TROILUS GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended
July 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Troilus Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Troilus Gold Corp. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has limited working capital. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company has incurred a net loss and, as of that date, the Company's is in a deficit position. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined that there were no additional key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of

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assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nicole Louli.

McGovern Hurley LLP

McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
October 20, 2025

TROILUS GOLD CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes		July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	$	25,081,981	$	6,863,619
Tax credit receivable	18		4,979,353		7,742,224
Amounts receivable	6		1,712,756		1,154,171
Investments	7		989,760		639,286
Prepaid expenses			1,214,502		672,131
Total current assets			33,978,352		17,071,431
Prepaid expenses	9		2,070,000		-
Investment in associate	8		793,058		1,472,984
Reclamation deposits	10		844,595		844,595
Property and equipment	11		6,778,678		5,542,660
TOTAL ASSETS		$	44,464,683	$	24,931,670
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	8,493,204	$	5,489,091
Short-term loan	13		19,739,890		-
Current portion of lease liabilities	12		812,210		349,741
Current portion of reclamation provision	10		175,271		174,191
Total current liabilities			29,220,575		6,013,023
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	12		891,261		667,954
Reclamation provision	10		2,052,685		2,660,915
Total liabilities			32,164,521		9,341,892
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	14		246,795,874		210,885,750
Share purchase warrant reserve	15		3,808,994		506,110
Share-based payment reserve	16		1,513,038		4,655,116
Accumulated deficit			(239,817,744)		(200,457,198)
Total shareholders' equity			12,300,162		15,589,778
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		$	44,464,683	$	24,931,670
Nature of operations	1				
Going concern	2				
Commitments and contingencies	23				
Subsequent events	25				

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Tom Olesinski"	*"Justin Reid"*
Director	Director

-- see accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements --

TROILUS GOLD CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Years ended July 31, 2025	2024
Expenses	Note		
Exploration and evaluation expenses	18	$ 28,224,640	$ 21,587,402
Reclamation estimate	10	(541,621)	367,438
General and administrative expenses	19	8,564,437	5,282,469
Share-based payments	16	3,937,761	2,964,263
Total expenses before other items		(40,185,217)	(30,201,572)
Other income/(expenses)			
Camp rental income		126,474	453,179
Interest income		694,188	411,848
Interest on lease liabilities	12	(253,543)	(97,813)
Interest on debt	13	(529,601)	-
Flow-through share premium recovery	14	2,174,679	1,190,512
Accretion of reclamation provision	10	(105,466)	(87,274)
Accretion on bridge loan	13	(331,050)	-
Gain on sale of mineral claims	7, 8	337,500	1,874,433
Realized gain/(loss) loss on sale of investment	7	143,880	(14,677,165)
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	7	(219,462)	7,163,243
(Loss) from investment in associate	8	(679,926)	(371,449)
Other gains/(losses)	20	(533,002)	73,884
Net (loss) and comprehensive (loss) for the year		$ (39,360,546)	$ (34,268,174)
Net (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted		$ (0.11)	$ (0.13)
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted		358,345,952	266,844,711

-- see accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements --

TROILUS GOLD CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended July 31, 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM:			
Operating activities			
Net (loss) for the year		$ (39,360,546)	$ (34,268,174)
Items not involving cash			
Share-based payments	16	3,937,761	2,964,263
Payments related to tax withholdings on share-based compensation	16	(297,626)	-
Depreciation	11	1,243,900	1,424,303
Accrued interest expense	13	529,601	-
Value of shares received on sale of mineral claims	7, 8	(337,500)	(1,874,433)
Flow-through share premium recovery	14	(2,174,679)	(1,190,512)
Reclamation estimate adjustment	10	(541,621)	367,438
Reclamation costs incurred	10	(170,995)	(329,985)
Realized and unrealized (gains)/losses on investment	7	75,582	7,513,922
Loss from investment in associate	8	679,926	371,449
Other (gains)	20	(86,214)	(186,624)
Foreign exchange		(132,616)	-
Accretion of bridge loan	13	331,050	-
Accretion of reclamation estimate	10	105,466	87,274
		(36,198,511)	(25,121,079)
Net change in non-cash working capital items:			
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses		(3,170,956)	(745,390)
Tax credit receivable		2,762,871	3,747,776
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,004,113	2,328,419
		2,596,028	5,330,805
Cash flows used in operating activities		(33,602,483)	(19,790,274)
Financing activities			
Financing proceeds	14	34,273,615	16,508,000
Share issue costs	14	(2,371,370)	(1,446,057)
Short-term loan proceeds	13	20,977,500	-
Short-term loan costs	13	(679,655)	-
Exercise of warrants	14	1,464,118	3,139,625
Lease payments	12	(663,494)	(935,720)
Cash flows provided by financing activities		53,000,714	17,265,848
Investing activities			
Property and equipment	11	(1,044,434)	(392,723)
Acquisition of investment	7	(575,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of investment	7	486,444	5,879,635
Cash flows provided by investing activities		(1,132,990)	5,486,912
Foreign exchange effect on cash		(46,879)	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		18,218,362	2,962,486
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		6,863,619	3,901,133
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		$ 25,081,981	$ 6,863,619
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:			
Cash		$ 11,140,676	$ 6,783,619
Cash equivalents		13,941,305	80,000
		$ 25,081,981	$ 6,863,619
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION			
Property and equipment leases	9,10	$ 1,435,484	$ 1,071,557
Warrants issued on short-term loan	13,15	1,239,111	-

-- see accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements --

TROILUS GOLD CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of Shares		Share Capital		Share purchase warrant reserve		Share-based payment reserve		Accumulated Deficit		Total Shareholders' equity
Balance as at July 31, 2023		227,102,195	$	184,023,099	$	539,966	$	12,049,119	$	(166,728,990)	$	29,883,194
Private placement		2,325,581		1,000,000		-		-		-		1,000,000
Cost of issue		-		(72,598)		-		-		-		(72,598)
Unit financing		41,708,570		15,508,000		-		-		-		15,508,000
Value of warrants on unit financing		-		(870,708)		870,708		-		-		-
Cost of issue		-		(1,373,459)		-		-		-		(1,373,459)
Flow-through share premium		-		(1,190,512)		-		-		-		(1,190,512)
Exercise of warrants		6,279,250		3,504,223		(364,598)		-		-		3,139,625
Expiry of warrants		-		-		(539,966)		-		539,966		-
Settlement of RSU's		7,786,200		10,357,705		-		(10,358,266)		-		(561)
Value of share-based compensation		-		-		-		2,964,263		-		2,964,263
Net loss for the year		-		-		-		-		(34,268,174)		(34,268,174)
Balance as at July 31, 2024		285,201,796	**$**	210,885,750	**$**	506,110	**$**	4,655,116	**$**	(200,457,198)	**$**	15,589,778
Private placement	14	17,330,685		6,244,615		-		-		-		6,244,615
Cost of issue	14	-		(217,685)		-		-		-		(217,685)
Unit financing	14	76,650,000		28,029,000		-		-		-		28,029,000
Value of warrants on unit finanicng	14	-		(2,298,221)		2,298,221		-		-		-
Cost of issue	14	-		(2,153,685)		-		-		-		(2,153,685)
Flow-through share premium	14	-		(2,174,679)		-		-		-		(2,174,679)
Value of warrants on bridge loan	13	-		-		1,239,111		-		-		1,239,111
Exercise of warrants	15	3,156,929		1,464,118		-		-		-		1,464,118
Allocation of value of exercised warrats	15			234,448		(234,448)		-		-		-
Settlement of RSU's	16	14,200,267		6,782,213		-		(7,079,839)		-		(297,626)
Value of share-based compensation	16	-		-		-		3,937,761		-		3,937,761
Net loss for the year		-		-		-		-		(39,360,546)		(39,360,546)
Balance as at July 31, 2025		**396,539,677**	**$**	**246,795,874**	**$**	**3,808,994**	**$**	**1,513,038**	**$**	**(239,817,744)**	**$**	**12,300,162**

-- see accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements --

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Troilus Gold Corp. (the "Company") was continued under the laws of Ontario, Canada. The Company owns a 100% interest in a past-producing gold mine located near Chibougamau, within the Frotêt-Evans Greenstone Belt in Quebec (the "Troilus project"). The Company acquired additional mineral claims adjacent to the Troilus project through various transactions, including the acquisition of UrbanGold Minerals Inc. ("UrbanGold"). Collectively, these properties are referred to as the "Troilus Gold property". The principal business of the Company is the exploration and future development of the Troilus Gold property. The Company's head office is located in Montreal at 715 Square Victoria, Suite 705, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2H7. The Company's registered office is located at 36 Lombard Street, 4th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2X3. The Company's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "TLG" as well as on the OTCQX under the symbol "CHXMF" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "CM5R". All dollar amounts are Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory, environmental and social requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, and political uncertainty.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, as necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended July 31, 2025 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 20, 2025.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

The Company dissolved its wholly owned and previously inactive subsidiary, Signet Minerals Inc. ("Signet"), in March 2025. Signet had no operations or material assets or liabilities at the time of dissolution. As a result, the Company no longer includes Signet in its financial statements from the date of dissolution. The dissolution had no material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB")

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 1, Preparation of Financial Statements, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND COMPLIANCE (continued)

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company has no current source of operating cash flow, and there can be no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to explore and develop its property and to cover general and administrative expenses necessary for the maintenance of a public company. The Company's status as a going concern is contingent upon raising the necessary funds through the issuance of equity or debt. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management believes that the Company can raise sufficient financial resources to support operations and commitments for at least the next twelve months. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the inability to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

These financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Existing accounting policies

These financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared using the following accounting policies:

Principles of consolidation
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Signet Minerals Inc. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. See Note 2 relating to dissolution of subsidiary in fiscal 2025.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in banks, short-term money market instruments, call deposits and other highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Investments in securities, investments with initial maturities greater than three months without an early redemption feature and bank accounts subject to restrictions are not presented as cash equivalents. See Note 5, Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as "financial assets at fair value", as either Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVPL") or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), and "financial assets at amortized costs", as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Company's business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and amounts receivable. The Company's financial assets at FVPL include cash equivalents, investments and reclamation deposits.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining their classification at FVPL or at amortized cost. Other accounts receivable held for collection of contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell in the short term and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVOCI
Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Company does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends from such investments are recognized in other income in the consolidated statements of operations when the right to receive payments is established.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments in privately held companies are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. At the end of each financial reporting period, management estimates the fair value of these investments by considering the following: third party equity financings of the investee; significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee that, in management's opinion, have an impact on the value of the shares of the investee; and general market conditions. The absence of any of these events indicates generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed. The resulting values may differ from values that would be realized had a ready market existed. The amounts which the Company's privately held investments could be disposed of may differ from the carrying value assigned. Such differences could be material.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company's financial assets subject to impairment are amounts receivable, which are measured at amortized cost, and investment, which is measured at FVPL. The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment of amounts receivable as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. To measure estimated credit losses, amounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including the number of days past due. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of long-term debt, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liabilities, and short-term debt, which are each measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost in the consolidated statements of operations.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

General:

Provisions are recognized when (a), the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and (b), it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of operations, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Reclamation provision:

The Company records the net present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. A liability is initially recognized as the present value of the estimated cost. A liability related to exploration and evaluation activities is expensed as incurred. A liability related to property and equipment is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as a finance cost.

Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges. The cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the estimated decommissioning and restoration costs associated with the asset.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

On initial acquisition, equipment is measured at cost. In subsequent periods, equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment charges. Depreciation is provided so as to write off the costs, less estimated residual values of equipment using the straight-line method over their remaining useful lives, or the remaining life of the mine if shorter:

Computer equipment	2 years
Equipment and vehicles	5 - 10 years
Leased vehicles	2 - 3 years (term of lease)
Exploration camp	10 - 15 years
Leasehold improvements and furniture	5 years

When significant parts of an asset have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate component. Each asset or component's estimated useful life has due regard to both its own physical life limitations. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment testing compares the carrying values of the cash-generating units being tested with their recoverable amounts (recoverable amounts being the greater of the cash-generating units' value in use or their fair values less costs of disposal). Impairment charges are immediately recognized in profit or loss to the extent the cash-generating unit carrying values exceed their recoverable amounts. Should the recoverable amounts for previously impaired cash-generating units subsequently increase, the impairment charges previously recognized may be reversed in profit or loss to the extent the reversal is not a result of accretion and that the resulting carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been the result if no impairment charges had been previously recognized.

Property and equipment is assessed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period or when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The best evidence of fair value less costs of disposal is the value obtained from an active market or binding sales agreement. Where neither exists, fair value less costs of disposal is estimated at the discounted future pre-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the cash generating unit, less an amount for costs of disposal. When discounting estimated future cash flows, a pre-tax discount rate that would approximate what market participants would assign is used.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures
The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral property rights, property option payments and exploration and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable, technically feasible and the decision to proceed with development has been approved by the Board of Directors, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Share-based payments
Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in the share-based payment note.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period in which share-based payments vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to share-based payment reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For those options and warrants that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

Loss per share
Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All stock options and warrants outstanding during July 31, 2024 and 2023 were excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation as they were anti-dilutive.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>Government assistance</u>
The Company expects to be entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified mining exploration expenses incurred in the province of Quebec and to a mining duties credit, which are estimated and recorded against the exploration and evaluation expenses to which they relate.

<u>Flow-through shares</u>
The Company finances some exploration expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. When the common shares are offered, the difference ("premium") between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares is recognized as a flow-through share related liability which is reversed into the consolidated statement of operations when the eligible expenditures are incurred. The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares for additional taxes payable by the subscribers if the Company does not meet its expenditure requirements.

<u>Taxation</u>
Current tax:
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of operations because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

<u>Segments</u>
A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company manages its business under a single operating segment, consisting of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in Canada.

<u>Investments in Associates</u>
Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method where there is significant influence. Significant influence is the ability to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee without having control or joint control over those policies. In general, significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company has between 20% and 50% of voting power. Significant influence may also be evidenced by factors such as the Company's representation on the board of directors, participation in policy-making of the investee, material transactions with the investee, interchange of managerial personnel or the provision of essential technical information. Investments of this nature are recorded at their original cost. The investment is adjusted periodically for the Company's share of the profit or loss of the investment after the date of acquisition. Distributions received reduce the carrying amount of the investment. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that its investment in associate is impaired.

<u>New and future accounting policies</u>
During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company adopted a number of amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IAS 1. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2025 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined; however early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 -- In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 18 – In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standard replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. These financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, on a prospective basis. The revision may affect current or both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies, and areas where assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following areas:

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Mineral resource estimates and mineral reserves

The figures for mineral resources and mineral reserves are determined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve or mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Differences between management's assumptions, including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions could have a material effect in the future on the Company's financial position and results of operation.

Estimation of decommissioning and reclamation costs and the timing of expenditure

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements and constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities. Cost estimates are updated annually to reflect known developments and are subject to review at regular intervals.

Share-based payments and warrants

Management determines costs for share-based payments and warrants using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments for share-based payments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Assumptions and judgements for determining the value of warrants include estimating the future volatility of the share price, expected dividend yield and expected risk-free rate of return. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Leases under IFRS 16

Critical judgements are required in the application of IFRS 16, including identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease and determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised. Sources of estimation uncertainty include estimation of the lease term, determination of an appropriate discount rate and assessment of whether a ROU asset is impaired. Such judgments, estimates and assumptions are inherently uncertain, and changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments
Where the fair values of financial assets recorded on the statement 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 are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement.

Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

Income, value added, withholding and other taxes
The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Valuation of the refundable mining duties credit and the refundable tax credit for resources
The refundable mining duties credit and the refundable tax credit for resources for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations, including the mining duties credit and the tax credit for resources for which certain expenditures could be disallowed by the taxation authorities in the calculation of credits, and the amount and timing of their collection. The calculation of the Company's mining duties credit and tax credit for resources necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessments and payments has been received from the relevant taxation authority. Differences arising between the actual results following the final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate adjustments to the mining duties credit and tax credit for resources and the exploration and evaluation expenses in future periods.

Determination of significant influence of investment in associate
The Company classified Prospector Metals Corp. ("Prospector") as an associate based on management's judgment that the Company, at the time of acquiring this investment, had significant influence through i) board representation as the Company had the right to nominate a board member to Prospector's board of directors; and ii) voting rights as the Company had acquired 19.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of Prospector (please see Note 8).

Impairment exists when the carrying value of the investment in associate exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The determination of impairment requires significant judgment and can be triggered by significant adverse changes in the market, economic or legal environment in which the associate operates.

Valuation of short-term loan liability

The Company has entered into a short-term debt facility (Note 13). Management has exercised judgement in concluding the appropriate classification of this debt facility. Given that the loan is a financial liability with fixed or determinable payments, management has concluded that it should be measured at amortized cost. Warrants were issued in connection with this facility, and the value of the warrants was estimated based on the difference between the residual face value and the fair value of the debt. A discount rate of 20% was used to determine the fair value of the debt to establish a value for the warrants. An effective interest rate is applied to the amortized cost balance over the life of the loan to recognize accretion expense. Key sources of uncertainty include the determination of the discount rate to determine the fair value of the debt and warrants, and the effective interest rate to amortize over the period of the loan.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Contingencies
Refer to Note 23.

The amounts recognized in the financial statements are derived from the Company's best estimation and judgement as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means that eventual resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the Company's financial position and its financial performance and cash flows.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

On July 14, 2025, the Company entered into an agreement with Auramet International Inc ("Auramet"). Under the terms of this agreement, the Company deposited USD$10,000,000 ($13,643,000) into a margin account bearing 5% annual interest. These funds are unrestricted and are available on demand. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company earned USD$12,500 ($17,305) in accrued interest, and at July 31, 2025 the margin balance account was USD$10,012,500 ($13,861,305).

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

		July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024
Input tax credits receivable	$	1,675,640	$	853,076
Camp rental income		-		250,145
Other miscellaneous receivables		37,116		50,950
	$	1,712,756	$	1,154,171

7. INVESTMENTS

Fair market value as at:		July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024
Public companies				
Delta Resources, shares	$	414,457	$	373,450
Comet Lithium, shares		262,500		-
Other, shares		224,036		208,826
Delta Resources, warrants		34,369		28,277
Other, warrants		54,398		18,483
	$	989,760	$	629,036
Private companies - Other		-		10,250
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$	989,760	$	639,286

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. INVESTMENTS (continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company acquired 3,214,286 units of a publicly traded corporation. for consideration of $225,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.10 until May 2, 2028. The fair market value of the warrants on acquisition and at remeasurement was estimated using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions:

	Share price	Strike price	risk-free rate	volatility	time to expiry (yrs)
At acquisition	$ 0.06	$ 0.10	2.54%	132%	3.00
At July 31, 2025	$ 0.055	$ 0.10	2.66%	130%	2.76

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company sold 3 of its non-core mineral property claims to Comet Lithium Corporation ("Comet") for consideration of 1,500,000 of Comet's common shares. The value of the shares was estimated to be $337,500 based on the trading price of the shares of this public entity on the date of acquisition. This was recorded as a gain on sale of mineral claims on the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company retains a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on these mineral claims and the public entity has the right to repurchase the Net Smelter Royalty for $3,000,000 on each of the projects. The Company's VP of Exploration is also a director of Comet. At July 31, 2025, the fair market value of the shares was $262,500.

During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company acquired 1,785,714 units of Delta Resources Limited ("Delta") for a cash payment of $250,000. The Company's CEO and director is also a director of Delta. Each unit consisted of one common share of Delta and one common share purchase warrant which entitles the Company to purchase a common share of Delta upon exercise at an exercise price of $0.25 until November 12, 2027. The fair market value of the warrants on acquisition and at remeasurement was estimated using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions:

	Share price	Strike price	risk-free rate	volatility	time to expiry (yrs)
At acquisition	$ 0.13	$ 0.25	3.13%	109%	3.00
At July 31, 2025	$ 0.08	$ 0.25	2.76%	89%	2.28

Previous Delta warrants held by the Company expired unexercised during the year ended July 31, 2025.

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company exercised warrants held in a publicly traded corporation for consideration of $100,000. As well, investments were sold for aggregate proceeds of $486,444. These generated an aggregate realized gain on sale of investment of $143,880 for the year ended July 31, 2025.

During the comparative year ended July 31, 2024, the Company sold 3 non-core mineral claims to a publicly traded corporation for consideration of 1,500,000 units of this public company, where each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The warrants are exercisable at a price of $1.50 until December 15, 2028. The combined value of the shares and warrants was estimated to be $30,000 based on the fair market value of the shares of this public entity. On July 30, 2024, this public company consolidated their outstanding common shares at a ratio of 1:10. The fair market value of the warrants on acquisition and at remeasurement was estimated using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions:

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. INVESTMENTS (continued)

	Share price	Strike price	risk-free rate	volatility	time to expiry (yrs)
At acquisition	$ 0.20	$ 1.50	3.24%	158%	5.00
At July 31, 2025	$ 0.23	$ 1.50	2.77%	157%	3.38

The transaction was recorded as a gain on sale of mineral claims. The Company retains a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on these mineral claims.

The Company also held warrants in another publicly traded corporation during the year ended July 31, 2025. The fair market value of the warrants on acquisition and at remeasurement was estimated using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions:

	Share price	Strike price	risk-free rate	volatility	time to expiry (yrs)
At acquisition	$ 0.15	$ 0.40	3.22%	100%	5.00
At July 31, 2025	$ 0.015	$ 0.40	2.76%	157%	1.91

The Company's investments, which include shares and warrants, were initially measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVPL") on the date of the acquisition and were remeasured and recorded at an aggregate value of $989,760 at July 31, 2025, which is the estimated fair market value based on the market price on that date for publicly traded securities or based on other valuation techniques for private companies and warrants.

Unrealized losses of $(219,462) were recognized for the year ended July 31, 2025 with respect to the Company's investments (year ended July 31, 2024: unrealized gains of $7,163,243). Unrealized gains of $116,385 with respect to investments that were sold were transferred to realized gains (July 31, 2024: unrealized losses of $(8,389,353)).

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

Balance, July 31, 2023	$	-
Fair market value of shares acquired on March 5, 2024		1,844,433
Proportionate share of adjusted net loss and comprensive loss		(371,449)
Balance, July 31, 2024	**$**	**1,472,984**
Proportionate share of adjusted net loss and comprensive loss		(679,926)
Balance, July 31, 2025	**$**	**793,058**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (continued)

In March 2024, the Company sold its non-core Mike Lake properties in Yukon to Prospector Metals Corp. ("Prospector"). Prospector is a publicly traded company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, trading on the TSX Venture Exchange with exploration assets in the Yukon and Ontario. Consideration for these claims included 9,222,164 shares of Prospector valued at a price of $0.20 per share, reflecting the share price on the date of issuance. Additional consideration includes a one-time milestone payment where, upon the public announcement by Prospector of a mineral resource on the Mike Lake properties, a one-time payment shall be paid to the Company in either cash or shares of Prospector (or a combination thereof) at the election of Prospector. The milestone payment shall be either $1,000,000 if Prospector's market capitalization is less than or equal to $20,000,000, or $2,000,000 if Prospector's market capitalization is greater than $20,000,000. As the requirement for this contingent payment has not taken place, the Company has not reflected the milestone payment in the Company's financial statements.

The Company determined that it has significant influence over Prospector based on the following:

a. At the time of the transaction, the Company acquired 19.9% of Prospector's issued and outstanding shares (as at July 31, 2025, the Company held 9.35% of Prospector's issued and outstanding shares);
b. The Company had the right to nominate a director. The Company's nominee was appointed to the Board of Prospector in March 2024, 1 of 4 board members.

As a result, the Company's interest in Prospector is accounted for using the equity method. The following is a summary of the financial information of Prospector on a 100% basis as at June 30, 2025. Prospector has a December 31 fiscal year end. As more recent information is not publicly available at this time, financial information related to Prospector as at June 30, 2025 is presented below. Adjustments to non-current assets, and net loss and comprehensive loss reflect the difference in accounting policies on capitalization of exploration assets.

	As at June 30, 2025
Cash	$ 5,254,950
Total Current Assets	5,687,442
Total Non-Current Assets, adjusted	38,144
Total Current Liabilities	(1,409,999)
Total Non-Current Liabilies	-

Prospector had a flow-through expenditure commitment of $4,154,000 as at June 30, 2025.

The fair market value of 9,222,164 shares of Prospector at July 31, 2025 was $2,028,876 based on the quoted market price of Prospector's shares. Please see Note 25, Subsequent Events.

9. DEPOSITS

In connection with the Company's basic and detailed engineering contract entered into with BBA Inc., the Company has deposited $2,070,000 which will be applied at the completion of detailed engineering. As completion is not expected within 12 months, this amount has been recorded as a long-term asset.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. RECLAMATION DEPOSITS AND PROVISION

Deposits:
The Company maintains a bonding facility with an insurance company in order to secure a reclamation deposit of $3,972,976 with the government of Quebec. The reclamation deposit served as security against current and future estimated reclamation obligations at the Troilus site from historical mining activity. To purchase this insurance, the Company deposited $794,595 into a Guaranteed Investment Certificate secured by a Letter of Credit and pays an annual fee of 2.5% of the insured amount.

The Company has also provided a $50,000 deposit as security against current and future estimated reclamation obligations on the landfill site on the Troilus Gold property.

Provision:
The Company recognized a provision for future estimated reclamation and water treatment costs of the former Troilus mine. As at July 31, 2025, the estimated future undiscounted liability of approximately $2,489,000 (July 31, 2024: $3,063,000), was adjusted for inflation at an average rate of 2.19% (July 31, 2024: 2.21%), discounted at a rate of 3.72% (July 31, 2024: 3.22%) and recorded as $2,227,956, $175,271 as a current liability and $2,052,685 as a long-term liability (July 31, 2024: $2,835,106, $174,191 as a current liability and $2,660,915 as a long-term liability). This estimate assumes that future mining operations would never resume. As the Company continues its exploration programs, works towards a future mining scenario, and carries out reclamation work, the underlying assumptions to the reclamation provision will be adjusted accordingly. As a result of this remeasurement, for the year ended July 31, 2025, a credit of $541,621 was recorded as an adjustment to the reclamation estimate on the consolidated statements of operations (year ended July 31, 2024: charge of $367,438). Accretion of $105,466 was recognized for the year ended July 31, 2025 on the statements of operations (year ended July 31, 2024: $87,274).

Balance as at July 31, 2023	$	2,710,379
Accretion of discount		87,274
Adjustments resulting from remeasurement		367,438
Incurred costs applied against liability		(329,985)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	$	2,835,106
Accretion of discount		105,466
Adjustments resulting from remeasurement		(541,621)
Incurred costs applied against liability		(170,995)
Balance as at July 31, 2025	$	2,227,956
Current portion of liability	$	175,271
Long-term portion of liability		2,052,685
	$	2,227,956

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

		Computer and office equipment		Leaseholds, improvements and furniture		Vehicles		Equipment		Exploration Camp		TOTAL
Cost												
Balance, July 31, 2023	$	205,498	$	2,002,148	$	1,041,026	$	1,139,532	$	5,897,980	$	10,286,184
Additions		-		647,826		-		219,480		596,974		1,464,280
Disposals		-		(581,900)		(652,902)		-		-		(1,234,802)
Balance, July 31, 2024	$	205,498	$	2,068,074	$	388,124	$	1,359,012	$	6,494,954	$	10,515,662
Additions		17,584		94,996		-		703,974		1,663,364		2,479,918
Disposals		-		(176,983)		(194,870)		-		-		(371,853)
Balance, July 31, 2025	**$**	**223,082**	**$**	**1,986,087**	**$**	**193,254**	**$**	**2,062,986**	**$**	**8,158,318**	**$**	**12,623,727**
Depreciation												
Balance, July 31, 2023	$	(165,781)	$	(1,438,058)	$	(646,543)	$	(330,060)	$	(2,198,886)	$	(4,779,328)
Expense for the period		(21,084)		(405,989)		(257,270)		(130,031)		(609,929)		(1,424,303)
Disposals		-		577,730		652,899		-		-		1,230,629
Balance, July 31, 2024	$	(186,865)	$	(1,266,317)	$	(250,914)	$	(460,091)	$	(2,808,815)	$	(4,973,002)
Expense for the period		(6,548)		(264,970)		(107,905)		(197,235)		(667,242)		(1,243,900)
Disposals		-		176,983		194,870		-		-		371,853
Balance, July 31, 2025	**$**	**(193,413)**	**$**	**(1,354,304)**	**$**	**(163,949)**	**$**	**(657,326)**	**$**	**(3,476,057)**	**$**	**(5,845,049)**
Net book value, July 31, 2024	$	18,633	$	801,757	$	137,210	$	898,921	$	3,686,139	$	5,542,660
Net book value, July 31, 2025	**$**	**29,669**	**$**	**631,783**	**$**	**29,305**	**$**	**1,405,660**	**$**	**4,682,261**	**$**	**6,778,678**

An amount of $1,243,900 was expensed in depreciation for the year ended July 31, 2025, where $1,070,024 was recorded as exploration and evaluation expenses and $173,876 was recorded as general and administrative expenses (July 31, 2024: $1,424,303, where $1,102,366 was allocated to exploration and evaluation expenses and $321,937 was allocated to general and administrative expenses).

The Company recognized $1,435,484 in assets acquired through leases (Note 12) during the year ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024: $1,071,557). The Company acquired new septic and mobile equipment on lease, and renegotiated certain office leases during the year ended July 31, 2025. The termination of the former leases was recognized as a disposal. The Company returned vehicles and other equipment on lease during the year, resulting in a gain on disposal of $86,214 (Note 20) for the year ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024: $186,624).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Years ended July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
Opening balance for the year	$ 1,017,695	$ 1,072,655
Assets acquired from leases and financing arrangements	1,435,484	1,071,557
Payments made during the period	(663,494)	(935,720)
Lease extinguishment	(86,214)	(190,797)
Closing balance for the year	**$ 1,703,471**	**$ 1,017,695**
Current portion of lease liabilities	812,210	349,741
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	891,261	667,954
	$ 1,703,471	**$ 1,017,695**

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company's lease additions included a financing agreement for septic equipment with a term of 2 years at an interest rate of 18%, and an equipment lease agreement to acquire equipment with a term of 5 years at an interest rate of 7.5%. In addition, the Company entered into an agreement to lease solar panel equipment with an indefinite term. This was treated as a right-of-use asset. The Company estimated leasing this equipment for a period of 2 years and estimated an interest rate of 18%. The Company entered into a right-of-use lease agreement for a photocopier during the year ended July 31, 2025 for a period of 3 years at an estimated interest rate of 7.5%. The Company also renewed its lease for office space in Montreal, for a term of 3 years at an interest rate of 10%. The Company's other leases include right-of-use leases for office space and vehicles, with terms of up to 3.8 years. Interest expense recognized on these leases for the year ended July 31, 2025 was $253,543 (year ended July 31, 2024: $97,813).

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company incurred expenses of $467,640 for short-term rental equipment (year ended July 31, 2024: $523,264) which was recorded in exploration and evaluation expenses on the statement of operations. Monthly short-term rentals amount to approximately $37,000.

13. SHORT-TERM LOAN

On May 15, 2025, the Company secured a loan agreement (the "Loan") with Auramet for a principal amount of up to US$35,000,000 (approximately $48,450,000) to support the Company's near-term development activities, including final permitting, early works preparation, and advancement towards full project financing pending the completion of project financing for the construction of the Troilus Project. The Loan has an initial term of one year and is structured to be drawn down in tranches. An initial tranche of US$15 million ($20,977,500) was advanced to the Company upon execution of the Loan Agreement on May 15, 2025. Transaction costs in relation to the Loan totalled $679,655, comprised of various administrative, legal, and filing fees, as well as a 2% arrangement fee. The remaining US$20 million (approximately $27,688,000) will be available for drawdown by the Company beginning 90 days from the date of the initial advance and subject to the satisfaction by the Company of certain conditions precedent.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. SHORT-TERM LOAN (continued)

The Loan bears annual interest of 12% on the outstanding balance, including principal and accrued interest, and is secured by a negative pledge on the Company's assets, a security interest and a hypothec charging personal property of the Company. The maturity date of the Loan is May 15, 2026, however the Loan repayment may be accelerated in certain specified circumstances and the Company may also voluntarily prepay the Loan together with all accrued and unpaid interest at any time without penalty or bonus. The Company may extend the maturity of the Loan for an additional six months upon satisfying certain conditions and the payment of certain fees, in which case the Loan will bear interest at a rate of 1.25% per month during such period.

In connection with this loan, the Company is subject to covenants that may limit the Company's ability to incur additional borrowings, declare dividends, make certain investments and dispose of property. The Company is subject to minimum liquidity and maximum trade payables requirements. As at July 31, 2025, the Company is compliant with these covenants.

In consideration of the first tranche of the Loan, Auramet received 5,000,000 warrants of the Company, each exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of $0.60 per share for a period of two years. Upon the first drawdown of the second tranche of the Loan, Auramet will be entitled to receive an additional 5,000,000 warrants of the Company each exercisable at an exercise price representing a 10% premium to the 5-day VWAP (as calculated in accordance with the TSX Company Manual) of the Company's shares prior to the date of their issuance.

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the company incurred $529,601 (USD $388,185) in accrued interest on the Loan. In connection with the issuance of the Loan, during the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company paid $679,655 in issuance costs and related expenses in accordance with the Loan agreement, which have been deducted from the Loan balance. The loan is being accreted using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method using an effective interest rate of 19.8%. As at July 31, 2025, the amortized balance of the loan was $19,739,890 (July 31, 2024- $nil).

A reconciliation of the proceeds received with the Loan payable balance at July 31, 2025 is as follows:

Balance, July 31, 2024	$	-
Principal amount		20,977,500
Transaction costs		(674,031)
Allocation to warrants		(1,239,111)
Interest expense		529,601
Accretion expense		331,050
Unrealized foreign exchange		(185,119)
Balance, July 31, 2025	**$**	**19,739,890**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. SHARE CAPITAL

	No. of Shares		Balance
Balance as at July 31, 2023	227,102,195	$	184,023,099
Private placement	2,325,581		1,000,000
Cost of issue	-		(72,598)
Unit financing	41,708,570		15,508,000
Value of warrants on unit financing	-		(870,708)
Cost of issue	-		(1,373,459)
Exercise of warrants (Note 15)	6,279,250		3,139,625
Allocation of value of warrants on exercise (Note 15)	-		364,598
Flow-through share premium	-		(1,190,512)
Settlement of RSU's (Note 16)	7,786,200		10,357,705
Balance as at July 31, 2024	285,201,796	$	210,885,750
Private placement	17,330,685		6,244,615
Cost of issue	-		(217,685)
Unit financing	76,650,000		28,029,000
Value of warrants on unit financing	-		(2,298,221)
Cost of issue	-		(2,153,685)
Flow through share premium	-		(2,174,679)
Exercise of warrants (Note 15)	3,156,929		1,464,118
Allocation of value of warrants on exercise (Note 15)	-		234,448
Settlement of RSU's (Note 16)	14,200,267		6,782,213
Balance as at July 31, 2025	**396,539,677**	**$**	**246,795,874**

Current year

In August 2024, the Company closed a flow-through private placement financing issuing 851,785 flow-through common shares of the Company at a price of $0.56 per share for gross proceeds of $477,000. The Company incurred $32,873 in costs related to this financing. The Company was required to spend $477,000 in qualifying exploration expenditures by December 31, 2025 and has met this expenditure commitment as at July 31, 2025.

In October 2024, the Company closed on a bought deal financing whereby the Company issued:

- 57,150,000 units at a price of $0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of $20,002,500;
- 10,900,000 traditional flow-through shares at a price of $0.405 per traditional flow-through share for gross proceeds of $4,414,500; and
- 8,600,000 Québec flow-through shares at a price of $0.42 per Québec flow-through share for gross proceeds of $3,612,000.

14. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The Company incurred $2,153,685 in costs related to this financing, including commissions, legal costs and costs related to filing a prospectus. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.45 per share for a period of 2 years following the closing. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at $2,298,221 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield - 0%; expected volatility – 70.35%; risk-free rate – 2.97% and expiry - 2 years. The Company is required to spend $8,026,500 in qualifying exploration expenditures by December 31, 2025 and has met this expenditure commitment as at July 31, 2025.

In relation to the flow through shares issued in both August and October 2024, a flow-through share premium liability of $2,174,679 was recorded based on the calculated premium per dollar raised determined as the excess issue price over the quoted market price of the Company's shares at the date of issuance. The liability is reduced proportionately as the Company incurs eligible expenses. As at July 31, 2025, the liability was reduced to $nil on the statement of financial position with respect to this flow-through premium, and a flow-through share premium recovery of $2,174,679 was recorded on the statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended July 31, 2025 (year ended July 31, 2024: $1,190,512).

In February 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing by issuing 16,478,900 common shares at a price of $0.35 per share, generating gross proceeds of $5,767,615. The Company paid share issue costs related to this private placement of $184,812.

During the year ended July 31, 2025, 3,156,929 of the Company's outstanding warrants were exercised at a weighted-average exercise price of $0.46, generating gross proceeds of $1,464,118 (year ended July 31, 2024: 6,279,250 warrants for proceeds of $3,139,625). See Note 25, Subsequent Events.

Prior year

In September 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing issuing 2,325,581 flow-through common shares of the Company at a price of $0.43 per share for gross proceeds of $1,000,000. The Company incurred $72,598 in costs related to this financing. The Company was required to spend $1,000,000 in qualifying exploration expenditures by December 31, 2024 and met this expenditure commitment as at July 31, 2024. A flow-through share premium liability of $46,512 was recorded based on the calculated premium per dollar raised determined as the excess issue price over the quoted market price of the Company's shares at the date of issuance. The liability was reduced proportionately as the Company incurred eligible expenses. As a result of meeting its exploration commitment, the liability was reduced to $nil at July 31, 2024 and a flow-through share premium recovery of $46,512 was recorded on the statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended July 31, 2024.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

In November 2023, the Company closed on a bought deal financing whereby the Company issued:

- 28,580,000 units at a price of $0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of $10,003,000;
- 7,150,000 traditional flow-through shares at a price of $0.42 per traditional flow-through share for gross proceeds of $3,003,000; and
- 4,550,000 Québec flow-through shares at a price of $0.44 per Québec flow-through share for gross proceeds of $2,002,000.

Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.50 per share for a period of 2 years following the closing. The value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield - 0%; expected volatility - 57.49%; risk-free rate - 4.41% and expiry - 2 years.

As a result of the flow-through shares issued in this financing, the Company was required to incur qualified exploration expenditures by December 31, 2024. A flow-through share premium liability of $1,144,000 was recorded based on the calculated premium per dollar raised determined as the excess issue price over the quoted market price of the Company's shares at the date of issuance. The liability is reduced proportionately as the Company incurs eligible expenses. As a result of meeting its exploration commitment, the liability has been reduced to $nil at July 31, 2024 and a flow-through share premium recovery of $1,144,000 was recorded on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended July 31, 2024 (year ended July 31, 2023: $nil).

In December 2023, an additional 1,428,570 units of the Company were issued for gross proceeds of $500,000 at a price of $0.35 per unit in a private placement financing. The Company incurred $66,979 in costs related to this financing. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. The value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield - 0%; expected volatility - 59.48%; risk-free rate - 4.07% and expiry - 2 years.

15. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANT RESERVE

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Value
Balance as at July 31, 2023	1,251,666	$1.20	$ 539,966
Issued	15,004,285	$0.50	870,708
Exercised	(6,279,250)	$0.50	(364,598)
Expired unexercised	(1,251,666)	$1.20	(539,966)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	8,725,035	$0.50	$ 506,110
Issued	33,575,000	$0.47	$ 3,537,332
Exercised	(3,156,929)	$0.46	$ (234,448)
Balance as at July 31, 2025	**39,143,106**	**$0.46**	**$ 3,808,994**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANT RESERVE (continued)

The following table summarizes the warrants outstanding as at July 31, 2025:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number Outstanding	Number Exercisable	Value ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Assumptions: Share price	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest rate	Expected Average Life (years)
$ 0.50	November 20, 2025	7,140,750	7,140,750	414,620	0.31	$ 0.32	0%	57.49%	4.41%	2.00
$ 0.50	December 1, 2025	714,285	714,285	40,974	0.34	$ 0.32	0%	59.48%	4.07%	2.00
$ 0.45	October 18, 2026	26,288,071	26,288,071	2,114,289	1.22	$ 0.31	0%	70.35%	2.97%	2.00
$ 0.60	May 15, 2027	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,239,111	1.79	-	-	-	-	-
		39,143,106	39,143,106	$ 3,808,994	1.11					

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

The Company's Incentive Share Unit Plan ("ISU Plan") authorizes the grant of restricted Share Units ("RSU's") under the plan to directors, officers and employees or Deferred Share Units ("DSU's") under the plan to directors alone. A vested RSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company. A vested DSU represents the right to receive one common share of the Company upon the date the participant director ceases to be a director of the Company. All Share Units, that is RSU's and DSU's, shall be settled through the issuance of common shares from treasury by the Company, and as such, the value of outstanding RSU's and DSU's is included in share-based payment reserve within equity. As at July 31, 2025, no DSU's have been granted. See Subsequent Events, note 25.

The number of common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the ISU Plan and all other security-based compensation arrangements shall, in aggregate, not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding capital.

	RSU Value
Balance as at July 31, 2023	$ 12,049,119
RSU expense accrued	2,964,263
Value of RSUs vested and settled	(10,358,266)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	$ 4,655,116
RSU expense accrued	3,937,761
Value of RSUs vested and settled	(7,224,651)
Balance as at July 31, 2025	**$ 1,368,226**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (continued)

Outstanding RSU's:

	Number of RSU's
Balance as at July 31, 2023	15,023,728
Granted	8,320,000
Vested, settled in common shares	(7,786,200)
Forfeited	(1,550,259)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	14,007,269
Granted	11,285,000
Vested, settled in common shares	(13,324,900)
Vested, settled in cash	(875,367)
Forfeited	(1,258,702)
Balance as at July 31, 2025	9,833,300

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company granted 11,285,000 RSU's to directors, officers and employees of the Company, vesting in three tranches over a period of two or three years. The weighted average fair value of these RSU's was estimated at $0.36 per unit based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares on the date of grant (year ended July 31, 2024: 8,320,000 RSU's granted at a weighted average fair value of $0.45 per unit.)

During the year ended July 31, 2025, some RSUs were net settled, whereby a portion of the vested shares was settled in cash to cover applicable payroll taxes and other statutory withholdings. As a result, a cash payment of $297,626 was made by the Company to cover these withholdings.

For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company has recorded $3,937,761 as share-based payments expense representing an accrual for unvested RSU's on a graded vesting basis, based on the fair market value on the date of grant (year ended July 31, 2024: $2,964,263).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities were classified as follows:

	Assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
As at July 31, 2025				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 25,001,981	$ 80,000	$ -	$ 25,081,981
Amounts receivable	37,116	-	-	37,116
Investments	-	989,760	-	989,760
Reclamation deposit	50,000	794,595	-	844,595
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	8,493,204	8,493,204
Short-term debt	-	-	19,739,890	19,739,890
Lease liabilities	-	-	1,703,471	1,703,471
As at July 31, 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,783,619	$ 80,000	$ -	$ 6,863,619
Amounts receivable	301,095	-	-	301,095
Investments	-	639,286	-	639,286
Reclamation deposit	50,000	794,595	-	844,595
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	5,489,091	5,489,091
Lease liabilities	-	-	1,017,695	1,017,695

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, short-term debt and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments. The carrying value of investments is recorded at an estimated fair value based on a valuation technique using both observable and unobservable inputs. The carrying value of reclamation deposit approximates fair value as it is represented by a GIC. Management believes the carrying value of lease liabilities approximates fair value.

A fair value hierarchy prioritizes the methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements for those financial assets where fair value is recognized on the statement of financial position. These have been prioritized into three levels.

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in 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.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as at July 31, 2025:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
As at July 31, 2025				
Cash equivalents	$ 80,000	$ -	$ -	$ 80,000
Investments	900,993	88,767	-	989,760
Reclamation deposit	794,595	-	-	794,595
As at July 31, 2024				
Cash equivalents	$ 80,000	$ -	$ -	$ 80,000
Investment	582,276	46,760	10,250	639,286
Reclamation deposit	794,595	-	-	794,595

Some of the Company's investments are not publicly traded. Other valuation factors were used to estimate the fair value at July 31, 2025 and 2024, such as recent financings of the private entities. The fair value of warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Fair value amounts represent point-in-time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of significant judgment.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no significant changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures for managing risk during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024.

Credit risk
The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, and reclamation deposit. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and cash equivalents typically consists of bank deposits and guaranteed investment certificates, which have been invested with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Amounts receivable primarily represent input tax credit refunds from government bodies. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to these financial instruments is remote.

Liquidity risk
The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent balances. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows, and also matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company had current assets of $33,978,352 (July 31, 2024: $17,071,431) to settle current liabilities of $29,220,575 (July 31, 2024: $6,013,023). Approximately $3,836,000 of the Company's financial liabilities as at July 31, 2025 have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms (July 31, 2024: $4,365,000).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

		Payments due by period			
Liability	Total	< 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 8,493,204	$ 8,493,204	$ -	$ -	$ -
Short-term loan	19,739,890	19,739,890	$ -	$ -	$ -
Lease liabilities	1,703,471	812,210	531,758	359,503	-
Reclamation provision	2,227,956	175,271	342,522	494,341	1,215,822

Market risk - Price risk and currency risk
Some of the Company's current assets consist of shares acquired from the sale of mineral claims (Note 7), which the Company intends to sell when appropriate. The Company is exposed to price risk as unfavourable market conditions could result in disposition of investments at less than favourable prices.

Based on the investments held at July 31, 2025, a change in the fair value of investments by 5%, all other factors held constant, could result in a corresponding change in net income of approximately $45,000.

18. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES

The Company owns the Troilus Gold property, consisting of mineral claims and a past-producing mine property located near Chibougamau, within the Frotêt-Evans Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada. During the last several years, the Company acquired various claims extending its land package, including the Bullseye and Pallador claims acquired through the acquisition of UrbanGold. The Bullseye claims comprise a 50-50 joint arrangement with a third party, accounted for as a joint operation. As a result, the Company recognizes its proportionate share of any expenses related to this joint arrangement.

Of the claims initially acquired from First Quantum Minerals Inc. ("First Quantum"), a royalty of 1% remains on these claims, held by Sandstorm Gold Ltd.

As of the date of these financial statements, the Company is subject to the following underlying royalties:

The claims acquired from Emgold Mining Corporation ("Emgold)" in December 2018 are subject to underlying NSR royalties of 1% to Emgold, that the Company has the right to repurchase for $1,000,000. The claims acquired from O3 Mining Inc. ("O3") in November 2019 are subject to royalties of 2% NSR to O3, half of which can be repurchased for $1,000,000, and 2% NSR to an individual, half of which can be repurchased for $1,000,000.

The claims acquired from O3 in April 2020 are subject to royalties of 2% NSR to O3, of which half can be repurchased at any time for $1,000,000 subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona. Certain of the O3 claims acquired in April 2020 are subject to underlying royalties of 2% to Vale S.A. One-half of the royalty to Vale S.A. can be repurchased.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (continued)

The claims acquired from Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (“Globex”) are subject to a 2% Gross Metal Sales royalty (“GMR”) to Globex, of which half can be repurchased at any time for $1,000,000 subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona. The claims acquired from Canadian Mining House (“CMH”) are subject to a 1% NSR, of which half can be repurchased for $500,000 and half can be repurchased for $1,500,000 subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona.

As well, the Company is subject to royalties on certain of the claims acquired through the UrbanGold acquisition, including a 2% NSR to O3 on certain Bullseye claims, of which half can be purchased at any time for $500,000; a 1% NSR to Soquem on 71 Pallador claims, of which half can be purchased at any time for $500,000 subject to the terms of the Buy Back agreement entered into between the Company and Sayona; and a 1% NSR on 55 Pallador claims to Geotest and Wayne Holmstead.

Under the terms of the Alamos JV, in the event that either party’s participating interest is diluted to 10% or less (a “Diluted Participant”), the other party shall have the right to cause the Alamos JV to redeem the participating interest held by the Diluted Participant in exchange for a royalty interest equal to 2% NSR royalty, half of which can be purchased on the date of issue of the NSR for $1,000,000.

	Years ended July 31, 2025	2024
Exploration and evaluation expenses:		
Drilling, assaying and geology	$ 6,141,015	$ 8,030,383
Salaries, payroll costs and consultants	6,060,380	5,779,821
Site and camp costs	4,692,609	4,724,915
Support and other costs	923,227	973,601
Studies	14,209,566	9,141,808
Government and community relations	241,239	196,019
Travel	333,964	436,790
Depreciation	1,070,024	1,102,366
Tax credits	(5,447,384)	(8,798,301)
	$ 28,224,640	$ 21,587,402

The Company has recorded $5,447,384 in expected tax credits against the exploration activity on which they are based for the year ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024: $8,798,301). During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company received $8,210,256 in tax credit refunds (July 31, 2024: $12,546,077), of which approximately $6,200,000 relates to the July 31, 2024 tax year and approximately $2,000,000 relates to the July 31, 2022 tax year. As at July 31, 2025, the Company is carrying a tax credit receivable balance of $4,979,353 (July 31, 2024: $7,742,224), of which approximately $4,200,000 relates to the July 31, 2025 tax year.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Years ended July 31, 2025	Years ended July 31, 2024
General and administrative expenses:		
Salaries, payroll costs and consultants	$ 3,120,528	$ 2,482,660
Professional costs	1,846,180	468,378
Shareholder communications	1,841,479	1,254,146
Office and general	580,355	516,135
Travel	1,002,019	239,213
Depreciation	173,876	321,937
	$ 8,564,437	$ 5,282,469

20. OTHER GAINS AND (LOSSES)

	Years ended July 31, 2025	Years ended July 31, 2024
Other expenses:		
Fee for reclamation bond	$ (109,147)	$ (105,440)
Gain on disposal of assets	86,214	186,624
Provision for penalties	(455,204)	-
Miscellaneous	(54,865)	(7,300)
	$ (533,002)	$ 73,884

The Company has received a preliminary assessment by a tax authority with respect to the eligibility of certain past Canadian Exploration Expenses. While the Company is vigorously defending their position, an amount of approximately $450,000 has been recorded as a provision should the Company not be successful. Included in this provision is a provision for estimated indemnity costs related to the assessment, which represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future outflows required. The provision reflects estimates of future payments directly attributable to the indemnity and assumptions about claims in respect of the indemnity. Changes in these factors can result in a change to the provision recognized by the Company.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support the exploration and development of its mineral properties. The capital of the Company consists of share capital, share purchase warrants, and RSU's. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon external financing to fund activities. In order to carry out planned drilling and engineering work, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend working capital and expects to raise additional funds from time to time as required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained substantially unchanged during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company entered into the following transactions in the ordinary course of business with related parties that are not subsidiaries of the Company.

Related party balances and transactions
During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company charged $197,210 in fees and reimbursable expenses related to shared office space to Lithium Ionic Corp. (year ended July 31, 2024: $118,946). One of the Company's directors, Mr. Tom Olesinski, is an officer of Lithium Ionic Corp. The Company's Senior Vice-President Technical Services, Mr. Ian Pritchard, is a director of Lithium Ionic Corp.

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company charged $41,319 in fees and reimbursable expenses related to shared office space to Emerita Resources Corp. (year ended July 31, 2024: $36,465). The Company's Vice-President Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, Ms. Catherine Stretch, is a director of Emerita Resources Corp.

Mr. Justin Reid, the Company's CEO, is on the Board of Directors of Delta Resources Limited. At July 31, 2025, the Company held 5,180,714 shares and 1,785,714 warrants of Delta Resources Limited. See Note 7, Investments.

Mr. Kyle Frank, the Company's VP of Exploration, is on the Board of Directors of Comet. At July 31, 2025, the Company held 1,500,000 shares of Comet. See Note 7, Investments.

At July 31, 2025, the Company owed a total of $10,121 to directors and officers of the Company. (July 31, 2024: $50,003). These amounts are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. All amounts were paid subsequent to July 31, 2025.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	Years ended July 31, 2025	Years ended July 31, 2024
Management salaries and fees	$ 3,653,392	$ 2,446,476
Directors fees	352,361	321,109
Share-based payments	3,080,190	2,401,182
	$ 7,085,943	$ 5,168,767

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board of Directors of the Company having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to certain management and employment contracts. As at July 31, 2025, these contracts provide that, in the event services are terminated by the Company, other than for cause, approximately $2,718,000 would be paid out with respect to these contracts. Additional contingent payments of approximately $4,990,000 would be paid upon the occurrence of a change of control. Also, the Company has 9,833,300 RSU's outstanding at July 31, 2025 to directors, officers and employees of the Company which will vest over the next three years (see Note 25, Subsequent Events). Upon a change of control, unvested RSU's and DSU's would vest immediately. As a triggering event for terminations or a change of control has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements. Minimum commitments under these contracts due within one year are $2,718,000.

The Company is obligated to make lease payments over the next 2-5 years. See Notes 12 and 17.

Underlying royalties on the Troilus Gold property are described in Note 18.

A contingent milestone payment shall be due to the Company related to the agreement with Prospector described in Note 8.

As a result of the Company's flow-through financings in August and October 2024, the Company is committed to incur qualifying exploration expenditures. See Note 14. As at July 31, 2025, the Company believes it has satisfied this commitment.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

In connection with the flow-through financings, the Company indemnifies the subscribers against certain tax-related amounts that may become payable by the subscribers should the Company not meet its flow-through expenditure commitments. The Company has recently received a preliminary assessment by a tax authority with respect to the eligibility of certain past expenses of Canadian exploration expenses. See Note 20.

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

24. INCOME TAXES

Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2024 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
(Loss) before income taxes	(39,360,546)	(34,268,174)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	(10,431,000)	(9,081,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Share-based payments	1,044,000	786,000
Other	5,934,000	777,000
Change in Benefit of tax assets not recognized	3,453,000	7,518,000
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

24. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Deferred income tax balances

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits. The significant components of the Company's temporary difference, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	93,575,000	65,605,000
Capital loss carry-forwards	17,076,000	17,076,000
Investments	888,000	20,942,000
Share issue costs	3,367,000	2,368,000
Unused exploration and evalution expenses	39,740,000	47,009,000
Other temporary differences	6,380,000	5,360,000
	161,026,000	158,360,000

Tax losses

The Company has non-capital losses in Canada, which under certain circumstances may be used to reduce the taxable income of future years. The non-capital losses expire as follows:

Year	Amount ($)
2028	556,000
2029	612,000
2030	849,000
2031	36,000
2033	2,822,000
2034	1,294,000
2036	523,000
2037	1,373,000
2038	4,572,000
2039	5,478,000
2040	8,380,000
2041	12,984,000
2042	9,481,000
2043	696,000
2044	15,962,000
2045	27,957,000
	93,575,000

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, 4,486,285 of the Company's warrants were exercised, generating gross proceeds of $2,047,278.

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, the Company granted 8,500,000 RSU's to officers and employees of the Company, and 2,000,000 DSU's to directors of the Company.

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, the Company sold 3,560,000 shares of its investment in Prospector for proceeds of approximately $3,243,000.