

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2025 AND 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Seahawk Ventures Inc. (formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Seahawk Ventures Inc. (formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.) (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2025 and 2024 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company had incurred a loss of \$2,206,668 during the year ended May 31, 2025, and, as of that date, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$12,283,403. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Exploration and Evaluation Assets ("E&E Assets")

As described in Note 5 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$Nil as of May 31, 2025. As more fully described in Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



The principal considerations for our determination that the assessment of impairment indicators of the E&E Assets is a key audit matter are that there was judgment made by management when assessing whether there were indicators of impairment for the E&E Assets, specifically relating to the assets' carrying amount which is impacted by the Company's intent and ability to continue to explore and evaluate these assets. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of indicators of impairment that could give rise to the requirement to prepare an estimate of the recoverable amount of the E&E Assets.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Evaluated management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Discussed with management regarding the plans and intent for the properties.
- Reviewed purchase agreements and vouched cash payments to corroborate compliance and expenditure requirements.
- Reviewed the Company's ability to fund future activities and reviewed any available budgets for future periods.
- On a test basis, confirmed title to ensure claims are in good standing.

Other Information

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

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

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

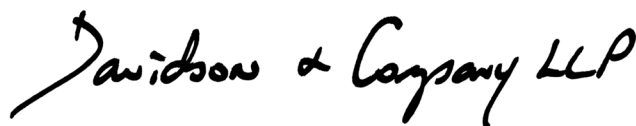
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Hawshaw.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

August 22, 2025

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
As at May 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 151,466	\$ 253,757
Amounts receivable (Note 6)	3,965	26,515
Prepays	384	384
Exploration advances	<u>459</u>	<u>372</u>
Total current assets	156,274	281,028
Long-term exploration advance (Note 4)	96,400	96,400
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,989,144</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 252,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,572</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ <u>100,946</u>	\$ <u>36,569</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>100,946</u>	<u>36,569</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	9,251,186	9,251,186
Reserves (Note 7)	3,183,945	3,155,552
Deficit	<u>(12,283,403)</u>	<u>(10,076,735)</u>
	<u>151,728</u>	<u>2,330,003</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 252,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,572</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Proposed transactions (Note 12)
Event subsequent to the reporting period (Note 13)

Approved and authorized on behalf of the Board on August 22, 2025:

"Giovanni Gasbarro" Director "Bruno Gasbarro" Director

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

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the years ended May 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Management fees (Note 8)	\$ 43,500	\$ 33,000
Office and miscellaneous	8,645	4,069
Professional fees	112,593	53,496
Share-based compensation (Notes 7 and 8)	28,393	183,617
Shareholder cost and investor relations	16,444	67,155
Transfer agent and filing fees	23,350	30,547
Interest and other income	-	(1,492)
Write-off of mineral properties (Note 5)	1,973,743	547,109
Gain on settlement of debt (Note 8)	-	(688,900)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (2,206,668)	\$ (228,601)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	36,587,416	36,587,416

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

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the years ended May 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (2,206,668)	\$ (228,601)
Items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	28,393	183,617
Gain on settlement of debt	-	(688,900)
Write-off of mineral properties	1,973,743	547,109
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and exploration advance	22,550	40,805
Prepays	(87)	29,473
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(64,377)	3,250
Due to related parties	<u>-</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(117,692)</u>	<u>(109,447)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(17,615)	(4,672)
Quebec mining tax credit	<u>33,016</u>	<u>156,786</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,401</u>	<u>152,114</u>
Change in cash for the year	(102,291)	42,667
Cash, beginning of year	<u>253,757</u>	<u>211,090</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 151,466</u>	<u>\$ 253,757</u>

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 9)

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

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance, May 31, 2023	36,587,416	\$ 9,251,186	\$ 2,971,935	\$ (9,848,134)	\$ 2,374,987
Share-based compensation	-	-	183,617	-	183,617
Loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(228,601)</u>	<u>(228,601)</u>
Balance, May 31, 2024	36,587,416	9,251,186	3,155,552	(10,076,735)	2,330,003
Share-based compensation	-	-	28,393	-	28,393
Loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,206,668)</u>	<u>(2,206,668)</u>
Balance, May 31, 2025	36,587,416	\$ 9,251,186	\$ 3,183,945	\$(12,283,403)	\$ 151,728

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

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2025 and 2024

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Seahawk Ventures Inc. (formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.) (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on January 16, 2007. The Company's registered and records office is located at suite 1700 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2X8 and its head office is located at 909 Bowron Street, Coquitlam, BC V3J 7W3.

The Company currently holds a 100% interest in the Mystery Property, Touchdown Property, Xtra Point Property, and Blitz Property, all located in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt region within the Abitibi sub-province, Quebec, Canada (Note 5).

These financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company incurred a loss of \$2,206,668 for the year ended May 31, 2025 (2024 - \$228,601) and as of that date the Company's accumulated deficit was \$12,283,403 (May 31, 2024 - \$10,076,735). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations, and to continue to raise funds or obtain borrowing from third parties sufficient to meet current and future obligations and/or restructure the existing debt and payables.

While management intends to pursue additional financings and the Company has been successful in obtaining its required financing in the past, there is no assurance that such financing will be available or be available on favorable terms. An inability to raise additional financing may impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. The financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Basis of measurement and presentation currency

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

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

Use of estimates and critical judgments

The preparation of these 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 financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. Management considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment, including geological and metallurgic information, economic assessments and/or studies, future exploration programs budgeted or planned, and permitting. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

b) Share-based compensation

Estimating the fair value of granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected rate of forfeitures, expected life, price volatility, interest rate and dividend yield. Changes in the input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate of the Company's earnings and reserves.

c) Taxes

Provisions for 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 initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

d) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares 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.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of the options is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted, and is recognized over the vesting period on a graded basis. The share-based payments are recorded as an operating expense with an offset to equity reserves. When options are exercised the consideration received is recorded as share capital. In addition, the related share-based payments originally recorded as equity reserves are transferred to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

Shares that are contingently cancellable are not included in the calculation of basic or diluted loss per share.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Income taxes

Tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax expense is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using rates enacted or substantially enacted at the year end, and includes any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Where an asset has no deductible or depreciable amount for income tax purposes, but has a deductible amount on sale or abandonment for capital gains purposes, the amount is included in the determination of temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when: (a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off; and (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either: (i) the same taxable entity; or (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Any changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of tax expense or income in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity, respectively.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Financial instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or a financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or the financial liability.

Financial assets

The Company will classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, based on its business model for managing the financial asset and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. The three categories are defined as follows:

- a) Amortized cost - a financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
 - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- b) Fair value through other comprehensive income - financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- c) Fair value through profit or loss - any financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models mentioned are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When, and only when, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets it must reclassify all affected financial assets.

The Company's financial assets comprise of cash, which is measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

The Company's liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties which are all measured at amortized cost. After initial recognition, an entity cannot reclassify any financial liability.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, all costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized by property. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the transferee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

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".

Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

As at May 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have any known rehabilitation obligations.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is evaluated at the cash generating unit ("CGU") level, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the greater 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 profit or loss for the period.

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

New, amended and future accounting pronouncements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued a new standard – IFRS 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information.

Adoption of IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
(Formerly Seahawk Gold Corp.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2025 and 2024

4. LONG-TERM EXPLORATION ADVANCE

As of May 31, 2025, the Company has an advance of \$96,400 (May 31, 2024 - \$96,400) with a geological data and analysis company for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – MINERAL PROPERTIES

	<i>Mystery Property</i>	<i>Touchdown Property</i>	<i>Xtra Point Property</i>	<i>Blitz Property</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance, May 31, 2023	\$ 546,709	\$ 723,826	\$ 18,669	\$ 1,324,725	\$ 2,613,929
Exploration					
Mining taxes	-	-	-	3,472	3,472
General exploration	400	400	-	400	1,200
Data	-	-	-	74,438	74,438
Quebec mining tax credit	-	-	-	(156,786)	(156,786)
Write-off of mineral properties	(547,109)	-	-	-	(547,109)
Balance, May 31, 2024	-	724,226	18,669	1,246,249	1,989,144
Exploration					
Mining taxes	-	-	-	16,415	16,415
General exploration	-	600	-	600	1,200
Quebec mining tax credit	-	-	-	(33,016)	(33,016)
Write-off of mineral properties	-	(724,826)	(18,669)	(1,230,248)	(1,973,743)
Balance, May 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Mystery Property, Quebec

On June 9, 2017, the Company entered into a Property Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with RSD Capital Corp. and Michel A. Lavoie (the “Vendors”) to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Mystery Property comprising 66 mineral claims in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt region within the Abitibi sub-province, Quebec, Canada.

The Agreement provides that the Company will acquire a 100% interest in the Mystery Property in consideration for payment to the Vendors of an aggregate of \$50,000 (paid), and issuing total of 1,000,000 common shares (issued, valued at \$280,000) of the Company. The Vendors will retain a 2% NSR on the Mystery Property. The Company may elect to purchase one-half of the NSR from the Vendors for a payment of \$500,000, thereby leaving the Vendors with the remaining 1%.

Impairment

As of May 31, 2024, the Company recognized impairment of \$547,109 on the Mystery Property due to a lack of exploration plans for fiscal year ended 2025.

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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – MINERAL PROPERTIES (cont'd...)

Touchdown Property, Quebec

On August 2, 2017, the Company entered into a Property Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with RSD Capital Corp. and Michel A. Lavoie (the “Vendors”) to acquire the Touchdown Property comprising 48 mineral claims in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt region within the Abitibi sub-province, Quebec, Canada.

The Agreement provides that the Company will acquire a 100% interest in the Touchdown Property in consideration for payment to the Vendors of an aggregate of \$60,000 (paid), and issuing total of 400,000 common shares (issued, valued at \$156,000) of the Company. The Vendors will retain a 2% NSR on the Touchdown Property. The Company may elect to purchase one-half of the NSR from the Vendors for a payment of \$1,000,000, thereby leaving the Vendors with the remaining 1%.

The Company also issued 150,000 shares (valued at \$58,500) as a finder’s fee in connection with the acquisition.

Xtra Point Property, Quebec

In April 2018, the Company acquired from an arm's length vendor a 100% interest in the Xtra Point Property located in the Urban BarryGold Camp, Barry Township, Québec. In consideration, the Company issued the vendor 10,000 common shares (issued, valued at \$4,200). The vendor retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on the property. The Company has the option to reduce the royalty to a 0.5% net smelter return royalty for a cash payment to the vendor of \$1,000,000.

Blitz Property, Quebec

In August 2018, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement with Mitchell E. Lavery, a director of the Company, to acquire a 100% interest in the Blitz Property located in Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt, Quebec. As per the agreement, the Company is to pay Mr. Lavery \$8,000 in cash (paid) and issue 1,650,000 shares (issued and valued at \$627,000), subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty.

Impairment

As of May 31, 2025, the Company recognized impairment of \$1,973,743 on the Touchdown Property, Xtra point Property and Blitz Property, due to a lack of significant exploration expenditure in the past two fiscal years. The Company still owns legal titles of all the properties.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The items comprising the Company’s amounts receivable are summarized below:

	May 31, 2025	May 31, 2024
	\$	\$
GST receivable	3,845	26,395
QST receivable	120	120
Total amounts receivable	3,965	26,515

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

As at May 31, 2025, the Company has 36,587,416 (May 31, 2024 – 36,587,416) common shares outstanding.

Share issuance

There was no share issuance during the years ended May 31, 2025 or 2024.

Stock options

The Company has a 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 stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest at the discretion of the board of directors.

On February 20, 2025, the Company granted incentive stock options to a consultant for the right to purchase up to an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of 12 months. These options vested on the date of grant. The fair value (\$28,393; \$0.06 per option) of the stock options granted was determined by using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 2.67%; volatility of 71.95%; expected life of options 1 year; and dividend rate of 0%.

On March 28, 2024, the Company granted incentive stock options to directors and officers for the right to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,100,000 common shares of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.25 per share for a period of 12 months. These options vested on the date of grant. The fair value (\$163,279; \$0.15 per option) of the stock options granted was determined by using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 4.2%; volatility of 210.16%; expected life of options 1 year; and dividend rate of 0%.

On November 15, 2023, the Company granted incentive stock options to a consultant for the right to purchase up to an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.25 per share for a period of 12 months. These options vested on the date of grant. The fair value (\$20,338; \$0.04 per option) of the stock options granted was determined by using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 4.52%; volatility of 165.11%; expected life of options 1 year; and dividend rate of 0%.

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7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2023	100,000	\$ 0.40
Expired	(100,000)	0.40
Granted	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>0.25</u>
Balance, May 31, 2024	1,600,000	0.25
Granted	500,000	0.30
Expired	<u>(1,600,000)</u>	<u>0.25</u>
Balance, May 31, 2025	500,000	\$ 0.30

As at May 31, 2025, the following options are outstanding and exercisable:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
500,000	\$ 0.30	February 20, 2026

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2023	5,419,470	\$ 0.54
Expired	<u>(1,569,471)</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Balance, May 31, 2024	3,849,999	0.55
Expired	<u>(3,849,999)</u>	<u>0.55</u>
Balance, May 31, 2025	-	\$ -

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, during the year ended May 31, 2025, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- (a) The Company paid or accrued management fees of \$28,000 (2024 - \$15,000) to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). During the year ended May 31, 2024, the CEO forgave an accumulated accounts payable balance of \$270,300.
- (b) The Company paid or accrued management fees of \$15,500 (2024 - \$18,000) to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). During the year ended May 31, 2024, the CFO forgave an accumulated accounts payable balance of \$170,000.
- (c) During the year ended May 31, 2024, the exploration manger forgave an accumulated accounts payable balance of \$248,600.
- (d) The Company granted Nil stock options (2024 – 1,000,000) to director and officers which are valued at \$Nil (2024 - \$148,436).

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

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

There were no significant non-cash transactions during the year ended May 31, 2025.

The significant non-cash transactions during the year ended May 31, 2024 included:

- a) \$248,600 of expenditure of exploration and evaluation assets included in due to related parties was written off as of May 31, 2024.
- b) \$74,439 in long-term exploration advance was applied and reclassified to exploration and evaluation assets.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

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

As at May 31, 2025, the Company's financial instruments comprise cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these financial instruments.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

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 May 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$151,466 (May 31, 2024 - \$253,757) and current liabilities of \$100,946 (May 31, 2024 - \$36,569).

The Company has historically relied on equity and debt financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital and debt 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.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to risk in the event of interest rate fluctuations. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other financial arrangements that mitigate the exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

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10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and the majority of its purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. From time to time, the Company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in US dollars on a cash call basis using US currency converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from market fluctuations in equity prices that could adversely affect the Company's operations. The Company's current exposure to equity price risk is limited to declines in the values and volumes including those of its own shares, which could impede its ability to raise additional funds when required.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval and acceptance by regulatory authorities. The Company relies mainly on equity issuances and loans from related parties to raise new capital. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company prepares annual estimates of operating expenditures and monitors actual expenditures compared to the estimates in an effort to ensure that there is sufficient capital on hand to meet ongoing obligations. The Company's investment policy is to negotiate premium interest rates on savings accounts or to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term deposits with terms of one year or less and which can be liquidated at any time without interest penalty. The Company will require additional financing in order to provide working capital to fund costs for the current year. These financing activities may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2025	2024
Loss for the year	\$ (2,206,668)	\$ (228,601)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (585,000)	\$ (61,000)
Permanent differences	8,000	49,000
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(36,000)	(3,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>613,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

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11. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Share issue costs	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,000
Allowable capital losses	273,000	273,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	635,000	76,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	<u>1,509,000</u>	<u>1,450,000</u>
	2,425,000	1,812,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	<u>(2,425,000)</u>	<u>(1,812,000)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025	Expiry Date Range	2024	Expiry Date Range
Temporary differences:				
Share issue costs	\$ 30,000	2043 – 2048	\$ 49,000	2043 – 2048
Investment tax credit	\$ 9,000	2033	\$ 9,000	2033
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 2,374,000	No expiry date	\$ 265,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	\$ 1,029,000	No expiry date	\$ 1,029,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	\$ 5,695,000	2028 – 2045	\$ 5,473,000	2028 – 2044

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

FlexGPU Inc. ("FlexGPU")

On February 14, 2025, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with two shareholders (the "Vendors") of FlexGPU Inc. ("FlexGPU") which owns a 10 acre property in Williams County, North Dakota, United States of America. On June 17, 2025, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Share Exchange Agreement (the "Amended Agreement") with FlexGPU and its holders. Pursuant to the Amended Agreement, the Company will issue 4,450,000 shares to the shareholders of FlexGPU.

12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS (cont'd...)

Alluvial Capital Corp. ("Alluvial")

Based on a Letter of Intent entered on March 11, 2025, on June 17, 2025, the Company entered into a binding Definitive Share Exchange Agreement (the "Alluvial Agreement") with Alluvial Capital Corp. ("Alluvial") and its shareholders, which will involve the acquisition by the Company of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Alluvial (the "Transaction").

Alluvial is a party to a non-binding letter of intent with respecting the proposed provision by Alluvial to a counterparty of marketing services relating to waste stream power generation technology (the "Marketing Services"). The Marketing Services are proposed to be provided on an exclusive basis by Alluvial in North America. Alluvial and the counterparty are in the process of negotiating a binding agreement for the provision of the Marketing Services (the "Marketing Agreement").

On completion of the Transaction, the Company will carry on the business of providing the Marketing Services proposed to be conducted by Alluvial. The Transaction will constitute a "Fundamental Change" under the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") and will require the approval of the Company's shareholders.

Summary of the Transaction:

- a) The Company will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Alluvial by issuing an aggregate of 4,601,710 common shares to Alluvial's shareholders in exchange for their Alluvial shares.
- b) Prior to closing of the Transaction, the Company will complete a private placement of units ("Units") at \$0.32 per Unit to raise gross proceeds of up to \$10,000,000. It is anticipated that each Unit will consist of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant entitling its holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of \$0.75 for a period of two years following closing of the private placement.
- c) All directors' options of the Company will be retained by their respective holders, and subject to their terms, may be exercised prior to or following the closing of the Transaction.
- d) Following the closing of the Transaction, other than John Gasbarro (CEO), Bruno Gasbarro (CFO) and Salvatore Giantomaso, who shall continue to act as directors for a transition period to be agreed, all existing directors and officers of the Company will resign in favour of nominees of Alluvial and as will be more particularly specified in the required information circular prepared in connection with the Transaction.

13. EVENT SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

On July 22, 2025, the Company issued 187,500 shares at a deemed price of \$0.32 per share for a total of \$60,000, to a company for capital advisory and consulting services.