AsiaBaseMetals Inc.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED**

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Directors of AsiaBaseMetals Inc.

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of AsiaBaseMetals Inc. (the "Company") which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as of September 30, 2025 and 2024
- the statements of comprehensive loss for the years then ended.
- the statements of changes in deficiency for the years then ended.
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

**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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Independence**

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

**Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to Note 1 of the accompanying financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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 are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

**Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis to be filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are, therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Artem Valeev.

*Manning Elliott LLP*

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
January 28, 2026

**ASIABASEMETALS INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | | 2025 | | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| Current | | | | |
| Cash | $ | 544 | $ | 1,777 |
| Amounts receivable | | 7,552 | | 8,197 |
| | | 8,096 | | 9,974 |
| Reclamation deposit (Note 7) | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 6) | | 3,922 | | 3,953 |
| | $ | 22,018 | $ | 23,927 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | |
| Current | | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10) | $ | 842,848 | $ | 661,439 |
| **DEFICIENCY** | | | | |
| Share capital (Note 8) | | 4,701,254 | | 4,661,354 |
| Share-based payment reserves | | 1,820,224 | | 1,818,455 |
| Accumulated deficit | | (7,342,308) | | (7,117,321) |
| | | (820,830) | | (637,512) |
| | $ | 22,018 | $ | 23,927 |

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS (Note 1)
SUBSEQUENT EVENT (Note 13)

Approved by the Board on January 28, 2025:

| | |
|---|---|
| *"Raj Chowdhry"* | *"Henry Park"* |
| Director | Director |

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

**ASIABASEMETALS INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

**FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | | **2025** | | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENSES | | | | |
| Management fees (Note 9) | $ | 150,000 | $ | 150,000 |
| Share-based payments (Note 9) | | 1,769 | | 92,608 |
| Professional fees | | 27,149 | | 50,958 |
| Office, administration, and miscellaneous | | 19,122 | | 14,228 |
| Regulatory and transfer agent fees | | 9,228 | | 14,225 |
| Travel | | 202 | | 2,149 |
| Exploration, net | | 3,491 | | 1,240 |
| Foreign exchange loss (gain) | | 1,064 | | (581) |
| Interest and bank charges | | 9,009 | | 7,089 |
| LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS | | (221,034) | | (331,916) |
| OTHER ITEMS | | | | |
| Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets | | (3,953) | | (3,493) |
| | | (3,953) | | (3,493) |
| NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR | $ | (224,987) | $ | (335,409) |
| LOSS AND PER SHARE – BASIC AND DILUTED | | (0.00) | | (0.01) |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING | | 49,670,693 | | 49,402,871 |

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

**ASIABASEMETALS INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIENCY**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | Common Shares (Note 8) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Common Shares | Amount | Share-Based Payment Reserves | Accumulated Deficit | Total |
| Balances at October 1, 2023 | 49,402,871 | $ 4,661,354 | $ 1,725,847 | $ (6,781,912) | $ (394,711) |
| Share-based payments | - | - | 92,608 | - | 92,608 |
| Net loss and comprehensive loss | - | - | - | (335,409) | (335,409) |
| Balances at September 30, 2024 | 49,402,871 | $ 4,661,354 | $ 1,818,455 | $ (7,117,321) | $ (637,512) |
| | | | | | |
| Balances at October 1, 2024 | 49,402,871 | $ 4,661,354 | $ 1,818,455 | $ (7,117,321) | $ (637,512) |
| Exercise of share purchase warrants | 285,000 | 39,900 | - | - | 39,900 |
| Share-based payments | - | - | 1,769 | - | 1,769 |
| Net loss and comprehensive loss | - | - | - | (224,987) | (224,987) |
| Balances at September 30, 2025 | 49,687,871 | $ 4,701,254 | $ 1,820,224 | $ (7,342,308) | $ (820,830) |

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

**ASIABASEMETALS INC.**

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|
| CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN): | | |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net loss for the year | $ (224,987) | $ (335,409) |
| Items not involving cash | | |
| Share-based payments | 1,769 | 92,608 |
| Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets | 3,953 | 3,493 |
| Change in non-cash working capital items | | |
| Amounts receivable | 645 | (2,367) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 181,409 | 245,918 |
| Cash used in operating activities | (37,211) | 4,243 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITY | | |
| Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets | (3,922) | (3,953) |
| Cash provided by investing activity | (3,922) | (3,953) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITY | | |
| Warrants exercised, net of issuance costs | 39,900 | - |
| Cash provided by financial activity | 39,900 | - |
| CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR | (1,233) | 290 |
| CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR | 1,777 | 1,487 |
| CASH, END OF YEAR | $ 544 | $ 1,777 |

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

AsiaBaseMetals Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 11, 2009 under the laws of British Columbia. The Company is an exploration company focused on the exploration and development of zinc and base metals. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 6153 Glendalough Pl., Vancouver, British Columbia, V6N 1S5, Canada.

At September 30, 2025, the Company has working capital deficit of $834,752 and does not generate cash flow from operations. The Company has not yet determined whether its properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the resource property. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and these factors indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accouting Satndrads ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) Going Concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue its operations for a reasonable period of time. The Company has incurred losses since its inception and has an accumulated deficit of $7,342,308 at September 30, 2025. The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing or maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors, and generating profitable operations in the future.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the statements of financial position is comprised of cash in banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

e) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred and direct costs of exploration and evaluation assets, such as property acquisition costs and leases are capitalized. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period and if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. B.C. mining exploration tax credits for certain exploration expenditures incurred in B.C. are treated as a reduction of the exploration and development expenditure and costs of the respective mineral property.

Development costs incurred on a mineral property are deferred once management has determined, based on a feasibility study, that, a property is capable of economical commercial production as a result of having established proven and probable reserves. Development costs are carried at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges. Exploration expenditures incurred prior to determining that a property has economically recoverable resources are expensed as incurred.

The Company reviews the carrying values of mineral properties and development costs regularly with a view to assessing whether there has been any impairment in value, or whenever events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the event the estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

Once a mine has achieved commercial production, mineral properties and development costs are depleted on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

f) Share-based payment transactions

Employees receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in statement of loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in share-based payments expense.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions, for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

When the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

g) Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from the issuance of its common shares as equity. Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants are allocated between the common share and warrant component. The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placement was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted price on the issuance date. The remaining proceeds, if any, are allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrant reserve. Management does not expect to record a value to the warrant in most equity issuances as unit private placements are commonly priced at market or at a permitted discount to market. If the warrants are issued as share issuance costs, the fair value of agent’s warrants are measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recognized in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

h) Flow-through shares

The Company may finance 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. At the time flow-through shares are issued, there may be a potential premium paid on the flow-through shares calculated based on the share issuance price and the market price at the time of closing. A liability is recognized for the premium on the flow-through shares and is subsequently reversed and recorded as other income as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenses.

i) Foreign Currency

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“the functional currency”), are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

At each financial position reporting date presented, the Company has not incurred any decommissioning costs related to the exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties and accordingly no provision has been recorded for such site reclamation or abandonment.

k) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

l) Income taxes

i) Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of goodwill, or assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Income taxes (continued)

ii) Deferred tax (continued)

In instances where the Company has sufficient deductible temporary differences available to offset the deferred income tax liability created from renouncing qualifying expenditures, the realization of the deductible temporary differences will be shown as a deferred income tax recovery in operations in the period of renunciation.

Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

m) Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not measured at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at: (i) FVTPL; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) or (iii) amortized cost. The classification is based on whether the contractual cash flow characteristics represent “solely payments of principal and interest” as well as the business model under which the financial assets are managed. The Company’s cash is measured at FVTPL.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

n) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. The Company’s accounts payable are measured at amortized cost.

A financial liability is derecognized when the contractual obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires or its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

## 3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include deferred income taxes, share-based payments, assessment of decommissioning provision and assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment.

(i) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgment. Management monitors future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to meet these future funding requirements. Further information regarding going concern is outlined in Note 2(c).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates for mandatory adoption. Management is assessing the impact of new accounting pronouncements and will complete its assessment prior to effective dates.

Amendments to IFRS 7 and 9 - Classification & Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments change the requirements in IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 seek to clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion. Further, the amendments will add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows such as instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets and update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The new amendments will be effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Introduction of IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 is the new standard on financial statement presentation and disclosure with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and retains many of the existing principles in IAS 1. IFRS 18 will define the structure for the statement of profit or loss. The new standard will require disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will be effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. The Company did not adopt any new accounting pronouncements during the year ended September 30, 2025, which had a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

| | **Gnome Project ($)** |
|---|---|
| Balance, September 30, 2023 | 3,493 |
| Acquisition Costs | 3,953 |
| Impairment | (3,493) |
| Balance, September 30, 2024 | 3,953 |
| Acquisition Costs | 3,922 |
| Impairment | (3,953) |
| **Balance, September 30, 2025** | **3,922** |

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

**Gnome Zinc, BC**

On September 30, 2009, Tintina Resources Inc. ("Tintina") transferred its interest in the Gnome Zinc project and $500,000 in cash to the Company as part of its reorganization. Tintina also transferred its right, title and interest in the Gnome Zinc project to purchase a 1% NSR royalty for $2,000,000 up to the period ending on March 11, 2020. The transaction was recorded as a shareholder transfer at Tintina's carrying value of the Gnome Zinc project of $146,748 and an increase in cash of $500,000. During the year ended, the claims have expired of which $3,953 was written-off and additional claims were staked for a total of $3,922.

6. RECLAMATION DEPOSIT

On July 23, 2019, the Company paid $10,000 for a reclamation bond to the Minister of Finance for the Province of British Columbia (the "Province") with respect to the exploration drilling on the Gnome Property. This amount was determined by the Province to be sufficient to meet all anticipated reclamation requirements.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

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

b) Issued and outstanding as at September 30, 2025: 49,687,871 (September 30, 2024 – 49,402,871) common shares.

   During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company issued 285,000 shares upon the exercise of share purchase warrants for total proceeds of $39,900.

   There were no share transactions for the year ended September 30, 2024.

8. STOCK OPTION PLAN, SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND WARRANTS

The Company adopted a rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to directors, senior officers, employees, independent contractors and consultants of the Company. The Plan reserves for issuance up to 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company from time to time, and provides that it is solely within the discretion of the Board or, if the Board so elects, by a committee consisting of not less than two of its members appointed by the Board, to determine who should receive options and in what amounts.

Options granted under the Plan for a term not to exceed 10 years from the date of their grant and are exercisable at a price not less than the discounted market price (which is the market price less a discount of 25% for a closing price of up to $0.33, a discount of 20% for a closing price of $0.34 to $1.33, and a discount of 15% for a closing price above $1.34, subject to a minimum of $0.07).

On November 2, 2023, the Company granted 400,000 to directors, advisors and consultants of the Company. The Stock Options will be exercisable at a price of $0.20 per Share for a period of five years from date of grant, of which 50% will vest immediately, 25% will vest 6 months after the date of the grant and the remaining 25% will vest 12 months after the date of the grant.

On January 31 2024, the Company granted 250,000 to directors, advisors and consultants of the Company. The Stock Options will be exercisable at a price of $0.20 per Share for a period of five years from date of grant, of which 50% will vest immediately, 25% will vest 6 months after the date of the grant and the remaining 25% will vest 12 months after the date of the grant.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. STOCK OPTION PLAN, SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND WARRANTS (continued)

The following weighted average assumptions were used in the valuation of stock options granted in the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Risk-free interest rate | -% | 3.33% |
| Expected life | - years | 5 years |
| Annualized volatility | -% | 107.14% |
| Dividend rate | -% | 0.00% |

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

| | Number of options | Weighted average exercise price |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at September 30, 2023 | 2,925,000 | $ 0.20 |
| Granted | 650,000 | $ 0.20 |
| Cancelled | (250,000) | $ 0.20 |
| Balance at September 30, 2024 | 3,325,000 | $ 0.20 |
| Balance at September 30, 2025 | 3,325,000 | $ 0.20 |

The stock options outstanding and exercisable as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

| **Outstanding** | **Exercisable** | **Exercise price** | **Expiry date** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,675,000 | 2,675,000 | $ 0.20 | March 30, 2028 |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | $ 0.20 | November 2, 2028 |
| 250,000 | 250,000 | $ 0.20 | January 31, 2029 |

For the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized share-based payments of $1,769 (2024 - $92,608). The weighted average remaining life of the stock options is 2.63 years.

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

| | Number of warrants | Weighted average exercise price |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at September 30, 2023 and 2024 | 3,872,143 | $ 0.14 |
| Exercised | (285,000) | 0.14 |
| Balance at September 30, 2025 | 3,587,143 | $ 0.14 |

The warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2025 are as follows:

| **Outstanding** | **Exercise price** | **Expiry date** |
|---|---|---|
| 3,587,143 | $ 0.14 | April 26, 2027 |

The average remaining life of the warrants is 1.5 years.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the following amounts were incurred or paid to officers and directors and/or their related companies:

i) The Company incurred $150,000 (2024 - $150,000) for management fees to a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

As at September 30, 2025 and 2024, the following balances were due to officers and directors and/or related companies:

i) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $557,191 (2024 – $387,320) due to company controlled by the CEO of the Company of which $12,371 is secured by a promissory note. The remaining amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

ii) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $73,311 (2024 - $64,624) due to the CEO of the Company. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

iii) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $1,000 (2024 - $Nil) due to a company with common directors. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing andhave no fixed terms of repayment.

On April 1, 2015 the Company entered into an agreement with a company controlled by a director to provide CEO services at a rate of $12,500 per month ($150,000 per year) for an indefinite term. The agreement can be terminated without cause by the Company with a fourteen (14) month cash payment in the amount of $175,000.

**Key management personnel compensation:**

Key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and directors of the Company. The remuneration of directors and officers of the Company is as follows:

| | | **Year ended September 30,** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2025** | | **2024** |
| Management fees | $ | 150,000 | $ | 150,000 |
| Share based payments | | 1,220 | | 36,492 |
| **Total remuneration** | $ | 151,220 | $ | 186,492 |

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits, share-based payments and separation payment. Short-term benefits include management fees paid to the CEO and the CFO of the Company for their services in their roles.

10. INCOME TAXES

The Company has losses carried forward of approximately $4,680,000 available to reduce income taxes in future years. The losses expire between 2030 and 2045. The Company also has certain allowances in respect of resource development and exploration costs, which, subject to certain restrictions, are available to be offset against future taxable income. The Company has not recognized any deferred income tax assets. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

| | | **2025** | | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian statutory income tax rate | | 27.00% | | 27.00% |
| Income tax recovery at statutory rate | $ | 60,747 | $ | 90,560 |
| Effect of income taxes of: | | | | |
| Permanent and other differences | | (1,709) | | (26,272) |
| Change in unrecognized tax benefits | | (59,038) | | (64,288) |
| Deferred income tax recoverable | $ | - | $ | - |

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets at September 30, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

| | | **2025** | | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-capital loss carry-forwards | $ | 1,264,541 | $ | 1,206,300 |
| Share issuance costs | | 257 | | 527 |
| Resource properties | | 126,397 | | 125,329 |
| Unrecognized deferred tax assets | | (1,391,195) | | (1,332,156) |
| | $ | - | $ | - |

11. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and exploration of its resource property. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject to.

The Company considers the aggregate of its equity as capital. As at September 30, 2025, the Company had capital resources consisting of cash. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in investment instruments in high credit quality financial institutions with terms to maturity selected with regards to the expected time of expenditures from operations.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current operating year.

*Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements*

IFRS 13 – *Fair Value Measurement*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as at September 30, 2025 as follows:

| | Fair Value Measurements Using | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Instruments (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) | Total |
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Cash | $ 544 | $ – | $ – | $ 544 |

*Financial Risk*

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company's maximum credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing such instruments with financial institutions.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of cash of $544.

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient financial resources to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2025, the Company has a working capital deficit of $834,752. The Company requires funds to be raised from financing activities to meet its current obligations. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

In management's opinion, the Company's interest rate risk is minimal as the Company does not have any bank indebtedness that bear interest at fixed or variable rates.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations in the acquisition of foreign currencies. The Company holds insignificant balance in cash in foreign currencies (US dollars) and is therefore not exposed to significant gains or losses on foreign exchange. A significant change in the currency exchange rate between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar would have an insignificant effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

As at September 30, 2025 and 2024, a change of 10% +/- in US dollar would not result in a material impact to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iv) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities may be subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subequent to September 30, 2025, the Company:

- Staked a 100% interest in the Jervis Property in British Columbia, Canada.