Armor Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Armor Minerals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Armor Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows 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 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. 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.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes 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.

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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 Accounting Standards, 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 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.

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 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 consolidated 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 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 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 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 year 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 on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Hawkshaw.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

June 30, 2025

Armor Minerals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		2025		2024
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		$	2,734,438	$	2,737,635
Amounts receivable			1,214		2,129
Prepaid expenses			4,237		–
			2,739,889		2,739,764
Due from a related party	7		5,026		5,026
Total assets		$	2,744,915	$	2,744,790
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	$	16,376	$	24,084
			16,376		24,084
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	6		31,720,376		31,720,376
Reserves			2,852,230		2,852,230
Deficit			(31,844,067)		(31,851,900)
Total shareholders' equity			2,728,539		2,720,706
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$	2,744,915	$	2,744,790

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 9)

APPROVED BY THE DIRECTORS

"Richard W. Warke"	"*Purni Parikh*"
Richard W. Warke – Director	Purni Parikh – Director

June 30, 2025

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Armor Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Net Income and Comprehensive Income
For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except share and per share amount)

	Note		2025		2024
Expenses					
Salaries and benefits	7	$	50,978	$	49,723
General office expenses	7		23,944		27,130
Listing and filing fees	7		11,052		18,766
Professional fees	7		16,965		20,120
Investor relations			935		756
			103,874		116,495
Finance income			(111,706)		(124,913)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss			(1)		63
Net income and comprehensive income		$	(7,833)	$	(8,355)
Basic and diluted income per share attributable to shareholders of the Company		$	(0.00)	$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted			76,624,621		76,624,621

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Armor Minerals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations		
Net income for the year	$ 7,833	$ 8,355
Adjustments for the following items:		
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(3)	21
Finance income, net	(111,706)	(124,913)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	915	1,079
Prepaid expenses	(4,237)	1,313
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,708)	(6,880)
	(114,906)	(121,025)
Investing		
Finance income received, net	111,706	124,913
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3	(21)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,197)	3,867
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,737,635	2,733,768
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 2,734,438	$ 2,737,635
Supplementary information:		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year comprise:		
Cash balances with banks	$ 2,734,438	$ 613,294
Guaranteed investment certificate	–	2,124,341
	$ 2,734,438	$ 2,737,635

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Armor Minerals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

	Share capital			Reserves									
	Number of Shares		Amount		Foreign currency translation		Options and warrants		Total		Deficit		Shareholders' equity
Balance, March 31, 2024	76,624,621	$	31,720,376	$	832	$	2,851,398	$	2,852,230	$	(31,851,900)	$	2,720,706
Net income and comprehensive income	–		–		–		–		–		7,833		7,833
Balance, March 31, 2025	76,624,621	$	31,720,376	$	832	$	2,851,398	$	2,852,230	$	(31,844,067)	$	2,728,539
Balance, March 31, 2023	76,624,621	$	31,720,376	$	832	$	2,851,398	$	2,852,230	$	(31,860,255)	$	2,712,351
Net income and comprehensive income	–		–		–		–		–		8,355		8,355
Balance, March 31, 2024	76,624,621	$	31,720,376	$	832	$	2,851,398	$	2,852,230	$	(31,851,900)	$	2,720,706

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Armor Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "Armor") is incorporated in British Columbia, Canada. The Company's head office is located at Suite 555 – 999 Canada Place, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E1. The consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2025, are comprised of Armor and its wholly owned subsidiary, Armor Minerals (US) Inc. ("Armor US") organized under the laws of Virginia. Armor's common shares trade on the NEX under the symbol "A.H".

The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests. The business of mining and the exploration for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that such activities will result in profitable mining operations.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments, continue operations, and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has no recurring source of revenue, has cash and cash equivalents of $2,734,438, working capital of $2,723,513, and an accumulated deficit of $31,844,067 on March 31, 2025. Based on anticipated cash flows, the Company is expected to have sufficient resources to meet its committed expenditures for the next twelve months.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2025.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency. The functional currency of the parent is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of Armor US is the United States dollar ("US dollar").

c) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

d) Use of judgment and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual amounts incurred by the Company may differ from these values. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgment and estimate that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements is as follows:

- Determination of functional currencies

  The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of Armor is the Canadian dollar, and the functional currency of Armor US is the US dollar. Assessment of functional currency involves certain judgment to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

e) Changes in accounting standards

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

This amendment clarifies the requirement in determining whether a certain liability should be classified as current or noncurrent based on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period, explains that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The Company adopted the Amendments to IAS 1 effective April 1, 2024 but did not result in a change in the presentation of the Company's liabilities.

Certain other new standards, interpretations, and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. However, these updates either are not applicable to the Company or are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

f) New accounting policies issued but not yet effective

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statement aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply for IFRS 18 before that date.

The Company has not yet determined the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The summary of material accounting policies described below has been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

a) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date which control is transferred to the Company until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

b) Translation of foreign currencies

Management determines the functional currency of each entity as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency gains and losses arising on period-end revaluations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign operations

A subsidiary that has a functional currency other than Canadian dollars translates its assets and liabilities to Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the period. Differences arising from these foreign currency translations are recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss and presented within shareholders' equity in the foreign currency translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed, the relevant exchange differences accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are transferred to the statement of profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

Net investment in a foreign operation

Foreign currency gains and losses arising on translation of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned, nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation. Such gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss and presented within shareholders' equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held with banks. Interest from cash and cash equivalents is recorded on an accrual basis.

d) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration and development costs are capitalized.

Exploration and evaluation costs include the costs of acquiring licenses, option payments, and the costs of the Company's exploration activities.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed in the period they are incurred except for expenditures associated with the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets through a business combination. Significant property acquisition costs are capitalized only to the extent that such costs can be directly attributable to an area of interest where it is considered likely to be recoverable by future exploitation or sale. Development costs relating to specific properties are capitalized once management has made a development decision.

e) Share capital

Common shares are classified as share capital. Proceeds from share issuances are recorded net of issue costs. Share capital issued as non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on the fair value of the consideration received.

f) (Income) loss per share

Basic (income) loss per share is computed by dividing (income) loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and their equivalents are reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method.

g) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: as fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets at amortized cost and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets or liabilities were acquired. The Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

(i) Amounts receivable are non-interest bearing and are recognized initially at their fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the credit risk on the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses.

(ii) For amounts receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of lifetime expected loss provision.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks and bank overdrafts. These are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost.

(iv) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as well as, due to a related party and deferred liability are not interest bearing and are recognized initially at their fair value less transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assess all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

i) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders’ equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in shareholders’ equity.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

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

In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

4. LEASES

The Company shares office space with other companies related to it by virtue of certain directors and management in common (Note 7).

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized $15,795 (2024 – $15,401) of general office expenses for the two leased premises that do not meet the definition of a lease (Note 9). The Company is jointly liable for rent payments and uses the assets jointly.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024
Accounts payable	$	1,376	$	1,162
Accrued liabilities		15,000		15,060
Due to a related party (Note 7)		–		7,862
	$	16,376	$	24,084

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Common shares

The authorized capital stock of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had 76,624,621 (March 31, 2024 – 76,624,621) common shares outstanding.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management includes the Company's directors and certain senior management. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company paid salaries and benefits of $17,379 to key management personnel (March 31, 2024 – $13,851).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Related party transactions

On March 1, 2015, the Company entered into an arrangement to share office space, equipment, personnel, consultants and various administrative services with other companies (Titan Mining Corporation, Augusta Gold Corp. and Highlander Silver Corp.) related by virtue of certain directors and management in common. These services have been provided through a management company equally owned by the related companies. Costs incurred by the management company are allocated and funded by the shareholders of the management company based on time incurred and use of services. All of the parties have jointly entered into a rental agreement for office space. If the Company's participation in the arrangement is terminated, the Company will be obligated to pay its share of the rent payments for the remaining term of the office space rental agreement. The Company's obligation for future rental payments if the Company's participation in the arrangement was terminated on March 31, 2025, was approximately $40,000 (March 31, 2024 – $14,900), determined based on the Company's average share of rent paid in the immediately preceding 12 months.

The Company was charged for the following with respect to these arrangements in the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

For the year ended March 31,		2025		2024
Salaries and benefits	$	50,978	$	49,723
General office expenses		23,982		25,833
Listing and filing fees		2,910		5,335
Professional fees		1,001		1,042
	$	78,871	$	81,933

At March 31, 2025, included in prepaid expenses is an amount due from a related party of $2,988 (March 31, 2024 – included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is an amount due to a related party of $7,862) with respect to these arrangements.

The amount due from a related party at March 31, 2025, of $5,026 (March 31, 2024 – $5,026) relates to the Company's share of jointly owned assets (primarily security deposits, leasehold improvements, and furniture and equipment) held by the management company.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories of financial assets and liabilities (shown at carrying value):

		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	2,734,438	$	2,737,635
Amounts receivable		1,214		2,129
Due from a related party		5,026		5,026
Total financial assets	$	2,740,678	$	2,744,790
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	16,376	$	24,084
Total financial liabilities	$	16,376	$	24,084

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments in the table above approximate their carrying values.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and a small portion of its expenses are incurred in US dollars. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and accounts payable liabilities that are denominated in US dollars. The Company does not use derivatives or other techniques to manage foreign currency risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises for the Company from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure on outstanding amounts receivable. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by holding its cash through Canadian chartered banks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not materially exposed to interest rate risk at this time.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

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, acquire or dispose of assets or obtain debt financing. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended March 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

9. COMMITMENTS

At March 31, 2025, based on the Company's share of rent, the Company is committed to payments for office leased premises through 2028. Payments by fiscal year are:

2026	$	19,100
2027	$	18,400
2028	$	11,200

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry segment, being mineral exploration. Geographic information is as follows:

	Canada	United States	Total
Total assets as at:			
March 31, 2025	$ 2,744,915	$ –	$ 2,744,915
March 31, 2024	$ 2,744,790	$ –	$ 2,744,790
Net income for the year ended:			
March 31, 2025	$ 7,833	$ –	$ 7,833
March 31, 2024	$ 8,355	$ –	$ 8,355

11. INCOME TAX

The provision for income tax reported differs from the amount computed by applying the cumulative Canadian Federal and Provincial income tax rates to the income before the tax provision due to the following:

For the year ended March 31,	2025	2024
Net income	$ 7,833	$ 8,355
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected income tax expense	$ 2,115	$ 2,256
Reconciling items:		
Non-deductible expenses and other	10	8
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(2,125)	(2,264)
Income tax expense	$ –	$ –

The Company's unrecognized tax losses and other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consists of the following:

As at March 31,	2025	2024
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$ 5,420,000	$ 5,428,000
Net-capital loss carry forwards	7,636,242	7,636,242
Mineral properties	343,612	323,869
Excess tax value of equipment over book value	25,517	25,517
Cumulative eligible expenditures	196,446	196,446
	$ 13,621,817	$ 13,610,074

At March 31, 2025, the Company had Canadian unrecognized operating loss carry forwards of approximately $5,415,000 (March 31, 2024 – $5,423,000) and US unrecognized operating loss carry forwards of approximately US$3,000 (March 31, 2024 – US$3,000). The unrecognized operating loss carry forwards expire at various times between 2028 and 2043. The unrecognized net capital losses were also incurred in Canada and can be carried forward indefinitely.