CENTURION
MINERALS LTD

Financial Statements

For the six-month period ended January 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with 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 an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

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

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Centurion Minerals Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
As at January 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	January 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
Current assets			
Cash		$ 8,471	$ 776
Amounts receivable		27,416	6,543
Prepaid expenses		5,714	5,714
		41,601	13,033
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use asset	4	158,043	176,279
Total assets		**$ 199,644**	**$ 189,312**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 277,906	$ 195,388
Due to related parties	10	561,444	477,089
Lease liability	4	33,344	45,734
Loans and borrowings	6	158,881	89,477
		1,031,575	807,688
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	4	132,695	132,695
Loans and borrowings	6,10	1,040,302	999,393
Total liabilities		**2,204,572**	**1,939,777**
Deficiency			
Share capital	7	17,278,388	17,278,388
Share subscriptions receivable		15,000	-
Share option reserve	8	2,499,159	2,447,015
Share warrant reserve	7	4,745,737	4,745,737
Deficit		(26,543,212)	(26,221,605)
		(2,004,928)	(1,750,465)
Total liabilities and deficiency		**$ 199,644**	**$ 189,312**

SEE NOTE 1, NATURE OF OPERATIONS
SEE NOTE 11, COMMITMENTS

Approved by the Board:

"David Tafel" — Director

"Jeremy Wright" — Director

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the six-month period ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three-month Period Ended January 31, 2025	Three-month Period Ended January 31, 2024	Six-Month Period Ended January 31, 2025	Six-Month Period Ended January 31, 2024
Operating expenses					
Accounting	10	$ 33,750	$ 43,000	$ 67,500	$ 72,500
Administration	10	27,000	27,000	54,000	54,000
Depreciation and amortization	4	9,118	15,232	18,236	30,465
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	5	4,800	-	5,400	-
Filing fees and communications		4,155	9,503	10,369	9,874
Financing costs	6	35,696	24,411	62,095	47,243
Interest expense	6	5,881	6,941	9,403	13,737
Lease interest	4	6,228	-	12,687	-
Legal		5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
Office and miscellaneous		3,741	4,647	7,458	5,583
Rent (recovery)		(19,228)	(17,483)	(19,905)	(35,604)
Share-based compensation		-	-	52,144	-
Telephone		741	547	1,717	547
Travel		174	3,156	5,970	3,156
Wages		19,700	31,200	29,300	40,800
		$ (136,756)	$ (153,154)	$ (326,374)	$ (252,301)
Other income (expenses)					
Accrued interest		2,409	2,226	4,767	4,410
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**$ (134,347)**	**$ (150,928)**	**$ (321,607)**	**$ (247,891)**
Basic and diluted earnings per common share		$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares		43,169,521	15,734,521	43,169,521	15,734,521

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.
Statements of Changes in Deficiency
For the six-month period ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Note	Number of common shares		Share capital		Share subscriptions received		Share option reserve		Share warrant reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance at August 1, 2023		**15,734,521**	**$**	**16,750,774**	**$**	**63,000**	**$**	**2,447,015**	**$**	**4,736,699**	**$**	**(25,539,169)**	**$**	**(1,541,681)**
Comprehensive loss		-		-		-		-		-		(247,891)		(247,891)
Balance at January 31, 2024		**15,734,521**	**$**	**16,750,774**	**$**	**63,000**	**$**	**2,447,015**	**$**	**4,736,699**	**$**	**(25,787,060)**	**$**	**(1,789,572)**
Balance at August 1, 2024		**43,169,521**	**$**	**17,278,388**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**2,447,015**	**$**	**4,745,737**	**$**	**(26,221,605)**	**$**	**(1,750,465)**
Share subscriptions receivable		-		-		15,000		-		-		-		15,000
Share-based compensation costs	8	-		-		-		52,144		-		-		52,144
Comprehensive loss		-		-		-		-		-		(321,607)		(321,607)
Balance at January 31, 2025		**43,169,521**	**$**	**17,278,388**	**$**	**15,000**	**$**	**2,499,159**	**$**	**4,745,737**	**$**	**(26,543,212)**	**$**	**(2,004,928)**

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the six-month period ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes		January 31, 2025		January 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net loss		$	(321,607)	$	(247,891)
Adjustments to non-cash items					
Depreciation and amortization	4		18,236		30,464
Changes in non-cash working capital					
Increase in amounts receivable			(20,873)		3,998
Due from 1364565 BC Ltd.	1		-		(15,175)
Decrease in lease liability	4		(12,390)		(35,854)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities			82,517		47,006
Increase (decrease) in payable to related parties	10		84,355		160,681
Increase in loan borrowings			110.313		47,620
Net cash flows used in operating activities			**(59,449)**		**(9,151)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Share subscriptions receivable			15,000		-
Share-based compensation	4		52,144		-
Net cash from financing activities			**67,144**		**-**
Change in cash			7,695		(9,151)
Cash, beginning of the year			776		9,869
Cash, end of the period		$	**8,471**	**$**	**718**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Centurion Minerals Ltd. (the "**Company**" or "**Centurion**") is focused on the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. The Company was incorporated on March 11, 2005, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia as 0718918 B.C. Ltd. The Company changed its name to Centurion Minerals Ltd. on November 28, 2005. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 520, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**TSX-V**"), having the symbol CTN, as a Tier 2 mining issuer.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for at least the next twelve months and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Several adverse conditions form a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is in the exploration stage and, accordingly, has not yet developed reserves nor commenced commercial operations. As at January 31, 2025, the Company has a working capital deficiency of $989,974 and accumulated losses of $26,543,212 since inception and will continue to incur further losses in the development of its business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing required to maintain its operations, and to ultimately attain future profitable commercial operations. Management expects the Company to continue as a going concern and plans to meet any financing requirements through new equity financing and seeking other business opportunities to expand the Company's operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and there are no assurances that the Company will be successful in achieving its goals. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, the attainment of profitable mining operations, or the receipt of proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on opportunities of merit in the mining sector and is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements. There is, primarily as a result of the conditions described above, significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption.

The Company is not expected to be profitable during the ensuing twelve months and therefore must rely on securing additional funds from either equity financing or loan from shareholders or directors for cash consideration, and while the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past, there is no assurance that it will continue to generate sufficient funds for future operations.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of January 31, 2025. The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on March 28, 2025.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial instruments, measured at fair value.

Functional Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, which is the Canadian dollar. 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.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. At year-end, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the functional currency using the prevailing rate of exchange at the year-end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and apply judgment affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are:

<u>Critical Estimates</u>

Leases

The application of IFRS 16 requires us to make estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities, including determining the appropriate discount rate used to measure lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate, unless the rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. Our incremental borrowing rate is derived from publicly available risk-free interest rates, adjusted for applicable credit spreads and lease terms

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires the determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This requires the estimation of inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility, dividend yield, and forfeiture rate. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 8.

Critical Judgments

Going concern

The Company's management uses judgment in assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Factors considered by management are disclosed in Note 1.

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred income and resource tax assets. Due to history of losses and forecast future losses management has not recognized any deferred tax assets.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Costs incurred with respect to exploration and evaluation ("E&E") of the Company's mineral properties, including acquisition costs, are expensed as incurred until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of the mineral resource is determined, only costs directly related to E&E expenditures are capitalized. Costs not directly attributable to E&E activities are expensed in the year in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, capitalized E&E expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired and capitalized amount in excess of the estimated recoverable amount are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses each significant asset for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. E&E assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

Share-based payments

The fair value of the share option reserve for employees at the date of grant is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in share option reserve. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

In situations where share options are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the Company as consideration cannot be specifically identified, the unidentified goods or services received (or to be received) are measured as the difference between the fair value of the share-based payment transaction and the fair value of any identified goods or services received at the grant date.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and 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 the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. Stock option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate.

All equity settled share-based payments are reflected in reserves, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

The Company's policy related to share-based payments equally applies to the methods used to calculate the fair value of warrants.

Share Capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options, warrants and escrow shares are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option, warrant or escrow share enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.

Depending on the terms and conditions of each financing agreement, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares prior to expiry at a price stipulated by the agreement. Warrants that are part of units are accounted for using the residual method, following an allocation of the unit price to the fair value of the common shares that were concurrently issued. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transactions costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Commissions paid to agents and other related share issue costs are charged directly to share capital.

Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, 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 to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference 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.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, 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, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The Company had no material provisions at January 31, 2025 and 2024.

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("**FVOCI**"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("**FVTPL**"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statements of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Amounts receivable are measured at amortized cost with subsequent impairments recognized in profit or loss and cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statements of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Accounts payable, due to related parties, short-term loans and lease liabilities are classified at amortized cost.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost
Loans and borrowing	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost

The carrying values of amounts receivable, accounts payable, due to related parties and loans and borrowings approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Impairment of Financial Assets

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

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

The Company's cash is valued based on level 1.

Leases

Under IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"), the Company assesses whether a contract to rent an item of property and equipment is, or contains, a lease. For contracts that are, or contain, leases, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

Pursuant to the IFRS 16 lessee accounting model, the right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimates of costs to remove or dismantle the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which the asset is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the term of the lease. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid as of the lease commencement date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease or, if the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The measurement of lease liabilities includes the following types of lease payments:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantees; and
- Exercise price for options that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise for an extension or option to buy, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain that it will not terminate the lease early. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The lease liability is remeasured in the following circumstances:

- If there is a change in the future lease payments resulting from a change in index or rate;
- If there is a change in the Company's estimation of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- If the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an option to purchase, extend or terminate.

If an underlying asset is re-leased by a lessee to a third party and the original lessee retains the primary obligation under the original lease, the transaction is a sublease, and the original lessee continues to account for the original lease (the head lease) as a lessee and accounts for the sublease as the lessor. When the head lease is a short-term lease, the sublease is classified as an operating lease. Otherwise, the sublease is classified using the classification criteria by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Flow-through Shares

The Company has financed a portion of its exploration expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. Canadian income tax law permits the Company to transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures financed by such shares to the flow-through shareholders, resulting in no exploration deductions for tax purposes to the Company. The shares are usually issued at a premium to the trading price of the Company's shares.

On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share proceeds to i) share capital, ii) warrants, and iii) a flow-through share premium, if any, using the residual value method. The premium is a reflection of the value of the income tax benefits that the Company must pass on to the flow-through shareholders. Any premium is recorded as a flow-through share premium liability which is reversed into profit or loss as other income when the eligible expenditures are incurred.

At the end of a period, the flow-through share premium liability consists of the portion of the premium on flow-through shares that corresponds to the portion of qualifying exploration expenditures that have not yet been incurred.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a prescribed year. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Lookback Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. These new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. There were no new accounting standards that were adopted in 2024 which had a significant impact on these financial statements.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT, CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company in order to support future business opportunities. The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity and short-term loans. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to manage its capital to be able to sustain the future development of the Company's business.

The Company currently has no source of self-sustaining revenues and therefore is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the six-month period ended January 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimately responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in certificates of deposit or interest-bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its financial institutions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company, consist primarily of cash. Cash is maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and is redeemable upon demand.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it has sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases. The company has a working capital deficit of $904,054 and requires additional financing to meet its current obligations and to fund ongoing operations.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable.

Maturity Risk

1) The Company has trade payables and accounts payable that are due on normal commercial terms, and as at January 31, 2025, the Company had short-term loans of $158,881 (July 31, 2024: $89,477) and long-term loans of $1,040,302 (July 31, 2024: $999,393).

2) Management of liquidity risk: Typically, management plans to have sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and commitments in (1) and (2) for a period of 90 days. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on exploration projects to further manage expenditure.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at January 31, 2025 based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Accounts payable	$ 164,308	$ 164,308	$ 164,308	$ -	$ -	$ -
Due to related parties, current	561,444	561,444	561,444	-	-	-
Short-term loan	158,881	158,881	158,881	-	-	-
Long-term loan*	1,040,302	1,040,302	-	1,040,302	-	-
Lease liability	166,039	225,050	25,077	154,963	45,010	-
Total	$ 2,090,974	$ 2,149,955	$ 909,710	$ 1,195,265	$ 45,010	$ -

** Long-term loan balance Includes $706,211 due to related parties as at January 31, 2025*

4. RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

The following tables summarize the difference between operating lease commitment disclosed immediately preceding the date of initial application and lease liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Right-of-Use Asset

Value of right-of-use asset as at August 1, 2023	$	50,774
Amortization		(30,465)
Balance as at January 31, 2024		**20,309**
Value of right-of-use asset as at August 1, 2024		176,279
Amortization		(18,236)
Balance as at January 31, 2025	**$**	**158,043**

Lease liability

Operating lease liability as at August 1, 2023	$	59,757
Lease payments		(35,854)
Balance as at January 31, 2024		**23,903**
Operating lease liability as at August 1, 2024		178,429
Lease payments		(25,077)
Lease interest		12,687
Balance as at January 31, 2025	**$**	**166,039**
Current portion	$	23,903
Long-term portion		-
Balance as at January 31, 2024	**$**	**23,903**
Current portion	$	22,015
Long-term portion		132,695
Balance as at January 31, 2025	**$**	**154,710**

5. EXPLORATION, EVALUATION, AND STAND-BY OPERATION EXPENDITURES

Expenditures During the Year

For the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, the Company incurred $5,400 (January 31, 2024 - $Nil).

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Operating Segments

The Company operates in one industry segment, mineral exploration and development.

Management monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Casa Berardi West (Ontario, Canada)

The Company entered into an option agreement with 1544230 Ontario Inc. and Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. (collectively, the "**Owners**") dated June 22, 2022, to acquire a 100% interest in of 3 non-contiguous claim groups (Noseworthy, Newman and Hepburn) comprising approximately 5,100 hectares (the "**Casa Berardi West Property**"), located northeast of Cochrane, Ontario, in the Harricana-Turgeon greenstone belt of the central Abitibi Subprovince of northeastern Ontario (the "**CBW Agreement**"). The CBW Agreement was amended February 12, 2024, updating the claims expiry dates and expanding the Casa Berardi West Property to approximately 5,100 hectares (the "**Amended CBW Agreement**"). On March 19, 2024, the Company announced the closing of the CBW Agreement.

To acquire a 100% interest in the Casa Berardi West Property from the Owners, the Company is to issue 600,000 common shares and make payments totaling $114,000 over a three-year period, as set out below:

a) $20,000 (paid) and 400,000 shares (paid) following receipt of TSX-V approval on March 19, 2024,

b) $24,000 and 200,000 shares due on the first anniversary of TSX-V approval,

c) $30,000 on the second anniversary of TSX-V approval, and

d) $40,000 due on the third anniversary TSX-V approval.

The Owners retain a 2% NSR on all mineral production, 1% of which can be purchased by the Company for $1,000,000.

Prior Property Agreements

Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project (Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina)

On January 28, 2016, the Company executed a definitive joint venture agreement (the "**Agreement**") with Demetra Minerals Inc. ("**Demetra**") to develop the Ana Sofia agricultural gypsum project in the Province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina (the "**Ana Sofia Project**"). Centurion issued 333,333 common shares (paid) to Demetra as consideration for the acquisition of its 50% interest in the Ana Sofia Project.

Pursuant to the Company's news release April 1, 2019, all operations for the Ana Sofia Project had ceased. In the intervening period the pilot plant has not resumed operations, as a result, Centurion terminated the Agreement on November 30, 2023.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Ana Sofia Related Commitments

On January 30, 2017, the Company issued a one-year promissory note for $343,715 to arm's length parties (the "**Ana Sofia Loan**"). Proceeds from this financing were used to assist the Company in commencing the Ana Sofia Project's agri-gypsum pilot plant's operation and for general corporate purposes. In consideration for the loan, the Company issued 491,022 bonus common shares, at a price of $0.14 per share and will pay interest of 2% per month. The loan can be paid off at any time with no penalty to the Company. As at January 31, 2025, the outstanding balance of the loan including interest and principal is $96,600 (July 31, 2024 - $89,477). The loan is due on demand and unsecured.

On September 30, 2022, the Company entered into a two-year promissory note for $863,242 with arm's length and related parties (the "**Term Loans**"). The Term Loans encompassed $90,000 of Ana Sofia Loan principal and $773,242 of accounts payable and due to related parties. The Term Loans are unsecured and bear interest at 8% per annum. The loans can be paid off at any time with no penalty to the Company. On September 30, 2023, the Company extended the Term Loans' Term of Repayment for an additional 12 months, due September 30, 2025. As at January 31, 2025, the outstanding balance of the Term Loans is $1,040,303 (July 31, 2024 - $999,393).

On September 17, 2024, the Company entered into a $60,000 promissory note with a lender, bearing $nil interest up to October 31, 2024 (the "Due Date"). Should the promissory note remain outstanding following the Due Date, an annual interest rate of 10% shall accrue and be payable on the outstanding amount from the original date of receipt of funds until the full amount is repaid. As the loans are past their repayment date, they are deemed due on demand and have been recorded as current liabilities on the statement of financial position. During the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of $2,281. The balance payable as at January 31, 2025 is $62,281.

The Company has incurred $71,498 (January 31, 2024 - $60,980) as finance cost and interest cost during the six-month period ended January 31, 2025.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's common shares and share purchase warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, issuable in series.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

On December 29, 2023, the Company completed a consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of two (2) pre-consolidation common shares, options and warrants to one (1) post-consolidation common share, option and warrant (the "**Share Consolidation**"). The Share Consolidation has been presented throughout the financial statements retroactively and all equity related issuances are presented on a post-consolidation basis.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital:

	Number of Shares	Fair Value Price		Amount
Balance at July 31, 2023	15,734,521	-	$	16,750,774
Balance at January 31, 2024	**15,734,521**	**-**	**$**	**16,750,774**
Issued	27,435,000	0.02		548,700
Share issuance cost	-	-		(21,086)
Balance at July 31, 2024	43,169,521	-	$	17,278,388
Balance at January 31, 2025	**43,169,521**	**-**	**$**	**17,278,388**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company closed a $540,700 non-brokered private placement. $444,500 was a unit offering comprising one common share and one-half share purchase warrant priced at $.02/unit. Each full warrant shall have a term of 24 months commencing on the closing date and entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.05 during the first year and $0.10 during the second year. In addition, the Company raised $96,200 in flow-through funds priced at $.02 per share. The Company paid finders' fees of $7,850 and issued 336,250 finders' warrants which have the same terms as the subscribers. A total of 27,035,000 shares were issued.

On March 19, 2024, upon receipt of TSX-V approval, the Company issued 400,000 shares to acquire a 100% interest in the Casa Berardi West Property from 1544230 Ontario Inc. and Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. (Note 5).

There were no Common Shares issued during the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, and 2024.

Share Purchase Warrants

During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company issued 11,448,750 warrants in connection with the private placements disclosed. The fair value of finders' warrants was estimated using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	January 31, 2025 and 2024	**July 31, 2024**
Share price	$Nil	$0.03
Risk free interest rate	0%	4.05%
Expected life	Nil	2 years
Expected volatility	0%	244%
Expected dividend	Nil	Nil

The following is a summary of changes in warrants:	**Number of Warrants**		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding and exercisable as at August 1, 2023	-	$	-
Outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2024	**-**	**$**	**-**
Issued	11,448.750		0.05
Outstanding and exercisable as at July 31, 2024	11,448,750	$	0.05
Outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2025	**11,448,750**	**$**	**$0.05**

Details of the warrants outstanding and exercisable at January 31, 2025:

Number of warrants	Exercise price	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (in years)
11,448,750	$0.05/$0.10	March 19, 2026	1.13
11,448,750	$0.05/$0.10		1.13

There were no Warrants issued during the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, and 2024.

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Option Plan Details

As at January 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company maintained an equity settled share-based payment plan for employee remuneration. All share-based employee remuneration will be settled in equity and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The Company issues share purchase options to directors, officers and employees of the Company and persons who provide ongoing services to the Company under an incentive stock option plan. The aggregate number of shares of the Company that may be granted pursuant to the Plan is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors, which determines individual eligibility under the Plan, the number of shares optioned to each grantee and the vesting period. The exercise price of share purchase options will be no less than the closing price of the shares on the TSX-V on the date on which the option is granted. Options will expire no later than five years from the grant date, except that they will expire within thirty days when the holder is no longer qualified to hold the option (other than for cause, when the option will expire immediately). Options granted to Directors who are not officers or employees of the Company expire within ninety days from the date of resignation or retirement.

As a policy, the fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

During the six-month period ended January 31, 2025, the Company granted 3,500,000 (2023: Nil) stock options to certain officers, directors and consultants of the Company. Options vested on grant date, with an exercise price of $0.05 per share until August 12, 2029.

The following is a summary of changes in options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable as at August 1, 2023	-	$ -
Outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2024	**-**	**$ -**
Outstanding and exercisable as at August 1, 2024	-	$ -
Issued	3,500,000	0.05
Outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2025	3,500,000	**$** 0.05

The fair value of stock options granted was estimated using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Share price	$0.05	-
Risk free interest rate	4.05%	-
Expected life	5 years	-
Expected volatility	573%	-
Expected dividend	Nil	-

9. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relative period.

Using treasury method diluted loss per share is presented as the same on the weighted average basis as loss per share as the dilutive impact would reduce loss per share.

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ (321,607)	$ (247,891)
Weighted average number of common shares	43,169,521	15,734,521
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ 0.01	$ 0.02

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the six-month period ended January 31, 2025:

(a) (i) Administrative Services Agreements

Total fees of $54,000 (January 31, 2024: $54,000) were paid or accrued to officers of the Company for administration services outside their capacity as a director.

(ii) Accounting Fees

The Company paid or accrued accounting fees of $45,000 (January 31, 2025: $45,000) to a company owned by a director and an officer of the Company.

(b) Due to/from Directors and Officers

A total of $561,444 (July 31, 2024: $477,089) is due to directors, officers, companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company. The amount payable is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

On September 30, 2022, the Company converted $467,150 in amounts Due to related parties to unsecured Term Loans bearing interest at 8% per annum and having a 24-month term of repayment. As at January 31, 2025, the outstanding balance related to these amounts is $706,211 (July 31, 2024: $678,441).

A total of $Nil (July 31, 2024: $50,870) is due to Portofino Resources Inc. ("**Portofino**") pursuant to reimbursement of operating expenses of the Company. Several key management personnel of the Company are also key management personnel of Portofino.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term benefits consisting of fee. Key management personnel include the officers and directors of the Company. The remuneration of key management is as follows:

		January 31, 2025		**January 31, 2024**
Administration fees	$	54,000	$	54,000
Accounting fees		45,000		45,000
	$	99,000	$	99,000

There are no other related party transactions other than what was been disclosed.

11. COMMITMENTS

Exploration and Evaluation Commitments

The Company has mineral property commitments as disclosed in Note 5 for the Casa Berardi West Property.

Flow-Through Commitment

In accordance with the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company is required to incur eligible Canadian Exploration Expenses (CEE), as defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada), in the amount of $96,200 on or before December 31, 2025. As at January 31, 2025, the Company has incurred $7,500 of qualifying expenditures and must incur an additional $88,700 by December 31, 2025, to fulfill its flow-through share commitment.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

There are no subsequent events.