

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND FEBRUARY 28, 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

To the Shareholders of Ord Mountain Resources Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Ord Mountain Resources Corp. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that as at February 29, 2024, the Company had an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits 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 on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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 Jenny Lee.

Vancouver, British Columbia
June 28, 2024

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Note	February 29, 2024	February 28, 2023
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		569	1,951
Sales tax receivable		14,613	12,874
Total assets		15,182	14,825
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		224,232	203,819
Due to related party	8	107,327	90,136
Total liabilities		331,559	293,955
EQUITY			
Share capital	7	517,330	517,330
Contributed surplus		64,061	64,061
Deficit		(897,768)	(860,521)
Total shareholder's deficit		(316,377)	(279,130)
		15,182	14,825

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 28, 2024

"Luke Montaine"
Luke Montaine, Director

"Alex Klenman"
Alex Klenman, Director

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

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Accounting and audit	34,375	53,770
Bank charges and interest	394	342
Filing fees	2,478	9,459
Total Expenses	37,247	63,571
Net loss before other loss	(37,247)	(63,571)
Other income (loss)		
Gain on settlement of accounts payable	-	8,719
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	(37,247)	(54,852)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted	4,702,000	4,702,000

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

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	(37,247)	(54,852)
Items not affecting cash:		
Gain on settlement of accounts payable	-	(8,719)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Sales tax receivable	(1,739)	(3,069)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20,413	56,616
Cash (used in) operating activities	(18,573)	(10,024)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Advance from related party	17,191	9,682
Cash provided by financing activities	17,191	9,682
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,382)	(342)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,951	2,293
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	569	1,951

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

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares		Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount			
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balances as at February 28, 2022	4,702,000	517,330	64,061	(805,669)	(224,278)
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(54,852)	(54,852)
Balances as at February 28, 2023	4,702,000	517,330	64,061	(860,521)	(279,130)
Net and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(37,247)	(37,247)
Balances as at February 29, 2024	4,702,000	517,330	64,061	(897,768)	(316,377)

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

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Ord Mountain Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on January 7, 2010 under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) and is a Capital Pool Company as defined by Policy 2.4 (the "CPC Policy") of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). The Company's prospectus, dated May 7, 2010 was filed and accepted by the Exchange and the British Columbia and Alberta Securities Commissions effective May 12, 2010 pursuant to the provisions of the British Columbia and Alberta Securities Acts. The common shares of the Company were listed on the Exchange effective at the opening of trading on May 28, 2010.

The Company was initially registered using the name of Silverland Capital Corp. On December 24, 2010, the Company changed its name from Silverland Capital Corp. to Sino Environ-Energy Tech Corp. and continued out of British Columbia and into Cayman Island as its corporate jurisdiction. On December 16, 2011, the Company changed its name from Environ-Energy Tech Corp. to Ord Mountain Resources Corp. The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 758 Riverside Drive, Unit 46, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada V3B 7V8. The Company did not complete its Qualifying Transaction within the prescribed time frame and in accordance with the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 – Capital Pool Companies, the Company's tier classification was changed from Tier 2 to NEX effective June 1, 2012. On June 30, 2020, the Company entered into a letter of intent with Bloom Supply Ltd. ("Bloom") whereby the Company has agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Bloom (the "Transaction") and intends for the Transaction to constitute as a qualifying transaction under the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4. The Transaction was terminated on April 21, 2021.

The Company has not generated any sales revenues and has incurred accumulated losses of \$897,768 since inception. In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon the injection of a successful project, achieving a profitable level of operations and also on the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. The Company's ability to achieve these objectives cannot be determined at this time.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon the Company's ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate the acquisition of an interest in properties, assets or a business. Such an acquisition will be subject to regulatory approval and may be also subject to shareholder approval. In order to continue as a going concern and meet its corporate objectives, the Company will require additional financing through debt or equity issuances or other available means. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to identify, obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company. As such, there is material uncertainty related to these events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to reflect these consolidated financial statements on a liquidation basis which could differ from accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Any such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements on June 28, 2024.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company, and the entity controlled by the Company. The principal subsidiary of the Company, which are accounted for under the consolidation method is 1080199 B.C. Ltd.

- ***Subsidiaries***

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

Judgment is used mainly in determining how a balance or transaction should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are used mainly in determining the measurement of recognized transactions and balances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant areas where management's estimates and judgment have been applied include:

- ***Going Concern***

The Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as, expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- ***Deferred taxes***

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. In addition, the valuation of tax credits receivable requires management to make judgments on the amount and timing of recovery.

Functional and Presentation Currencies

The Canadian dollar is both the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits in banks and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchasing.

Share-based Payments

The fair value of the options granted to directors and employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the options are earned. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the grant date by using the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, the fair value of the equity instruments issued are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to contributed surplus. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus is transferred to share capital.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position 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. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable income or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loss per Share

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 calculate diluted earnings per share. 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 conversions or exercise of options and warrants if they would be anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company's shareholders' equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments. Certain gains and losses are presented in other "comprehensive income" until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - classification and measurement

Financial Asset

The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at either (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Amortized cost**

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified in this category.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")**

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI.

- **Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")**

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus or minus transactions costs that are directly attributable to issuing the financial liability. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related party are measured at amortised cost.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments - Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Capital Disclosures

The Company manages its capital, consisting of shareholders' equity, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristics of the assets it holds. All sources of financing are analyzed by the management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- a) to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- b) to facilitate the completion of a corporate objectives.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through its detailed review and performance of due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to ensure an adequate amount of liquidity and monthly review of financial results. As disclosed previously, there are restrictions on the use of cash.

New Accounting Standards Adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

During year ended February 29, 2024, the Company was not required to, and has not adopted any new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards which had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company also does not expect the adoption of any currently announced new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:

	February 29, 2024	February 28, 2023
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	569	1,951
Financial Liabilities		
Amortized cost:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	224,232	203,819
Due to related party	107,327	90,136

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related party approximates the fair value because of the short-term of these instruments.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is its cash and cash equivalents balance of \$569 (February 28, 2023 - \$1,951). The Company manages credit risk with respect to its cash by maintaining deposits with a major Canadian financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company has cash and cash equivalents at February 29, 2024, in the amount of \$569 (February 28, 2023 - \$1,951).

At February 29, 2024, the Company had accounts payable of \$224,232 (February 28, 2023 - \$203,819) and a due to related party balance of \$107,327 (February 28, 2023 - \$90,136), which are due in the short term.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk; and

To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary assets and liabilities.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's not exposed to foreign currency risk as all of its monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian dollars.

c) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to other price risk.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to risk during the year ended February 29, 2024.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital as all components of shareholders' equity. The Company has no debt obligations other than due to related party. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management due to the nature of the Company's business. The Company does not pay dividends and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company raises capital through the issuance of its capital stock to fund identification and evaluation of assets or a business for acquisition. Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through issuance of common shares, there can be no assurance that it will continue to be able to do so in the future.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended February 29, 2024.

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

- a) Authorized: Unlimited common shares with no par value
Unlimited preferred shares with no par value

- b) Issued and Outstanding:

Preferred shares – Nil

Common shares – 4,702,000 shares (February 28, 2023: 4,702,000 shares)

The Company did not issue new shares during the years ended February 29, 2024 and 2023.

- c) Escrow Shares

There are 225,000 common shares held in escrow. These escrow shares will be released in stages over a period up to three years from the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin accepting the completion of the Qualifying Transaction.

- d) Stock Options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Stock Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of shares reserved for the issuance under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the issued and outstanding common shares, exercisable for a period and the exercise price to be determined by the Board at the time the option is granted. There was no stock option outstanding at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

As at February 29, 2024, the Company had a balance payable of \$107,327 (February 28, 2023 - \$90,136) to the Company's CEO and Director. There were no other related party transactions during the year ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023. The balance payable is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

The Company considers its officers and directors to be key management personnel. Other than related party transactions mentioned above, key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits.

ORD MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2024 AND 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023.

	2024	2023
Loss before taxes	\$ (37,247)	\$ (54,852)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected income tax recovery	(10,057)	(14,810)
Change in deferred tax assets not recognized	10,057	14,810
Total income taxes expense (recovery)	-	-

Although the Company is currently under Cayman Island jurisdiction, the Company is also subject to Canadian taxation and has utilized the Canadian tax rate as the applicable tax rate.

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax values. Unrecognized deductible temporary differences at February 29, 2024 and February 28, 2023 are comprised of the following:

	2024	2023
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$ 769,265	\$ 731,074
Share issuance cost	945	1,889
Eligible capital expenditures	93,466	93,466
Total deductible temporary differences	863,676	826,429

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$769,265 (2023: \$731,074) which may be carried forward to apply against future year income tax for Canadian income tax purposes, subject to the final determination by taxation authorities, expiring in the following years:

EXPIRY	Total
2031	\$ 73,780
2032	95,851
2033	57,357
2034	45,358
2035	47,133
2036	36,782
2037	82,015
2039	21,823
2040	44,208
2041	72,861
2042	98,110
2043	55,796
2044	38,191
TOTAL	\$ 769,265