

CLEAN AIR METALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended January 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Directors of Clean Air Metals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Clean Air Metals Inc. and its subsidiary (the "Company") which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at January 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Consolidated 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 audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of Matter – Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the accompanying consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2025. 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.

In addition to the matter described in *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, the key audit matters are communicated in our auditors' report as follows:

Evaluation of Impairment Indicators for Exploration and Evaluation Assets*Key Audit Matter Description*

Refer to *Note 2 Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation – Significant accounting judgments – Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets*, *Note 2 Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation – Exploration and evaluation assets and expenditures*, and *Note 6 – Exploration and Evaluation Assets*. The Company has exploration and evaluation assets with a carrying value of \$33,750,078 as at January 31, 2025.

We identified the evaluation of impairment indicators for exploration and evaluation assets as a key audit matter due to:

- The magnitude of exploration and evaluation assets and significance to the Company,
- The judgement in determining whether factors exist that indicate impairment, and
- The effort in performing procedures related to the evaluation of the existence of impairment indicators for exploration and evaluation assets.

Audit Response

Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures:

- We assessed the status of the Company's rights to explore by inspecting government mineral claim registries and inquiring with management if any rights were not expected to be renewed,
- We assessed whether exploration and evaluation of the mineral property involved substantive expenditures and inquired of management on the Company's plans to continue with such expenditures on its mineral property
- We evaluated management's assessment of potential impairment indicators and determined whether management's assessment was consistent with:
 - Information included in the Company's news releases, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and other public filings
 - Evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, including the results of exploration activities
 - Current geological technical information reported in public filings
 - Information obtained from reading internal communications to management and the Board of Directors meeting minutes and resolutions

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 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 identified above 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.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 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.

Auditors' 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 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 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 auditors' 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 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 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 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 Joseph Bonvillain.

Manning Elliott LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
June 2, 2025

Clean Air Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	As at January 31, 2025	As at January 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,441,879	\$ 5,913,395
Prepaid expenses (Note 3)	34,797	125,680
Amounts receivable	-	120,839
GST recoverable	725,189	520,946
	4,201,865	6,680,860
Non-Current Assets		
Right-of-use assets (Note 16)	-	5,500
Equipment (Note 4)	12,891	20,145
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	33,694,181	32,498,569
Total Assets	\$ 37,908,937	\$ 39,205,074
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 6(d), 7 and 11)	\$ 363,150	\$ 177,290
Lease liability – current (Note 16)	-	8,418
Flow-through liability (Note 9 and 10)	154,104	-
NSR option liability (Note 8)	3,500,000	3,293,253
Total Liabilities	4,017,254	3,478,961
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 9)	109,744,648	108,674,461
Reserves (Note 9)	14,355,624	14,144,981
Deficit	(90,208,589)	(87,093,329)
	33,891,683	35,726,113
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 37,908,937	\$ 39,205,074

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 2, 2025.

Signed on the Company's behalf by:

"James Gallagher"

James Gallagher, Director

"Dean Chambers"

Dean Chambers, Director

Clean Air Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended January 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating Expenses		
Accretion interest (Note 8)	\$ 206,747	\$ 503,045
Consulting fees (Note 11)	146,171	103,572
Depreciation (Note 4)	14,822	20,844
Insurance	27,437	62,234
Investor relations and marketing	330,270	560,318
Office, administration and rent	64,270	59,426
Professional fees	144,278	336,903
Share-based compensation (Note 9 and 11)	206,657	394,913
Shareholder relations	12,655	3,263
Transfer agent and filing fees	66,578	70,205
Travel and entertainment	102,805	68,743
Wages and benefits (Note 11)	2,193,148	1,747,318
Loss before income taxes and other items	(3,515,838)	(3,930,784)
Other Items		
Flow-through share premium (Note 9 and 10)	180,861	-
Gain on sale of equipment (Note 4)	3,400	10,300
Interest income	206,585	390,713
	390,846	401,013
Loss before income taxes	(3,124,992)	(3,529,771)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (3,124,992)	\$ (3,529,771)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	230,892,409	223,843,153

Clean Air Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended January 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (3,124,992)	\$ (3,529,771)
Items not affecting cash from operations:		
Accretion interest	206,747	503,045
Depreciation	14,822	20,844
Depreciation – right of use asset	5,500	17,357
Flow-through share premium	(180,861)	-
Share-based compensation	206,657	394,913
Gain on sale of asset	(3,400)	(10,300)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
GST recoverable	(204,243)	(370,369)
Amounts receivable	120,839	4,879,161
Prepaid expenses	90,883	160,673
Trade and other payables	138,333	(497,383)
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(2,729,715)	1,568,170
Investing Activities		
Equipment purchase	(7,568)	-
Proceeds received on disposal of equipment	3,400	10,300
Mineral property exploration costs	(1,148,085)	(2,511,682)
Lease payments	(8,418)	(21,394)
Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(1,160,671)	(2,522,776)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from private placement	1,536,095	-
Share issuance costs	(117,225)	(3,400)
Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	1,418,870	(3,400)
Change in Cash for the Year	(2,471,516)	(958,006)
Cash, Beginning of Year	5,913,395	6,871,401
Cash, End of Year	\$ 3,441,879	\$ 5,913,395

Supplemental cash flow information:

There were no amounts of cash paid for interest or income taxes for the years presented.

Clean Air Metals Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended January 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves	Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Share \$	\$	\$	\$
January 31, 2023	223,597,548	108,541,852	14,037,838	(83,715,317)	38,864,373
Issuance of RSU/DSU common shares	450,685	136,009	(151,759)	151,759	136,009
Share issuance costs – cash	-	(3,400)	-	-	(3,400)
Share-based payments	-	-	258,902	-	258,902
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,529,771)	(3,529,771)
January 31, 2024	224,048,233	108,674,461	14,144,981	(87,093,329)	35,726,113
Private placements	26,268,272	1,488,374	47,721	-	1,536,095
Issuance of RSU/DSU common shares	240,279	68,191	(77,923)	9,732	-
Share issuance costs – warrants	-	(34,188)	34,188	-	-
Share issuance costs – cash	-	(117,225)	-	-	(117,225)
Share-based payments	-	-	206,657	-	206,657
Flow-through share premium	-	(334,965)	-	-	(334,965)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,124,992)	(3,124,992)
January 31, 2025	250,556,784	109,744,648	14,355,624	(90,208,589)	33,891,683

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Clean Air Metals Inc. (the “Company”) is a publicly traded company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) and traded under the stock symbol “AIR”. The corporate address of the Company is 307 – 1265 Arthur Street East, Thunder Bay, ON, P7E 5H7. The Company is engaged in the identification, acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development of exploration and evaluation assets. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended January 31, 2025, comprise the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future. The Company has not generated cash flows from operations, incurred recurring losses and has an accumulated deficit. These factors form a material uncertainty that may cause significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue on a going concern basis beyond the next 12 months depends on its ability to raise additional financing and carry out its proposed exploration programs. While the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate.

2. Material Accounting Policies and 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”), and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on the IFRS issued and outstanding as at June 2, 2025, the date the Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements for issue.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”) and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The Canadian dollar is the functional currency of Clean Air Metals Inc. and the Company's subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

c) Use of estimates and judgments *(continued)*

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 any future periods affected.

(i) Significant accounting estimates

Significant accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and are, but are not limited to, the following:

Share-based payment transactions

Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and standalone share purchase warrants issued. This model requires assumptions of the expected future price volatility of the Company's common shares, expected life of options and warrants, future risk-free interest rates and the dividend yield of the Company's common shares.

(ii) Significant accounting judgments

Information about significant judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are, but are not limited to, the following:

Going concern

The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to significant judgments by management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short and long-term operating budget, expected profitability, investing and financing activities and management's strategic planning. Should those judgments prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumption could be inappropriate.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when indicators and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. 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 pre-tax 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 the profit or loss for the period.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

d) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest	Principal activity
Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd.	Canada	100%	Exploration

e) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the financial position reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in profit or loss for the year. The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all of its operations is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which they operate.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash at banks and short-term money market instruments which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

g) Exploration and evaluation assets and expenditures

Upon acquiring the legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration, and evaluation of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore the area are recognized through profit or loss. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related exploration and evaluation assets are first tested for impairment and then reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the exploration and evaluation assets, or the exploration and evaluation assets are abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the exploration and evaluation assets are written down to their net realizable value.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts may exceed the recoverable amounts.

h) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a decommissioning liability is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of cost can be made. The Company records the present value of estimated future cash flows associated with decommissioning as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

h) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations *(continued)*

Subsequently, these capitalized decommissioning liabilities are amortized over the life of the related assets. At the end of each period, the liability is increased to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying any initial estimates.

The Company recognizes its environmental liability on a site-by-site basis when it can be reliably estimated. Environmental expenditures related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible are charged to profit or loss. The Company had no decommissioning liabilities for the years presented.

i) Impairment

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. During the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no impairment losses recognized.

j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

k) Financial instruments – classification and fair value

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the financial assets are impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial assets are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the financial asset, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss. Amounts receivable are classified in this category.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and that the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the instrument; instead, it is transferred to deficit. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL. Assets at FVTPL include cash.

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized, and subsequently carried, at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period end using expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

(v) De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

l) Financial liabilities and equity – classification and fair value

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or measured at amortized cost.

At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading or designated as at FVTPL, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The Company has no financial liabilities classified through FVTPL and has classified trade and other payables, NSR option liability and lease liability as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

m) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and common share purchase warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are measured based on their market value at the date the common shares are issued.

The Company applies the relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as equity units. The relative fair value method requires an allocation of the net proceeds received based on the pro rata relative fair value of the components. If and when the warrants are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts are transferred from reserve for warrants to share capital.

n) Flow-through shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian tax legislation. On issuance, the premium recorded on the flow-through share, being the difference in price over a common share with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability. As expenditures are incurred, the liability associated with the renounced tax deductions is recognized through profit and loss with a pro-rata portion of the deferred premium.

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carry-forwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

o) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the earnings (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assuming that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the effect of outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants on loss per share would be anti-dilutive.

p) Share-based compensation

The stock option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. In situations where equity instruments are issued to individuals who are not considered to be employees and the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably measured, it will be measured at the fair value of the share-based compensation. Otherwise, the share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of the services rendered. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves to share capital.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

q) Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the fiscal period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method over five years.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

r) Leases

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability based on the present value of the future lease payments at the commencement date. The commencement date is when the lessor makes the leased asset available for use by the Company, typically the possession date. The discount rate used in the present value calculation for lease payments is the incremental borrowing rate for each leased asset or portfolio of leased assets with similar characteristics by reference to the Company's creditworthiness, the original term of the lease, the quality of the underlying leased asset, and the economic environment where the leased asset is located. The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable periods of a lease, together with periods covered by a renewal option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and a termination option if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. Lease payments for short-term leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets are treated as operating leases, with rent expense recognized in cost of sales or selling, general and administrative expenses on a straight-line or other systematic basis.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of future lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rates, and include the fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. Subsequent to initial measurement, the Company measures lease liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease liabilities are remeasured when there are changes to the lease payments, a change in lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, a change in expected residual value guarantee, or a change in future lease payments due to a change in index or rate tied to the payment.

Right-of-use assets are measured at the initial amount of the lease liabilities, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial direct costs if any, and decommissioning costs to restore the site to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the Company applies the cost model to the right-of-use assets and measures the asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses in accordance with IAS 36, and any remeasurements of the lease liabilities. Assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the earlier of the end of the assets' useful lives or the end of the lease terms.

s) Income taxes

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

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 purpose. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

2. Material Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation *(continued)*

s) Income taxes *(continued)*

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 substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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.

t) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

u) New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, or later periods. The new standards are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Prepaid Expenses

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Exploration expenditures	\$ 15,000	\$ 114,933
Rent and office	1,000	4,700
Insurance	13,797	-
Investor relations and marketing	5,000	5,000
Payroll advance	-	1,047
Total	\$ 34,797	\$ 125,680

4. Equipment

Cost:		Equipment
At January 31, 2023 and 2024	\$	91,605
Additions		7,568
At January 31, 2025		99,173
Accumulated depreciation:		
At January 31, 2023	\$	50,616
Depreciation for the year		20,844
At January 31, 2024	\$	71,460
Depreciation for the year		14,822
At January 31, 2025	\$	86,282
Net book value:		
At January 31, 2024	\$	20,145
At January 31, 2025	\$	12,891

During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company disposed of a vehicle that was fully amortized, recognizing a gain on disposal of \$3,400. During the year ended January 31, 2024, the Company disposed of a vehicle and trailer that was inherited through the acquisition of Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd., originally acquired in 2013, and recognized a gain on disposal of \$10,300.

5. Acquisition of Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd.

Closing of Acquisition

On May 14, 2020 (the "Closing Date") the Company completed the acquisition under its option agreement to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Escape Lake Property (the "Escape Lake Property"), which forms a part of Thunder Bay North property, subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty to be retained by Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ("RTEC"), pursuant to the terms of a definitive option agreement (the "Option Agreement") entered into with Benton Resources Inc. ("BEX") on January 6, 2020 and as amended on January 27, 2020.

Concurrently, and pursuant to the terms of a definitive share purchase agreement (the "PAN Agreement") entered into with Magma Metals Pty Ltd. ("Magma"), dated January 6, 2020, the Company also completed the acquisition of 100% of Panoramic Resources Limited's indirect subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd. ("PGMs"), which owns the Thunder Bay North Project (the "TBN Project"). The Option Agreement was conditional on BEX exercising its pre-existing option to acquire the Escape Lake Property from RTEC.

In addition, BEX also assigned to the Company its rights under a letter of intent previously entered into with Panoramic Resources Ltd. ("PAN") pursuant to which BEX acquired the right to acquire 100% of PGMs which owns the TBN Project.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company issued to BEX an aggregate of 24,615,884 common shares (the "Consideration Shares") in the capital of the Company and issued a cash payment of \$4,250,000 to PAN pursuant to the terms of the PAN Agreement on the Closing Date.

5. Acquisition of Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd. (continued)

Purchase Price Allocation

Consideration paid to acquire PGMs shares:	\$
Cash	4,500,000
Note payable	3,261,409
Closing costs	489,208
	8,250,617
Allocated as follows to PGMs assets and liabilities:	
Cash	38,239
Other receivables	17,923
Prepaid expenses	13,070
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	8,271,703
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(90,318)
Net assets acquired	8,250,617

Background of Acquisition

On January 6, 2020, and as amended January 27, 2020, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with BEX whereby the Company acquired an option to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in the Escape Lake Property, subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty to be retained by RTEC, from BEX with such option to be conditional on BEX exercising its pre-existing option to acquire the Escape Lake property from RTEC. In addition, BEX also assigned to the Company its rights under a letter of intent previously entered into with PAN pursuant to which BEX acquired the right to acquire 100% of PAN's subsidiary, Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd., which owns the TBN Project.

Option Agreement

Under the Option Agreement in order to acquire a 100% interest in the Escape Lake Property from BEX (subject to BEX exercising its pre-existing option with RTEC) and BEX's rights to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in the TBN Project, the Company must complete the following:

- i) enter into a definitive share purchase agreement (the "PAN Agreement") with Magma Metals Pty Ltd ("Magma"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PAN, and make an initial \$250,000 payment. These requirements were both completed on January 6, 2020;
- ii) issue to BEX an aggregate of 24,615,884 common shares (the "Consideration Shares") in the capital of the Company. The value of the shares was estimated to be \$3,200,065 and the shares were issued on May 14, 2020;
- iii) fulfill all the remaining payments to RTEC under the terms of an option agreement (the "RTEC Agreement") dated October 9, 2019, between RTEC and BEX required in order for BEX to exercise BEX's option to earn a 100% interest in the Escape Lake Property. These payments are set out under the RTEC Agreement paragraph below, and all payments were issued as of January 31, 2022;
- iv) fulfill all the remaining payments under the terms of the PAN Agreement. These payments are set out under the PAN Agreement paragraph below, all of which were completed as of January 31, 2023; and
- v) grant to BEX a 0.5% net smelter return royalty from production on the Escape Lake Property and a 0.5% net smelter return royalty from production on any mineral claims comprising the TBN Project over which a net smelter royalty has not previously been granted.

5. Acquisition of Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd. (continued)

The RTEC Agreement

Under the RTEC Agreement, BEX was granted an option to acquire a 100% ownership interest in the Escape Lake Property, subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty to be retained by RTEC, in exchange for payment of \$6 million by BEX to RTEC over a three-year period, as follows:

- i) \$3 million due on signing, immediately following receipt of regulatory approval (this amount was paid by BEX resulting in the issuance of the Consideration Shares to BEX);
- ii) \$1 million on or before October 9, 2020 (paid);
- iii) \$1 million on or before October 9, 2021 (paid); and
- iv) \$1 million on or before October 9, 2022 (paid).

The Company has assumed and is bound and shall perform the obligations of BEX under the RTEC Agreement.

During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company accelerated the final payment of \$1 million to RTEC, on behalf of BEX for the Escape Lake option. The final payment of \$1 million, not due under the terms of the Escape Lake option agreement until October 9, 2022, was accelerated at the Company's option. The Company has fulfilled all of BEX's payment obligations under the Escape Lake Property option agreement, earning BEX a 100 percent right, title and interest in and to the Escape Lake Property, subject to a 1 percent net smelter return royalty to be retained by RTEC and subject to the Company's right to acquire 100 percent of BEX's interest in and to the Escape Lake Property pursuant to the terms of the option agreement.

During the year ended January 31, 2023, the Company fulfilled all obligations under the PAN Agreement, through the acceleration and issuance of the final payment of \$1.5 million to PAN, and exercised its option to acquire 100 percent of BEX's interest in the Escape Lake Property, subject to a 0.5 percent net smelter return royalty from production on the Escape Lake Property to be retained by BEX. Upon exercise of its option, the Company will also assume the obligations of the payer in respect of the RTEC royalty.

The PAN Agreement

Under the PAN Agreement, the Company has the right to acquire a 100% ownership interest in PGMS, the subsidiary of Magma that holds the TBN Project, in exchange for payment of \$9 million by the Company to PAN over a three-year period, as follows:

- i) \$4.5 million due on closing of the acquisition of the TBN Project (This amount was paid on May 14, 2020);
- ii) \$1.5 million on the first anniversary of the closing of the acquisition of the TBN Project (paid);
- iii) \$1.5 million on the second anniversary of the closing of the acquisition of the TBN Project (paid); and
- iv) \$1.5 million on the third anniversary of the closing of the acquisition of the TBN Project (paid).

The Company made an initial payment of \$250,000 to PAN which was credited to the purchase price, and extended the proposed closing of the acquisition and the initial payment of \$4.5 million, by 60 days. On May 14, 2020, the Company made the first payment of \$4.25 million to PAN, net of the initial payment of \$250,000 made by a third party, with the balance due as a note owing to PAN. Pursuant to the terms of the PAN Agreement, the Company paid an additional \$115,000 to PAN on closing of the transaction for reimbursement of costs incurred from the date of the PAN Agreement to closing. The Consideration Shares issued by the Company to BEX shall not exceed 19.68% of the issued share capital of the Company and are subject to a four month and one day "hold period" from the date of issuance. In May 2021, the Company made the first anniversary payment of \$1,500,000, and in May 2022, the Company made the second anniversary payment of \$1,500,000 under the PAN Agreement.

5. Acquisition of Panoramic PGMs (Canada) Ltd. (continued)

In December 2022, the Company accelerated and issued the final payment of \$1.5 million to PAN, fulfilling all payment obligations under the PAN Agreement and earning the Company a 100 percent right, title and interest in and to the TBN Property.

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

a) Thunder Bay North Project

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise the following accumulated expenditures:

	Thunder Bay North Property
Balance at January 31, 2023	\$ 29,918,179
Exploration Expenditures:	
Advance royalty payments	50,000
Assays and samples	11,813
Community relations	101,337
Drilling	123,792
Engineering	886,131
Field and camp costs	458,455
Geological	364,432
Geochemical	138,532
Survey	445,898
Balance at January 31, 2024	\$ 32,498,569
Exploration Expenditures:	
Advance royalty payments	50,000
Assays and samples	133,725
Community relations	38,134
Drilling	319,821
Engineering	3,304
Field and camp costs	90,109
Geological	283,867
Geochemical	271,765
Survey	4,887
Balance at January 31, 2025	\$ 33,694,181

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets *(continued)*

a) Thunder Bay North Project *(continued)*

The Thunder Bay North Property is located approximately 50 kilometers northeast of Thunder Bay within the Thunder Bay mining division in northwest Ontario, Canada, in the northern part of the Proterozoic mid-continental rift region, an important emerging nickel-copper-platinum group metals province. The TBN Project consists of 219 unpatented mining claims (2,551 claim units of 16 hectares) covering approximately 40,816 hectares. The 220-hectare Escape Lake Property is located within the TBN Project claim block and is subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty to be retained by Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. (RTEC), 0.5% smelter return royalty retained by Benton pursuant of the completed option agreement. A further net smelter royalty agreement exists with Triple Flag as described below.

b) Triple Flag Net Smelter Royalty

On December 16, 2022, the Company received \$10-million as the first tranche of \$15-million mineral royalty financing agreement effective December 16, 2022, with Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp ("The Triple Flag royalty agreement"), and received the second tranche of \$5-million in April 2023. The Triple Flag royalty agreement features a 2.5-per-cent net smelter returns (NSR) mining royalty for all mineral product produced on the Thunder Bay North Project.

Proceeds of the royalty financing will be used: (i) to finance the last instalment payment of \$1.5-million cash to Panoramic Resources Inc. as the final vesting condition of the option agreement with Benton Resources, which was completed on December 19, 2022.

On payment, the Company has fully earned a 100-per-cent interest in the Thunder Bay North project and the Escape project, now collectively called the Thunder Bay North critical minerals project; (ii) to complete the prefeasibility study for the project pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 (iii) to advance environmental and regulatory permitting activities; (iv) to advance further exploration activities; and (v) for general corporate and working capital purposes.

The Triple Flag royalty agreement entitles Triple Flag, through its subsidiary TF R&S Canada Ltd., a 2.5-per-cent NSR royalty paid using the net smelter returns, received by the Company from the sale of all mineral products for the life of the collective Thunder Bay North project and within an agreed area of interest. The Company has also been granted the right by Triple Flag to buy down up to 40 per cent of the NSR royalty and to reduce the NSR percentage to 1.5 per cent on at any time on or before three years following the effective date of the Triple Flag royalty agreement, for \$10.5-million.

c) RTEC Consent Agreement and NSR Option Liability

As a requirement for the completion of the Benton Option Agreement for the TBN Project and the Triple Flag Net Smelter Royalty, the Company entered into a Consent Agreement with RTEC and Triple Flag dated December 16, 2022. Under the terms of the Consent Agreement, RTEC has the option to obligate the Company to purchase RTEC's 1% NSR royalty on the Escape Lake claims for \$2 million within 60 days from signing of the Consent Agreement, subject to certain conditions ("Put Option 1"). RTEC also has an alternative option to obligate the Company to purchase RTEC's 1% NSR Royalty on the Escape Lake claims for \$3.5 million at a future date, which is valid from the earlier of June 30, 2024 and the date a feasibility study is filed and expires 60 days after the Company files a feasibility study which includes the Escape Lake claims ("Put Option 2"). During the period ended April 30, 2023, RTEC did not exercise its option to sell its interest under Put Option 1, which then expired. As a result of the potential obligation under Put Option 2, the Company recognized a note payable for the potential \$3.5 million payment to RTEC on a discounted basis during the year ended January 31, 2023 (see Note 8).

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets *(continued)*

d) First Nations Exploration Agreement

On April 13, 2022, the Company entered into an exploration agreement (the "EA") with Fort William First Nation, Red Rock Indian Band and the Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek (collectively the "Cooperating Participants").

The EA confirms a framework for a mutually beneficial relationship between the Cooperating Participants regarding the Project, based on the relationship affirmed by a Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") signed January 8, 2021. The MOA and new EA establish a foundation for collaborative and respectful communications to facilitate the Company's consultation with the Participating First Nations to :

- Identify potential impacts of the Project on the Participating First Nations interests and Rights;
- Design appropriate measures to mitigate and avoid any adverse effects; and
- Adopt an approach which enhances positive impacts and benefits.

Pursuant to the EA, the Company is obligated to pay the Participating First Nations five percent (5%) of eligible exploration expenditures on the Properties during the fiscal year to which the year-end applies, which is due within three months after each fiscal year-end of the Company.

7. Trade and Other Payables

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Trade and other payables	\$ 125,001	\$ 51,461
Accrued liabilities	238,149	125,829
Total	\$ 363,150	\$ 177,290

8. RTEC NSR Option Liability

On December 16, 2022, the Company incurred a NSR option liability with a stated value of \$3,500,000 with RTEC as a contingent payment pursuant to the Consent Agreement entered into relating to the Triple Flag Royalty Agreement (terms described in Note 6(c)). The fair value of the liability was estimated to be \$2,730,518 using an 18% discount rate, resulting in a discount of \$769,482. The discount on the liability is amortized using the effective interest method over the term, with the earliest payment date estimated to be June 30, 2024. The Company accretes the carrying value of the loan each quarter by recognizing an accretion expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and a credit to NSR option liability. During the year ended January 31, 2025, \$206,747 of accretion expense from the liability discount was recorded by the Company.

9. Share Capital and Reserves

a) Authorized share capital

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued share capital

Year ended January 31, 2025

- i) On May 4, 2024, 86,500 common shares were issued at a fair value of \$0.335 as a result of partial vesting of restricted share units originally granted on May 4, 2021.
- ii) On July 3, 2024, 8,000,272 common shares were issued pursuant to a flow-through unit financing at \$0.055 per unit. Each flow-through unit consists of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant that qualifies as a flow-through share. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the company at a price of \$0.08 for 24 months following the date of issuance. The Company used the residual value method to calculate the premium representing the fair value of the tax deduction attached with the flow-through common shares and recorded an initial flow-through liability of \$152,286. During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company spent 100% of the required flow-through expenditures under the issuance and \$152,286 was recognized as other income.
- iii) On October 4, 2024, 153,779 common shares were issued at a fair value of \$0.255 as a result of partial vesting of restricted share units originally granted on March 14, 2022.
- iv) On December 20, 2024, 18,268,000 common shares were issued pursuant to a flow-through common share financing at \$0.06 per share. The Company used the residual value method to calculate the premium representing the fair value of the tax deduction attached with the flow-through common shares and recorded an initial flow-through liability of \$182,680. During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company spent 16% of the required flow-through expenditures under the issuance and \$28,575 was recognized as other income.

Year ended January 31, 2024

- i) On May 4, 2023, 201,075 common shares were issued at a fair value of \$0.335 as a result of partial vesting of restricted share units originally granted on May 4, 2021.
- ii) On July 12, 2023, 62,500 common shares were issued at a fair value of \$0.335 as a result of vesting of deferred share units originally granted on May 4, 2021.
- iii) On October 4, 2023, 187,110 common shares were issued at a fair value of \$0.255 as a result of partial vesting of restricted share units originally granted on March 14, 2022.

c) Equity Incentive Compensation Plan

The Board of Directors adopted a new Equity Incentive Compensation Plan (the "Plan"), which has been approved by the Company's shareholders and the TSXV. The Plan covers incentive stock options, restricted and performance share units, and deferred share unit awards (collectively, the "Awards"). Awards may be granted to the Company's directors, senior officers, employees, consultants and consultant's companies.

The Plan: (i) provides that the number of common shares reserved for issuance, within a one year period, to any one optionee, shall not exceed 5% of the outstanding common shares; (ii) provides the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to Awards granted may not exceed 15% of the issued common shares; and (iii) contains other provisions to ensure the Plan is compliant with stock exchange regulations. Vesting terms are determined by the Board of Directors.

9. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

On May 30, 2023, the Company issued 2,032,728 incentive stock options to directors, officers and employees of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.08 for a period of five years. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of four years, a risk-free interest rate of 3.46%, a forfeiture and dividend rate of Nil, and a volatility rate of 149%.

On June 29, 2023, the Company issued 4,250,000 incentive stock options to directors, officers and employees of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of five years. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of four years, a risk-free interest rate of 3.80%, a forfeiture and dividend rate of Nil, and a volatility rate of 147%.

On January 26, 2024, the Company issued 4,600,000 incentive stock options to directors, officers and employees of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.06 for a period of five years. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of four years, a risk-free interest rate of 3.55%, a forfeiture and dividend rate of Nil, and a volatility rate of 96%.

On July 9, 2024, the Company issued 2,000,000 incentive stock options to directors, officers and employees of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.055 for a period of five years. The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of five years, a risk-free interest rate of 3.45%, a forfeiture and dividend rate of Nil, and a volatility rate of 99%.

The continuity of stock options is as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – January 31, 2023	12,582,437	\$ 0.23
Granted	10,882,728	0.06
Expired	(7,454,829)	0.22
Balance – January 31, 2024	16,010,336	\$ 0.13
Granted	2,000,000	0.06
Cancelled	(3,826,000)	0.14
Expired	(75,000)	0.12
Balance – January 31, 2025	14,109,336	0.11

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had incentive stock options enabling the holders to acquire further common shares as follows:

Expiry Date	Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)
May 14, 2025	2,600,000	2,600,000	0.037	0.05
March 14, 2027	825,000	825,000	0.018	0.12
May 9, 2027	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.016	0.16
May 30, 2028	934,336	934,336	0.005	0.22
June 29, 2028	3,250,000	3,250,000	0.014	0.79
January 26, 2029	3,500,000	3,500,000	0.015	0.99
July 9, 2029	2,000,000	1,000,000	0.004	0.63
	14,109,336	13,109,336	0.108	2.96

9. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$206,657 (2024 - \$394,913) in share-based compensation related to the grant of equity awards.

d) Warrants

A continuity schedule of outstanding share purchase warrants is as follows:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance – January 31, 2023	64,772,950	0.29
Expired	(6,372,550)	0.55
Balance – January 31, 2024	58,400,400	0.26
Expired	(55,400,400)	0.25
Granted	5,518,326	0.08
Balance – January 31, 2025	8,518,326	0.19

As of January 31, 2025, the Company had the following share purchase warrants issued and outstanding:

Expiry Date	Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price (\$)	Remaining Life (years)
January 8, 2026	3,000,000	0.40	0.94
July 3, 2026	4,000,136	0.08	1.42
July 3, 2026	509,110	0.055	1.42
December 19, 2026	1,009,080	0.105	1.88
	8,518,326	0.19	1.30

During the year ended January 31, 2025, 4,000,136 warrants were issued at \$0.08, 509,110 finder's warrants were issued at \$0.055, and 1,009,080 finder's warrants were issued at \$0.105, all of which were exercisable for a period of two years from the date of issue pursuant to flow-through financings completed. During the year ended January 31, 2025, an aggregate 55,400,400 warrants expired unexercised.

e) Compensation Options

A continuity schedule of outstanding compensation options is as follows:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance – January 31, 2023	3,906,490	0.27
Expired	(1,172,970)	0.42
Balance – January 31, 2024	2,733,520	0.20
Expired	(2,733,520)	0.20
Balance – January 31, 2025	-	-

9. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

During the year ended January 31, 2025, an aggregate 2,733,520 compensation options expired unexercised.

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had Nil compensation options issued and outstanding.

f) Share Unit Awards

On October 4, 2024, an aggregate of 153,779 common shares were issued with a fair value of \$0.255 per share to employees of the Company pursuant to the partial vesting of restricted share units that were originally issued on March 14, 2022.

On May 4, 2024, an aggregate of 86,500 common shares were issued with a fair value of \$0.335 per share to employees of the Company pursuant to the partial vesting of restricted share units that were originally issued on May 4, 2021.

On May 4, 2023, an aggregate of 201,075 common shares were issued with a fair value of \$0.335 per share to employees of the Company pursuant to the partial vesting of restricted share units that were originally issued on May 4, 2021. In addition, 41,250 restricted share units were settled in cash through the payment of \$3,300 to employees of the Company.

On October 4, 2023, an aggregate of 187,110 common shares were issued with a fair value of \$0.255 per share to employees of the Company pursuant to the partial vesting of restricted share units that were originally issued on March 14, 2022.

A continuity schedule of outstanding share unit awards is as follows:

f) Share Unit Awards (continued)

	Restricted Share Units	Deferred Share Units
Balance, January 31, 2023	1,856,320	187,500
Vested	(429,435)	(62,500)
Cancelled	(1,153,273)	-
Balance, January 31, 2024	273,612	125,000
Vested	(240,279)	-
Cancelled	(33,333)	-
Balance, January 31, 2025	-	125,000

10. Flow-through Share Premium

Flow-through units are issued at a premium, calculated as the difference between the price of a flow-through unit and the price of a unit at issuance date, as tax deductions generated by the eligible expenditures are passed through to the shareholders of the flow-through shares once the eligible expenditures are incurred and renounced.

Funds raised through the issuance of flow-through units are required to be expended on qualifying Canadian mineral exploration expenditures, as defined pursuant to Canadian income tax legislation. The flow-through gross proceeds less the qualified expenditures made to date represent the funds received from flow-through share issuances that have not been spent and are held by the Company for such expenditures.

The following table is a continuity of the flow-through share funding and expenditures along with the corresponding impact on the flow-through share premium liability:

10. Flow-through Share Premium (continued)

	Flow-through funding and expenditure requirements	Flow-through premium liability
	\$	\$
Balance, January 31, 2024	-	-
Flow-through funds raised and premium recorded as a liability	1,536,095	334,965
Eligible flow-through expenditures incurred and reduction of liability	(611,464)	(180,861)
Balance, January 31, 2025	924,631	154,104

The reduction in the flow-through premium liability is recorded in other income upon incurring flow-through eligible expenditures.

11. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company's related parties consist of directors and companies with directors and executive officers in common and companies owned in whole or in part by executive officers and directors.

Trade and other payables as at January 31, 2025 include \$Nil (January 31, 2024 - \$36) owing to directors, officers, or companies they control. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

Compensation of key management personnel:

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel during the year ended January 31:

	2025	2024
Consulting fees, CFO	\$ 103,824	\$ 103,572
Wages, CEO(i)	440,104	301,482
Wages, COO	-	282,562
Wages, Chair (i)	303,375	65,833
Wages, Directors	83,333	131,875
Share-based compensation	170,356	337,248
Total	\$ 1,100,992	\$ 1,222,572

(i) Included in the above remuneration, during the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company paid a retention bonus to the CEO and Chair of \$150,000 each.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

As of January 31, 2025, the Company's contractual obligations and contingencies are as follows:

The Company is obligated to pay gross wages of \$22,500 per month in severance compensation to the former Chief Executive Officer up to June 30, 2025. A total of \$112,500 has been accrued and is included in trade and other payables.

13. Segmented Information

The Company's operations are segmented on a regional basis and are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been defined as the Chief Executive Officer.

The Company operates in a single segment, being mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's significant assets are held and located in Canada.

14. Management of Financial Risk

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: FVTPL; FVTOCI; or amortized cost. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Cash	FVTPL	\$ 3,441,879	\$ 5,913,395
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost	-	120,839
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	363,150	177,290
Lease liability	Amortized cost	-	8,418
NSR option liability	Amortized cost	3,500,000	3,293,253

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.
- Level 3 - Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash is measured at fair value using level one as the basis for measurement in the fair value hierarchy.

14. Management of Financial Risk (continued)

Risk management

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's consolidated financial instruments are summarized as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash. The Company limits the exposure to credit risk in its cash by only holding its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and/or savings accounts or other high-credit financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations. All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current and are anticipated to mature within the next 90 days. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

- (a) Interest Rate Risk: Management has determined that the Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.
- (b) Foreign Currency Risk: The Company has identified its functional currency as the Canadian dollar. Management believes the foreign exchange risk related to currency conversions are minimal and therefore, does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.
- (c) Commodity Price Risk: Management has determined that the Company is not exposed to any significant commodity price risks. The Company does not have any hedging or other commodity based risks in respect to its operational activities.

The Company manages its equity as 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 development of exploration and evaluation assets, pursue its exploration activities, and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its 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, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets, or adjust the amount of cash on hand.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing exploration efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash on deposit in an interest bearing Canadian chartered bank account, where possible.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended January 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

15. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, the Company is engaged in various legal proceedings and claims that have arisen in the normal course of business. The outcome of all the proceedings and claims against the Company is subject to future resolution, including the uncertainties of litigation. Management believe that the probable ultimate resolution of any such proceedings and claims, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

16. Right-of-Use Assets

The Company entered into a vehicle lease subject to fixed lease payments starting July 27, 2020 for a 36 month term, a second vehicle lease on February 26, 2021 for a 36 month term, and a third vehicle lease on October 19, 2021 for a 36 month term. The lease commitments are based on the current lease terms.

Below is a summary of the activity related to right-of-use lease assets for the year ended January 31, 2025:

	Right-of-Use Assets
	\$
Balance, January 31, 2023	22,857
Depreciation	(17,357)
Balance, January 31, 2024	5,500
Depreciation	(5,500)
Balance, January 31, 2025	-

Below is a summary of the activity related to lease liability for the year ended January 31, 2025:

	Right-of-Use Lease Liability
	\$
Balance, January 31, 2023	26,457
Lease payments	(18,039)
Balance, January 31, 2024	8,418
Lease payments	(8,418)
Balance, January 31, 2025	-

17. Income Taxes

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(3,125,000)	(3,530,000)
Expected income tax recovery	(828,000)	(935,000)
Permanent differences and others	370,000	385,000
Flow-through shares	162,000	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	296,000	550,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

17. Income Taxes *(continued)*

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Assets		
Share issuance costs	338,000	620,000
Equipment	134,000	139,000
Mineral property	5,650,000	6,003,000
Capital losses	-	-
Non-capital losses available for future periods	6,592,000	5,656,000
	12,714,000	12,418,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(12,714,000)	(12,418,000)
Net deferred tax liability	-	-

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$24,866,000 which begin expiring in 2026 and can be applied against income in the future years.