BOUNDARY GOLD AND COPPER MINING LTD.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023

(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of the interim consolidated financial statements.

BOUNDARY GOLD AND COPPER MINING LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
As at NOVEMBER 30, 2024 and AUGUST 31, 2024

	November 30, 2024 (unaudited)	August 31, 2024 (audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 1,589	$ 4,366
GST receivable	7,022	6,839
Prepaid expenses (Note 5)	500	500
	9,111	11,705
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds (Note 4)	77,700	77,700
Equipment (Note 6)	665	719
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	645,957	645,957
	724,322	724,376
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 733,433	$ 736,081
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 883,644	$ 883,103
Accrued liabilities	28,114	28,114
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 5)	99,966	81,391
Loans payable (Note 3)	164,600	160,611
	1,176,324	1,153,219
Shareholders' deficiency		
Share capital (Note 7)	64,900,082	64,900,082
Share-based payment reserve (Note 7)	5,355,200	5,355,200
Deficit	(70,698,173)	(70,672,420)
	(442,891)	(417,138)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	$ 733,433	$ 736,081

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Contingency (Note 12)
Subsequent event (Note 13)

Approved and authorized by the Board on January 29, 2025:

Russell Van Skiver Director   *David Jenkins* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

BOUNDARY GOLD AND COPPER MINING LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,

		2024		2023
General and administrative expenses				
Bank charges	$	42	$	40
Consulting fees		-		15,000
Depreciation (Note 6)		54		77
Interest expense (Note 3)		3,989		2,493
Legal		325		13,589
Management and directors' fees (Note 5)		19,500		18,000
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		1,843		4,180
		(25,753)		(53,379)
Other item				
Write-off of Daylight reclamation bond (Note 4)		-		(2,000)
		-		(2,000)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	(25,753)	$	(55,379)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (Note 8)	$	(0.02)	$	(0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 8)		1,578,340		1,578,340

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

BOUNDARY GOLD AND COPPER MINING LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30,

		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the period	$	(25,753)	$	(55,379)
Items not affecting cash:				
Accrued interest		3,989		2,494
Depreciation		54		77
Write-off of Daylight reclamation bond		-		2,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Increase in GST receivable		(183)		(15,564)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		541		52,979
Increase in accounts payable to related parties		18,575		18,000
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(2,777)		4,607
Net change in cash during the period		(2,777)		4,607
Cash, beginning of period		4,366		39,732
Cash, end of period	$	1,589	$	44,339

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

BOUNDARY GOLD AND COPPER MINING LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024 AND 2023

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficiency
Balance, August 31, 2023	**1,578,340**	**$ 64,900,082**	**$ 5,355,200**	**$ (70,493,035)**	**$ (237,753)**
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(55,379)	(55,379)
Balance, November 30, 2023	**1,578,340**	**$ 64,900,082**	**$ 5,355,200**	**$ (70,548,414)**	**$ (293,132)**
Balance, August 31, 2024	**1,578,340**	**$ 64,900,082**	**$ 5,355,200**	**$ (70,672,420)**	**$ (417,138)**
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(25,753)	(25,753)
Balance, November 30, 2024	**1,578,340**	**$ 64,900,082**	**$ 5,355,200**	**$ (70,698,173)**	**$ (442,891)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Boundary Gold and Copper Mining Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on August 16, 1996. The Company is a resource exploration company focused on acquiring and exploring resource properties. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The Company's head office and registered and records office address is Suite 400 – 837 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3N6.

These condensed interim 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 incurred a net loss of $25,753 for the three months ended November 30, 2024. At November 30, 2024, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $1,167,213, had not yet achieved profitable operations and has an accumulated deficit of $70,698,173 since its inception. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will require additional financing in order to meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead and discharge its liabilities as they come due. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used, then the adjustments required to report the Company's assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended November 30, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. They do not include disclosures that would otherwise be required in a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's August 31, 2024 annual consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 29, 2025.

Basis of consolidation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary. The financial statements of a subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All inter-company balances, transactions, income and expenses have been eliminated upon consolidation.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposure to variable returns from the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Company.

The subsidiary of the Company is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest November 30, 2024	Ownership Interest August 31, 2024
Scion Mines S.A. de C.V. ("Scion")	Mineral exploration	Mexico	100%	100%

Foreign currency translation

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the group. The Company considers the functional currency for itself and its subsidiary to be the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 21, *the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation of foreign operations with functional currencies different from the presentation currency are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiaries which have functional currencies different from the presentation currency of the Company are translated to the presentation currency at the rate of exchange in effect at the financial reporting period end; revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. All resulting exchange gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Material accounting policy information

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise. In addition, the Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2). The amendments require the disclosure of "material" rather than "significant", accounting policies. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in certain instances.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	**IFRS 9 Classification**
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable to related parties	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI
Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost
Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the consolidated statements of net loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statements of net loss in the period in which they arise.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive net loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive net loss.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Judgments

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(i) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

(ii) Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. It was determined that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

(iii) Management is required to assess impairment in respect of exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful, and some assets are likely to become impaired in future periods.

(iv) The determination of whether a set of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed constitute a business may require the Company to make certain judgments, taking into account all facts and circumstances. A business is presumed to be an integrated set of activities and assets capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs or economic benefits.

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd…)

Estimation Uncertainty (cont'd…)

(ii) The assessment of any impairment of evaluation and exploration assets, and property and equipment is dependent upon estimates of the recoverable amount that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

(iii) The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of the subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's net loss and share-based payment reserve.

3. LOANS PAYABLE

During the year ended August 31, 2021, the Company received loans of $55,000 from third parties. The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment. The Company paid $10,000 administration fees and repaid $50,000 of the loans during the year ended August 31, 2021. As of November 30, 2024, the loan had a balance of $5,000 (August 31, 2024 - $5,000).

During the year ended August 31, 2023, the Company received a loan of $100,000 from a third party. The loan is unsecured, bears 10% interest per annum and is payable within 12 months. During the three months ended November 30, 2024, the Company accrued interest of $2,493 (2023 - $2,493). As of November 30, 2024, the loan had a balance of $117,726 (August 31, 2024 - $115,233).

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company received a loan of $40,000 from a third party. The loan is unsecured, bears 15% interest per annum and is payable on demand. During the three months ended November 30, 2024, the Company accrued interest of $1,496 (2023 - $Nil). As of November 30, 2024, the loan had a balance of $41,874 (August 31, 2024 - $40,378).

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Kena-Daylight and the Toughnut Property combined forms a single area of exploration for the Company.

Kena - Daylight Project

On April 11, 2017, the Company completed its acquisition of 199, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. 199 entered into an option agreement with Apex Resources Inc. ("Apex"), as amended on June 26, 2019, pursuant to which it has an option (the "Option") to earn an 80% interest in Apex's Kena and Daylight properties located in the Nelson area of British Columbia, Canada.

On December 24, 2020 ("Execution Date"), the Company entered into an option agreement respecting the Kena and Daylight Properties (the "Property") with 199 and West, pursuant to which West has the option to earn a 100% undivided right, title and interest in and to the Property. On January 25, 2021, the parties amended and restated the option agreement with the difference being that the agreement was structured as an option to acquire the shares of the registered owner of the properties, 199, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, rather than as an option for West to acquire the Property from 199. As such, West has the right to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of 199 from the Company.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Kena - Daylight Project (cont'd…)

On April 6, 2021, the Company signed a second amending agreement with respect to above share option agreement, which amends the share option agreement dated January 25, 2021, between the parties. The amending agreement provides that West can complete its acquisition of all 199's shares from the Company by making a cash payment of $800,000 (received) to the Company within five days and by issuing an aggregate of 7,361,112 shares to the Company.

Toughnut Property

As of July 4, 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Toughnut Property, located in southeastern British Columbia. To acquire the Toughnut property, the Company must pay $150,000, issue 2,500 common shares and incur $750,000 of exploration expenditures over a five-year period. The requirements of the option agreement are as follows:

a. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before five business days following the effective date (June 30, 2017) (issued);
b. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before June 30, 2018 (issued with a value of $8,000);
c. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before June 30, 2018 (issued with a value of $8,000);
d. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before June 30, 2019 (issued with a value of $1,000);
e. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before June 30, 2020 (issued with a value of $300);
f. Pay $30,000 cash (paid) and issue 500 common shares on or before June 30, 2021 (issued with a value of $400); and
g. Incur $750,000 in exploration expenditures on or before June 30, 2022 (completed). As of November 30, 2024, the Company has incurred exploration expenditures of $1,474,654.

The Toughnut property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on its acquisition by the Company. The Company shall have the right to purchase one-half of the 2% NSR for the purchase price of $2,000,000 on or before the date on which commercial production commences. The property is also subject to a 0.5% NSR from the production of metals until the $1,000,000 cap has been attained on the underlying royalty to the original sellers of the property. During the year ended August 31, 2021, the Company completed the option agreement relating to the acquisition of the Toughnut property.

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company wrote-off reclamation bond deposit of $2,000 as the Company no longer owns Kena-Daylight property. As of November 30, 2024, the Company has reclamation bond deposit of $77,700 (August 31, 2024 - $77,700) related to potential environmental rehabilitation work for the Toughnut project.

The continuity of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

		Toughnut
Acquisition Costs		
Balance, at August 31, 2024 and November 30, 2024	$	193,200
Deferred Exploration Costs		
Balance, at August 31, 2024 and November 30, 2024		1,474,654
Impairment		(1,021,897)
Total exploration and evaluation assets	**$**	**645,957**

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three months ended November 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company carried out the following transactions with related parties:

a. Transactions:

	November 30, 2024	November 30, 2023
Management fees to officer, directors and companies controlled by officer and directors	$ 19,500	$ 18,000

b. Key management compensation:

Key management includes the President and CEO and the CFO. The compensation paid or payable to key management or companies controlled by them for director and/or management services is shown below:

	November 30, 2024	November 30, 2023
Fees recorded as management fees to officer, directors and company controlled by officer and directors	$ 19,500	$ 18,000

c. Prepaid expenses:

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses to a company controlled by a director of the Company	$ 500	$ 500

d. Accounts payable to related parties:

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
Fees to directors and officers of the Company	$ 99,966	$ 81,391

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. EQUIPMENT

Acquisition Cost		
Balance, at August 31, 2024, and November 30, 2024	$	1,177
Depreciation		
Balance, at August 31, 2023	$	150
Charge for the year		308
Balance, at August 31, 2024		458
Charge for the period		54
Balance, at November 30, 2024	$	512
Net Book Value		
Balance, at August 31, 2024	$	719
Balance, at November 30, 2024	**$**	**665**

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized shares

Unlimited number of voting common shares without par value.
Unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series.

Issued and outstanding

At November 30, 2024, the Company had 1,578,340 (August 31, 2024 - 1,578,340) common shares and no preferred shares outstanding.

On April 18, 2023, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every 20 pre-consolidated shares. All share and per share information in these financial statements are presented on a post-consolidated basis.

No shares were issued during the three months ended November 30, 2024 and the year ended August 31, 2024.

Share purchase warrants

As at November 30, 2024 and August 31, 2024, the Company had no share purchase warrants outstanding.

Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall not be less than the market price permitted by any stock exchange on which the Company's common shares are listed or any other regulatory body having jurisdiction. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and are subject to vesting provisions determined by the board of directors.

As at November 30, 2024 and August 31, 2024, the Company had no stock options outstanding.

7. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd…)

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve comprised of share-based payments recognized from stock options granted and warrant reserve.

8. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three months ended November 30, 2024 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $25,753 (2023 - $55,379) and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 1,578,340 (2023 - 1,578,340).

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to have sufficient funds on hand for business opportunities as they arise.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. 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. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through short-term prospectuses, private placements, sell assets, incur debt, or return capital to shareholders. As at November 30, 2024, the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. All of the Company's non-current assets are located in Canada.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND RISK

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with major financial institutions. Credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of $1,589 (August 31, 2024 - $4,366) to settle current liabilities of $1,176,324 (August 31, 2024 - $1,153,219). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND RISK (cont'd…)

Liquidity risk (cont'd…)

The Company has historically relied on equity financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend upon equity capital to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain the required financing in the future on acceptable terms. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing market conditions. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

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 prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have financial instruments that are impacted by interest rate changes. Interest rate risk is assessed as minimal

(b) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company is not exposed to commodity risk.

(c) Fair value

The carrying value of cash, reclamation deposit, accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties and loans payable approximate fair value because of the short term nature of the instruments.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with the three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

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.

The fair value of cash is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

12. CONTINGENCY

In January 2021, Denton Resources Ltd. ("Denton") commenced legal action against the Company seeking settlement of an outstanding amount relating to the Carscallan Drilling Program incurred in 2019. Included in accounts payable in relation to the claim is $48,934 which has not been settled as of November 30, 2024.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On December 20, 2024, the Company received a $20,000 loan from a third party bearing interest at 15% per annum and payable within one year.