11	-	-	312,641	-	-	312,641
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2022		10,719,555	26,359,478	1,223,090	57,440	(1,814,223)	25,825,785
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020		5,715,680	7,743,036	645,922	-	(1,150,485)	7,238,473
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(300,466)	(300,466)
Issue of common shares	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	11	-	-	233,412	-	-	233,412
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2021		5,715,680	7,743,036	879,334	-	(1,450,951)	7,171,419

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)		Three Months Ended Sept 30,		Nine Months Ended Sept 30,	
(\$)		2022	2021	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net loss for the period		110,904	(106,549)	(298,705)	(300,465)
Share-based compensation	11	252,454	78,659	312,641	233,412
Depletion and depreciation	5	2,857	-	4,985	-
Accretion	7	2,273	-	4,171	-
Changes in operating non-cash working capital:	15	168,157	2,325	72,037	15,281
Net cash flows from operating activities		536,645	(25,565)	95,129	(51,772)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	6	(1,824,514)	(447,203)	(18,665,483)	(641,754)
Changes in investment non-cash working capital	15	(6,835,659)	4,000	(791,134)	6,000
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(8,660,173)	(443,203)	(19,456,617)	(635,754)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from issuance of shares	10	(66,566)	-	12,479,965	-
Proceeds from convertible debenture liability	8	13,129	-	1,737,170	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	9	-	375,357	(375,358)	395,357
Proceeds from convertible debentures in equity	8	(1,976)	-	57,440	-
Changes in financing non-cash working capital	15	150,885	-	270,653	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		95,472	375,357	14,169,870	395,357
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD		(8,028,056)	(93,411)	(5,191,618)	(292,169)
CASH BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		9,242,158	509,066	6,405,720	707,824
CASH END OF THE PERIOD		1,214,102	415,655	1,214,102	415,655

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three and nine-month periods ending, and as at, September 30, 2022, with comparative figures for 2021 (unaudited).

All amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

B-32 Exploration Ltd. ("the Company" or "B-32") is a privately held corporation, incorporated in Canada on February 8, 2018, with its head office located at 650 – 635 8 Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta. The Company is engaged in the appraisal of oil and natural gas in Western Canada. B-32 is an early-stage enterprise that has accumulated a large contiguous land base prospective for light oil. The Company does not have any proved or probable reserves at the current time however production began on the Company's first two wells in Q2 2022 and reserves are expected to be assigned in subsequent months.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance:

These unaudited interim financial statements for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting. These unaudited interim financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement:

The interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Where applicable, further information about the significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions made in preparing the financial statements is disclosed in the notes specific to that item.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments:

Where the fair value of certain financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are classified at amortized cost. The fair values of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying amounts due to their short terms to maturity.

(b) Income taxes:

Tax regulations and legislation are subject to change and differing interpretations requiring management judgment. Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is considered probable that deductible temporary differences will be recovered in future periods based on future taxable profits, which requires management judgment. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized when it is considered probable that temporary differences will be payable to tax authorities in future periods, which requires management judgment. Income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments and changes in facts,

circumstances and interpretations of the standards may result in a material increase or decrease in the Company's provisions for income taxes.

(c) Share-based compensation

The company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees, consultants and directors by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they were granted. The fair value of stock options is measured using a Black Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends and the risk-free interest rate (based on Government of Canada bonds).

(d) Decommissioning obligation

The decommissioning obligation is estimated based on the Company's net ownership interest in all wells and facilities, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon these wells and facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future years, based on the current legal and constructive requirements and technology. The estimated obligations and actual cost may change significantly due to changes in regulations, technology, timing of the expenditure and the discount rates used to determine the net present value of the obligations.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Intangible exploration and evaluation assets:

(i) Recognition and measurement:

Exploration and evaluation costs

The Company accounts for exploration and evaluation ("E&E") costs in accordance with IFRS 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources." Undeveloped land is accounted for as exploration and evaluation assets on the statements of financial position. Pre-license E&E costs and lease expiries are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred. Costs of exploring for and evaluating oil and natural gas properties are capitalized and the resulting E&E assets are tested for impairment.

E&E costs related to each license/prospect are initially capitalized within "exploration and evaluation assets." Such E&E assets may include costs of license acquisition, technical services and studies, seismic acquisition, exploration drilling and testing, directly attributable overhead and administrative expenses, including remuneration of production personnel and supervisory management and the projected costs of retiring the assets (if any), but do not include general prospecting or evaluation costs incurred prior to having obtained the legal rights to explore an area, which are expensed directly to earnings as they are incurred.

E&E assets are not depleted and are carried forward until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting an oil or natural gas resource is considered to be determined. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determined when proved and/or probable reserves are determined to exist and allocated to the asset. A review of each exploration licence or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proved and/or probable reserves have been discovered.

Upon determination of proved and probable reserves, E&E assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment at the CGU level, and then reclassified from E&E assets to property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs:

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Routine repairs and maintenance costs are charged to earnings during the period in which they are incurred.

(b) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in earnings.

An impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in earnings.

(ii) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than E&E 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. These indicators include, but are not limited to, future prices, future cost and reserves value. E&E assets are assessed for impairment when they are reclassified to property, plant and equipment, as oil and natural gas development and production ("D&P") assets, and also if facts and circumstances suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

(c) Provisions:

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future 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. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

(d) Income tax:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in earnings except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

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

(e) Income (loss) per share:

Basic income or (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued if all the dilutive potential common shares were converted into common shares. The dilutive potential common shares consist of share-based compensation for which dilution is determined by assuming that the proceeds received from "in-the-money" stock options and warrants and unrecognized future share-based compensation expense are used to repurchase common shares at the average market rate during the period.

(f) Share-based payments:

Under the Company's stock option plan, options to purchase common shares were granted to directors and officers at market prices. Option grants of the Company are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recognized as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market service and performance vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. When options vest in instalments over the vesting period, each instalment is accounted for as a separate arrangement. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and, at each reporting date, the Company revised its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest.

(g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions that define the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realized the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments. Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant, less any impairment losses.

(h) Changes in accounting policy and disclosure

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

- No new or amended standards adopted by the Company in the current period.

(iv) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

- No new or amended standards upcoming for the Company in the current period.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Net Carrying Value	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-21
Opening Balance	-	-
Development and Production Assets ("D&P")	314,205	-
Corporate Assets	-	-
Ending Balance	314,205	-

The following table reconciles movements of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") during the period:

Property Plant and Equipment at cost (\$)	D&P Assets	Corporate Assets	Total PP&E
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	-	-
Additions for decommissioning obligations	319,190	-	319,190
Balance at September 30, 2022	319,190	-	319,190
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	-	-	-

Accumulated depletion, depreciation, and impairment	D&P Assets	Corporate Assets	Total PP&E
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	-	-
Amortization of decommissioning obligations	4,985	-	4,985
Balance at September 30, 2022	4,985	-	4,985
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	-	-	-

Additions to PP&E during the period consist of the capitalization of the decommissioning obligations in relation to operational activity during the period.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(\$)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	7,629,295
Additions	18,665,483
Balance at September 30, 2022	26,294,778
Balance at December 31, 2020	6,800,470
Additions	641,754
Balance at September 30, 2021	7,442,224

Exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Company's undeveloped lands which are pending the determination of proved or probable reserves. Additions represent undeveloped land purchases and costs incurred on E&E assets during the period. As at September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021 there were no indicators of impairment and, therefore, the Company did not perform an impairment test on exploration and evaluation assets. The Company drilled and completed two wells during the period and this is reflected in the large additions to the E&E assets and these costs will be moved to PP&E once reserves are determined.

7. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS

Decommissioning obligations arise as a result of the Company's net ownership interests in petroleum natural gas assets including well sites, processing facilities and infrastructure. The following table provides a reconciliation of the carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of oil and gas properties:

(\$)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	-
Obligations Incurred	316,342
Changes in discount rate	2,848
Accretion expense	4,171
Balance at September 30, 2022	323,361

(\$)	
Balance at December 31, 2020	-
Obligations Incurred	-
Changes in discount rate	-
Accretion expense	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	-

The underlying cost estimates are derived from a combination of published industry benchmarks as well as site specific information. As at September 30, 2022 the undiscounted amount of the estimated cashflows required to fulfill the obligation is \$315,052 (September 30, 2021 - \$nil) and these are expected to be incurred over the next 25 years. Based on an inflation rate of 3.16% the inflated undiscounted amount of the estimated future cash flows required to settle the obligation is \$684,348 (September 30, 2021 - \$nil). The inflated future cost estimates are discounted based on a risk-free rate of 3.11% to determine the carrying amounts in the table above.

Accretion of the decommissioning obligation due to the passage of time is presented in financing expenses in the Statement of Income/(Loss).

8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

(\$)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	-
Additions (Repayments)	1,737,170
Balance at September 30, 2022	1,737,170
Balance at December 31, 2020	-
Additions (Repayments)	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	-

On March 11th, 2022 the Company closed a convertible debenture financing resulting in proceeds of \$1,770,000, \$57,440 of which related to an equity component. The senior secured convertible debentures (the "Debentures") have a two-year term and pay an interest rate of 12.5% per annum payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31st. The difference between the market interest rate of 15% and the actual interest payable on the debentures at 12.5% resulted in \$24,610 YTD September 30, 2022 being included in the addition amount. The Debentures are subject to a one-year extension at the discretion of the company and if the one-year extension option is exercised the interest rate increases to 14%. The

debentures are convertible into common shares of the Company at the discretion of the holder at any time at a conversion price of \$4.70/share.

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt is comprised as follows:

(\$)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	435,358
Additions (Repayments)	(375,358)
Balance at September 30, 2022	60,000
Balance at December 31, 2020	40,000
Additions (Repayments)	395,357
Balance at September 30, 2021	435,357

Long-term debt consists of a Canadian Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") loan obtained through CIBC. Under the loan agreement, the interest rate is 0% per year with no principal payments required. \$20,000 (33.33%) of the \$60,000 loan is eligible for complete forgiveness if \$40,000 is fully repaid on or before December 31, 2023. If \$40,000 cannot be repaid by December 31, 2023, the outstanding loan balance will be automatically converted into a three-year term loan, charging a fixed interest rate of 5% per year payable monthly. The loan does not contain any financial or non-financial covenants.

During the period B-32 Exploration repaid the full principal amount of \$375,358 related to a promissory note included in long-term debt plus outstanding interest of \$12,125.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

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

	Number of Shares	Amount (\$)
Common Shares		
Balance at December 31, 2021	7,376,040	13,879,513
Issue of common shares	3,158,125	11,842,969
Issue of flow-through shares	185,390	760,099
Flow-through share premium	-	(64,886)
Share issue costs	-	(58,217)
Equity issuance	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2022	10,719,555	26,359,478
	Number of Shares	Amount (\$)
Common Shares		
Balance at December 31, 2020	5,715,680	7,743,036
Equity issuance	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	5,715,680	7,743,036

During the period, the Company completed a series of private placements (the “Financings”) resulting in a total issuance of 3,343,515 shares and total proceeds, net of share issuance costs, of \$12,544,851. The Financings consisted of Units comprising of one common share and one share purchase warrant, resulting in the issuance of an additional 3,343,515 warrants with an exercise price of \$4.25 per share and a one-year term. As at September 30, 2022, the total number of share purchase warrants outstanding was 5,003,875.

The Financings consisted of 185,390 flow-through Units issued at a price of \$4.10 per Unit for proceeds of \$760,099 and 3,158,125 common share Units issued at a price of \$3.75 per Unit for proceeds of \$11,842,969.

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Stock Option Plan

Under this plan, directors and officers of the Company possess rights to acquire common shares. Options granted under this plan vest equally over a three-year period and expire ten years from the grant date. The fair market value of the January 1, 2020 options granted was determined using a volatility rate of 50% and a risk-free rate of 1.70% while the fair market value for the July 1, 2022 options granted was determined using a volatility rate of 50% and a risk free rate of 3.2%. The Company uses a fair value methodology to value the option grants.

The following tables summarize information about the Company's stock option plan:

Stock Options Outstanding	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$/Option)
Common Shares		
Balance at December 31, 2021	550,000	3.00
Stock Options Granted	390,000	3.75
Balance at September 30, 2022	940,000	3.31

Common Shares		
Balance at December 31, 2020	550,000	3.00
Stock Options Granted	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2021	550,000	3.00

Grant Date	Range of Exercise Prices (\$/option)	Stock Options Outstanding			Stock Options Exercisable/Vested	
		Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise price (\$/option)	Number Exercisable/Vested	Weighted Average Exercise price (\$/option)
1-Jan-20	3.00	550,000	7.25 Years	3.00	366,667	3.00
1-Jul-22	3.75	390,000	9.75 Years	3.75	-	3.75

Share-based compensation:

The options outstanding for the three and nine-month period ended September 30, 2022 resulted in share-based compensation expense of \$252,454 (2021 – 78,659) and \$312,641 (2021 – \$233,412). Compensation expense associated with options granted under the plan is recognized in earnings over the vesting period of the plan with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The exercise of options is recorded as an increase in common shares with a corresponding reduction in contributed surplus and no options were exercised during the period.

12. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SALES

B-32 sells its oil, natural gas and NGLs production under variable price contracts. The transaction price is based on a benchmark commodity price, adjusted for quality, location or other factors, whereby each component of the pricing formula (apart from the benchmark commodity price) can be either fixed or variable, depending on the contract terms. Sales are typically collected on the 25th day of the month following the prior month's production, with sales being recorded once the product is delivered to a contractually agreed upon delivery point.

The following table presents B-32's production disaggregated by sales source:

	3 months ending		9 months ending	
	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-21	30-Sep-22	30-Sep-21
Oil and condensate sales	1,237,819	-	1,341,618	-
Gas sales	-	-	-	-
NGL sales	-	-	-	-
Total petroleum and natural gas sales	1,237,819	-	1,341,618	-

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its financial assets and liabilities. The financial risks include market risk (commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities will fluctuate due to movements in market prices and is comprised of the following:

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, but also world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand.

In the future, the Company may enter into various financial derivative forward sales contracts and physical sales contracts to protect its cash flow from operating activities. The Company's production is expected to be sold using "spot" or near-term contracts with prices fixed at the time of transfer of custody or on the basis of a monthly average market price. The Company, however, may give consideration in certain circumstances to the appropriateness of entering into long-term, fixed price marketing contracts. The Company does not enter into commodity contracts other than to meet the Company's expected sale requirements.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. At September 30, 2022, the Company does not have any interest-bearing bank credit facilities and a one percent change in interest rates would have no impact on net earnings.

Currency Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not sell or transact in any foreign currency; however, the United States dollar influences the price of petroleum and natural gas sold in Canada. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are not affected by a change in currency rates. The Company had no foreign exchange contracts in place at September 30, 2022 or 2021.

(j) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial asset will default, resulting in the Company incurring a financial loss. This credit exposure is mitigated with credit practices that limit transactions according to counterparties' credit quality. The Company does not currently have any trade receivables.

(k) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient forecasted cash to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 9 – 12 months, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. To achieve this objective, the Company has raised sufficient capital and prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

The financial liabilities on the statements of financial position include trade and other payables.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, excluding the impact of netting agreements:

As at September 30, 2022 (\$)	Carrying Amount	Contractual	Less than	1 – 2	2 – 5	More Than
		Cash Flows	1 Year	Years	Years	5 Years
Trade and other payables	556,786	556,786	556,786	-	-	-
Long-term debt	1,797,170	1,797,170	-	60,000	1,737,170	-
Total	2,353,956	2,353,956	556,786	60,000	1,737,170	-

As at September 30, 2021 (\$)	Carrying Amount	Contractual	Less than	1 – 2	2 – 5	More Than
		Cash Flows	1 Year	Years	Years	5 Years
Trade and other payables	281,400	281,400	281,400	-	-	-
Long-term debt	435,357	435,357	395,357	60,000	-	-
Total	716,757	716,757	676,757	60,000	-	-

14. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted net loss per share have been calculated as follows:

	Three months Ended Sept 30		Nine months Ended Sept 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net income (loss) for net income (loss) per share calculation	110,905	(106,550)	(298,705)	(300,466)
Weighted average number of common shares –basic	10,719,555	5,715,680	9,175,147	5,715,680
Weighted average number of common shares –diluted	10,829,555	5,715,680	9,285,147	5,715,680

Income (loss) per share -basic	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)
Income (loss) per share -diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)

15. CHANGE IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

The following table presents the composition of changes in non-cash working capital and the allocation to operating and investing activities:

(\$)	Three months Ended Sept 30		Nine months Ended Sept 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Trade and other receivables	(638,449)	(4,111)	(861,429)	523
Deposits and prepaid expenses	31,553	-	(12,534)	-
Due from Shareholders	-	-	150,000	-
Trade and other payables	(5,974,607)	10,436	210,633	20,758
Flow-through share premium	64,886	-	64,886	-
Total changes in non-cash working capital	(6,516,617)	6,325	(448,444)	21,281
Changes in non-cash working capital related to:				
Operating activities	168,157	2,325	72,037	15,281
Investing activities	(6,835,659)	4,000	(791,134)	6,000
Financing Activities	150,885	-	270,653	-
Total changes in non-cash working capital	(6,516,617)	6,325	(448,444)	21,281

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three and nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, B-32 incurred \$22,200 (2021 - \$12,000) and \$61,800 (2021 - \$36,000) under a shared services agreement to a company owned by two of B-32's Directors for reimbursement of various office, personnel, and administration costs. These payments were in the normal course of operations, were made on commercial terms and, therefore, were recorded at their fair value. Included in accounts payable at September 30, 2022 was \$302,951 (2021 - \$281,400) owing to this company for past costs incurred under this shared services agreement.

Included in long-term debt as at December 31, 2021 was \$375,358 related to a promissory note issued to a director of the company in order to fund the purchase of undeveloped land prior to completing the equity financing in December, 2021. The loan bore an interest rate of 9%. The full principal amount, plus interest of \$12,125, was repaid in January of 2022.