



CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

**Years ended
July 31, 2025 and 2024**

To the Shareholders of Canadian Metals Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Canadian Metals Inc. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting 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 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended July 31, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company had a working capital deficiency and an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, 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.

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

Assessment of impairment indicators of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets

Key Audit Matter Description

As described in Notes 3 e.(b), 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements, as at July 31, 2025, the total book value of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets amounted to \$8.5 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses each of its mineral resource properties to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Judgment is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as, the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of resource properties are budgeted and results of exploration and evaluation activities on the exploration and evaluation assets.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. During the year ended July 31, 2025, management recognized an impairment charge totaling \$705,577 related to the Oxford Brook and Frenette properties.

We identified this as a Key Audit Matter due to the significance of the mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets to the consolidated financial statements, as well as the significant judgments and estimates involved in management's assessment of impairment indicators. These factors resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing our audit procedures over management's judgments and conclusions.

Audit Response

We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures relating to the assessment of impairment indicators of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- Assessed the judgments made by management in determining the impairment indicators, which included the following:
- Obtained, for a sample of claims, by reference to a government registry, evidence to support the right to explore the area.
- Evaluated budget approvals and Board of Directors' Minutes to obtain evidence of continuing and planned exploration expenditures and included evaluations of the work completed in the current year.
- Reviewed whether individual items capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets were in compliance with IFRS 6 guidelines.
- Assessed the results of exploration and evaluation activities related to the mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets and if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount based on evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

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 IFRS® Accounting 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the 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 Anand Beejan.

Ottawa, Ontario

November 18, 2025

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

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CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash		88,219	109,165
Short-term investments	12	145,000	270,000
Sales tax receivable		14,605	267,928
Other advances		-	34,867
Prepaid expenses		4,827	4,569
Current portion of balance of purchase price receivable	5 a)	240,086	240,086
Total current assets		492,737	926,615
Non-current assets:			
Mining properties	5	8,521,532	8,738,079
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	2,600,251	2,991,209
Total non-current assets		11,121,783	11,729,289
Total assets		11,614,520	12,655,904
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		372,413	308,310
Grants refundable	8	337,320	337,320
Current portion of convertible debentures	7	1,119,293	942,036
Total current liabilities		1,829,026	1,587,665
Total liabilities		1,829,026	1,587,665
Equity:			
Share capital	9	19,239,628	19,239,628
Warrants	9	766,390	422,795
Share options	10	124,892	124,892
Equity component of the convertible debentures	4.13	-	562,455
Contributed surplus		4,921,767	4,702,907
Deficit		(15,267,182)	(13,984,437)
Total equity		9,785,494	11,068,239
Total liabilities and equity		11,614,520	12,655,904

Nature of operations and going concern, see Note 2.

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 18, 2025.

(Signed)

(S) Arnab De
Chief Financial Officer

(Signed)

(S) Michel Gagnon
Director

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Years ended	
		July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
		\$	\$
General and administrative expenses:			
Professional fees		71,062	130,834
Management and consulting fees		250,687	249,862
Registration, listing fees and shareholders information		26,887	33,244
Insurance and office expenses		29,431	101,310
General exploration expenses		-	(3,491)
Bad debts		34,867	-
Impairment of mining rights	5	266,062	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	6	439,515	-
Loss from operating activities		1,118,511	511,758
Finance income		(13,824)	(33,823)
Other interest income		-	(46,379)
Finance expense	11	178,058	154,585
Total net finance expense		164,234	74,383
Loss before income taxes		1,282,745	586,141
Net loss and comprehensive loss		1,282,745	586,141
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (1)		31,224,204	31,224,204
Basic and diluted loss per share (1)		0.041	0.019

(1) Earnings per share (EPS) for the year 2024 have been adjusted to reflect the effect of the share consolidation completed during the year, to ensure comparability with the current period.

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

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of shares outstanding	Share capital	Warrants	Share options	Equity component of the convertible debentures	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total equity
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at July 31, 2024		31,224,204	19,239,628	422,795	124,892	562,455	4,702,907	(13,984,437)	11,068,239
Warrants expired		-	-	(34,292)	-	-	34,292	-	-
Adjustment for extension of warrants	9	-	-	377,887	-	-	(377,887)	-	-
Adjustment of Equity component of debentures	4.13	-	-	-	-	(562,455)	562,455	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,282,745)	(1,282,745)
Balance as at July 31, 2025		31,224,204	19,239,628	766,390	124,892	-	4,921,767	(15,267,182)	9,785,494
Balance as at July 31, 2023		156,121,011	19,273,885	597,274	144,092	562,455	4,474,971	(13,398,296)	11,654,380
Adjustment for issuance cost of warrants		-	(34,257)	34,257	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for share consolidation	9	(124,896,807)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants expired	9	-	-	(208,736)	-	-	208,736	-	-
Share options expired		-	-	-	(19,200)	-	19,200	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(586,141)	(586,141)
Balance as at July 31, 2024		31,224,204	19,239,628	422,795	124,892	562,455	4,702,907	(13,984,437)	11,068,239

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

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

		Years ended	
	Note	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
Operating activities:		\$	\$
Net loss		(1,282,745)	(586,141)
Adjustments for:			
Decrement of convertible debentures	7	-	(42,415)
Provision for bad debts		34,867	-
Impairment of mining rights (Note 5)		266,062	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		439,515	-
Effective interest costs on convertible debentures	7	177,257	197,150
Effective interest income on balance of purchase price receivable	5 a)	-	(33,823)
Operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital items		(365,044)	(465,229)
Change in sales tax receivable		253,323	(152,826)
Change in prepaid expenses		(257)	(390)
Change in trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		53,847	51,500
Change in non-cash working capital items		306,913	(101,716)
Cash flows used in operating activities		(58,130)	(566,945)
Financing activities:			
Repayment of convertible debentures	7	-	(206,559)
Cash flows used in financing activities		-	(206,559)
Investing activities:			
Decrease in short-term investments		125,000	730,000
Proceeds from balance of purchase price receivable	5 a)	-	294,378
Government grants applied against exploration and evaluation assets	6	-	55,000
Acquisition of mining properties	5	(39,407)	(26,661)
Increase in exploration and evaluation assets	14	(48,408)	(1,570,394)
Cash flows provided from (used in) investing activities		37,185	(517,677)
Net change in cash		(20,946)	(1,291,182)
Cash, beginning of year		109,165	1,400,347
Cash, end of year		88,219	109,165

Additional disclosures of cash flow information (Note 14).

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

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

1. Reporting entity:

Canadian Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "Canadian Metals" or "CME") is a company domiciled in Canada. Canadian Metals was incorporated on August 17, 2012 under the *Québec Business Corporations Act*. Canadian Metals is a public company listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") and its trading symbol is "CME".

The Company's head office, which is also the main establishment is located at 2700-1000 Sherbrooke Street (O), Montreal, Quebec, H3A 3G4.

The Company specializes in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in New Brunswick, Canada.

2. Nature of operations and going concern:

The Company has not yet determined whether its mining properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development work of its mining properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposal of mining properties.

Although management has taken actions to verify the ownership rights for mining properties in which the Company owns an interest and in accordance with industry standards for the current exploration phase of these properties, these procedures give no assurance to the Company as to title. The title to a mining property may be subject to unrecognized prior agreements and not compliant with regulatory requirements.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company has negative working capital of \$1,336,289 (2024- \$661,050) [including cash and short-term investments of \$233,219 (2024 – 379,165)] and a cumulative deficit of \$15,267,182 and incurred a loss of \$1,282,745 during the year then ended. The Working Capital includes liabilities amounting to \$1,119,293 including debentures maturing on March 31, 2025, that were settled in shares during September 2025. Management believes that in view of the capital raise (see Note 19) it has sufficient funds to pay its ongoing general and administrative expenses, to pursue its budgeted exploration and evaluation expenditures, and to meet its liabilities, obligations and existing commitments for the ensuing twelve months as they fall due.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future.

To continue the Company's exploration and evaluation programs on its properties and its operations, the Company will need to raise additional funds through the issuance of new equity instruments, the selling of mineral properties and the search for partners to sign option agreements on certain of its mineral properties. While it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future or that these sources of funding or initiatives will be available for the Company or that they will be available on terms that are acceptable to the Company. As part of the financing strategy, the Company may also convert the debentures to equity in the following year at an appropriate rate (see Note 19).

The Company's business involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in discovering economically recoverable deposits on its mineral properties. Furthermore, the Company has not yet generated any income or cash flows from its operations and there is no assurance that the business will be profitable in the future.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Basis of preparation:

a. Statement of compliance:

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC® Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The accounting policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and in effect as at year end.

b. Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets at fair value.

c. Consolidation:

The financial statements include the accounts of the Company and those of its subsidiary owned at 100%, Target Minerals Inc. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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. Target Minerals Inc. is fully consolidated from the date on which control was obtained by the Company and is deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Management determines its ability to exercise control over an entity by looking at its percentage interest and other qualitative factors including but not limited to its voting rights, representation on the board of directors, participation in policy-making processes, material transactions between the Company and the associate, interchange of managerial personnel, provision of essential technical information and operating involvement. Considering these factors, the Company is considered to have control over Target Minerals Inc.

d. Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

e. Use of estimates and judgements:

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Critical management judgments:

The following are critical management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement of income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exist in the future to utilize these losses within the carry-forward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgment. To date, management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for 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. See Note 2 for more information.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Basis of preparation (Continued):

e. Use of estimates and judgements (Continued):

(b) Estimation uncertainty:

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets ("E&E assets")

Determining if there are any facts or circumstances indicating an impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset or the cash-generating units must be estimated.

Determining whether to test for impairment of E&E assets requires management's judgment, among others, regarding the following: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further E&E of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the E&E asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires considerable management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during the next period. The total impairment loss of the exploration and evaluation assets recognized is \$705,577 for the year ended July 31, 2025 (\$Nil for the year ended July 31, 2024).

Balance of purchase price receivable

The recognition and evaluation of the non-interest-bearing purchase price receivable (Note 5a) has been estimated using a discount rate which involves a degree of estimation and judgment.

Government grants

Grants are recognized as a reduction of the related expenditures (expenses or assets). The Company records these grants when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them. This may involve a degree of estimation and judgment until the projects for which the funds were granted have been completed and assessed.

In the event a project is not completed, an in-depth analysis could be required and the outcome reached with the authorities could necessitate adjustments to the grants and related expenditures in future periods including the reimbursement of the grant to the authorities if the project is postponed or cancelled.

4. Material accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and in preparing the consolidated statements of financial position, unless otherwise indicated.

4.1 Financial instruments

The Company aggregates its financial instruments into classes based on their nature and characteristics. Management determines the classification when the instruments are initially recognized, which is normally on the date of the transaction. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets and liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, with the exception of financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial instruments classified as subsequently measured at FVTPL.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Material accounting policies (Continued):

4.1 Financial instruments (Continued):

The following is a description of the policies for subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company uses the expected credit losses impairment model with respect to its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Company accounts for expected credit losses over the life of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Expected credit losses over the life of the asset are expected credit losses for all of the default events that a financial instrument may experience over its expected life. The assessment of expected credit losses reflects reasonable and justifiable information about past events, current circumstances and forecasts of events and economic conditions and takes into account the factors specific to the accounts receivable, the general condition of the economy and a current as well as expected appreciation of the conditions prevailing at the statement of financial position date, including the time value of money, if any.

4.2 Basic and diluted loss per share:

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares which include options and warrants. Dilutive potential common shares are deemed to have been converted into common shares at the average market price at the beginning of the period or, if later, at the date of issue of the potential common shares. Diluted loss per share does not include the effect of warrants, as they are anti-dilutive.

4.3 Cash and short-term investments:

Cash consists of cash and demand deposits, as well as other highly-liquid short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less that are readily convertible in a known amount of cash and subject to negligible risk of value impairment.

The Company considers short-term investments to be those whose terms at the time of purchase are more than 90 days but maximum one year.

4.4 Refundable tax credits:

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and a refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration costs incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

4.5 Grants:

Grants are recognized as a reduction of the related expenses or assets. The Company records these grants when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

4.6 Mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets:

Mining properties correspond to acquired interests in mining exploration permits / claims which include the rights to explore, extract and sell all minerals from such claims.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Material accounting policies (Continued):

4.6 Mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets (Continued):

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement) are capitalized as mining properties and the expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets.

Expenses related to exploration and evaluation ("E&E") include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts; the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

4.7 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets:

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment. Assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets requires the use of judgments by management when assessing whether there are any indicators that could give rise to the requirement to conduct a formal impairment test.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-by-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash-generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- the right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- no further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- no commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

4.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present legal or constructive obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes, decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, or onerous contracts.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

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4. Material accounting policies (Continued):

4.8 Provisions (Continued):

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is significant.

Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact. As of the reporting date, management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance with current laws and regulations. Site restoration costs currently incurred are negligible, given that the Company's operations are still in the exploration and evaluation stage, and are capitalized to the cost of exploration and evaluation assets as incurred. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated, a restoration provision will be recognized in the cost of the mining property when there is constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.9 Income taxes:

When applicable, tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

Under the provisions of tax legislation relating to flow-through shares, the Company is required to renounce its right to tax deductions for expenses related to exploration activities to the benefit of the investors. When the Company has renounced its tax deductions and has incurred its admissible expenditures, the sale of tax deductions is recognized in profit or loss as a reduction to deferred tax expense and a deferred tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of admissible expenditures capitalized as an asset and its tax base.

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4. Material accounting policies (Continued):

4.10 Equity:

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares, less issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs.

4.11 Unit placements:

The funds from unit placement are allocated between shares and warrants using the relative fair value method. The fair value of the common shares is recognized in equity based on the share price at the date of issue. The fair value of the warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and is recorded separately under "warrants".

4.12 Flow Through Shares:

The Company finances some E&E expenses through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. The difference between the amount recorded as common shares and the amount paid by the investors for the shares (the "premium"), measured with the residual value method, is accounted for as a flow-through share premium, which is reversed to income as recovery of deferred income taxes when the eligible expenses are incurred. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for flow-through shares and a deferred tax expense, at the moment the eligible expenditures are incurred.

4.13 Compound financial instruments:

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible debentures) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity components in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the liability component is recognized at fair value, which is estimated using the borrowing rate available for similar non convertible instruments. Subsequently, the liability component is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at maturity.

The value of the conversion option classified as equity component is determined at the date of issue by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This amount is recognized in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. When and if the conversion option is exercised, the equity component of convertible debentures will be transferred to share capital. If the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible debentures, the equity component of the convertible debentures will be transferred to contributed surplus. No gain or loss is recognized upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs related to the issue of convertible debentures are allocated to the liability and equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amounts. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the term of the convertible debenture using the effective interest method.

4.14 Equity-settled share-based compensation:

The Company has an equity-settled share-based compensation plan for its eligible directors, employees and consultants. The Company's plan is not cash-settled. All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based compensations are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, it must measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For transactions with employees and with parties providing similar services, the Company evaluates the fair value of services received by reference to the fair value of equity instruments granted. All equity-settled share-based compensation (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to the Share options account. Equity-settled share-based compensation to brokers in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to Share options, in equity. If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting year, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

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4. Material accounting policies (Continued):

4.15 Segmental reporting:

The Company presents and discloses segmental information based on information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the Chairman and the Board of Directors. The Chairman and the Board of Directors have joint responsibility for allocating resources to the Company's operating segments and assessing their performance.

The Company has determined that there is only one operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

4.16 Adoption of new accounting policies:

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)

IAS 1 has been amended to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the consolidated statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. These amendments to IAS 1 were effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments had no impact for the Company.

4.17 Future applicable accounting standards:

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. This standard aims to improve the consistency and clarity of financial statement presentation and disclosures by providing updated guidance on the structure and content of financial statements. Key changes include enhanced requirements for the presentation of financial performance, financial position, and cash flows, as well as additional disclosures to improve transparency and comparability.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of IFRS 18 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, "Financial Instrument Disclosures". The amendments clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. The amendments introduce a voluntary election permitting the derecognition of some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system before the settlement date, provided specific conditions are met. They also provide further guidance for assessing whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement including those that contain contingent features, non-recourse features or are investments in contractually linked instruments. The amendments also add new disclosure requirements for certain instruments with contractual terms that include a contingent feature and for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Company has not yet determined the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

5. Mining properties:

Mining properties can be detailed as follows:

	Interest	July 31, 2023	Acquisition / Adjustment during the year ended July 31, 2024	July 31, 2024	Acquisition / Adjustment during the year ended July 31, 2025	Impairment	July 31, 2025
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick							
Blackshale (b)	100	842,777	5,000	847,777	-	-	847,777
Mountain Brook (b)	100	717,290	3,741	721,031	-	-	721,031
TV Tower (b)	100	272,954	1,112	274,066	-	-	274,066
Frenette (f)	100	10,180	2,698	12,878	-	(12,878)	-
Oxford Brook (d)	100	253,462	(278)	253,184	-	(253,184)	-
Nicholas-Denys (e)	100	6,133,186	14,110	6,147,296	46,515	-	6,193,811
Goldstrike and Millstream Gold (f)	100	520,205	(38,358)	481,847	3,000	-	484,847
		8,750,054	(11,975)	8,738,079	49,515	(266,062)	8,521,532

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5. Mining properties (Continued):

During the year ended July 31, 2025, management assessed the carrying amounts of its mineral property acquisition costs ("mining rights") and identified impairment indicators related to the Oxford Brook and Frenette properties. For the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company reallocated certain values between mineral properties and exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures, resulting in a negative adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Goldstrike and Millstream Gold properties.

In accordance with IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, the Company evaluates at each reporting date whether there are facts or circumstances indicating that the carrying amount of its E&E assets may exceed their recoverable amount. Indicators of impairment include, but are not limited to, the expiry or expected non-renewal of exploration rights, the absence of substantive budgets or plans for continued exploration, a decision to discontinue exploration activities due to lack of commercially viable quantities, or other evidence suggesting that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

When such indicators are identified, the recoverable amount is estimated as the higher of (i) fair value less costs of disposal and (ii) value in use. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

During the current year, impairment indicators were identified and an impairment loss of \$266,062 was recognized in the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss. No reversal of impairment losses was recorded during the year.

No impairment was recorded on other mineral properties, which remain in good standing with approved exploration programs for the ensuing fiscal year.

a) Langis Property (silica):

On May 1, 2019, the Company sold all its rights, titles and interests in the property, in exchange of a long-term quartz price lock-in supply agreement (LTA) and \$2,250,000 to Les Minéraux Industriels du Québec ("MIQ"). \$500,000 was paid at closing and staged cash payments totalling \$1,750,000 modulated on the purchaser production on the Langis property, with the following deadlines: (i) \$150,000 on or before December 31, 2019; (condition fulfilled) (ii) \$300,000 on before each of December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 (condition fulfilled), (iii) \$450,000 by December 31, 2023 (condition fulfilled). The Company is also entitled to a minimum royalty income of \$250,000 after MIQ has achieved a cumulative production of 500,000 tons. MIQ sold 483,996 tons as at July 31, 2025.

Balance of purchase price receivable

The purchase price receivable of \$2,250,000 does not bear interest and has been discounted using 10.13% reflecting the estimated credit risk of the buyer and collateral against the balance of purchase price at time of disposal.

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning	240,086	500,641
Effective interest income	-	33,823
Reimbursement	-	(294,378)
Balance end of year	240,086	240,086
Current portion	240,086	240,086

b) TV Tower Property, Mountain Brook Property and Blackshale Property (zinc):

On March 16, 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement with NBZINC Inc., over which a company controlled by an officer and a director of the Company exercises a significant influence, to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the three following properties located in New Brunswick: TV Tower, Mountain Brook and Blackshale properties. The claims are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty.

The Company shall be required to make a payment of US\$4,000,000 for each of the three properties for which it has acquired 100% of undivided interests, provided that the Company has made a public disclosure of a mineral resource estimate of 1,000,000 ounces of gold or gold-equivalent resources in the aggregate and in any and all categories for such property, for a total possible maximum payment of US\$12,000,000 for all three properties. No disclosures to that effect have been made to date.

c) Frenette Property (zinc):

On April 3, 2019, the Company entered into an arm's length option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% interest in mining claims adjacent to its Blackshale Property.

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5. Mining properties (Continued):

The property is subject to a 2% NSR Royalty and the Company has a right to purchase a 1% NSR royalty for \$1,000,000. This property has not been renewed and consequently impaired during the current year.

d) Oxford Brook Property (zinc):

On July 27, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Target Minerals Inc. for the acquisition of a 100% interest in units located in Northwestern New-Brunswick in the Restigouche County. The value allocated to the property was \$240,178. The property is subject to a 2% NSR Royalty. This property has not been renewed and consequently impaired during the current year.

e) Nicholas-Denys Property (polymetallic):

On July 27, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Target Minerals Inc. for the acquisition of a 100% interest in units located in Northern New-Brunswick. The value allocated to the property was \$6,065,422. The property is subject to a 5% NSR Royalty, half of which is redeemable for \$1,000,000, a 3% NSR Royalty, half of which is redeemable for \$1,750,000 and an additional 1% NSR Royalty, half of which is redeemable for \$1,000,000.

f) Goldstrike and Millsream Gold Property (gold-silver):

On July 27, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of Target Minerals Inc. for the acquisition of a 100% interest in units located in Northern New-Brunswick. The value allocated to the property was \$403,353. The property is subject to a 2% NSR Royalty, half of which is redeemable for \$1,000,000.

On April 30, 2022, the Company entered into a transaction to acquire all the rights and interest including Mining Rights in the Mineral Claim Block Number 8874, McRae Lake 9. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the option, the Company issued 500,000 common shares of the Company and a cash payment of \$35,000. The Company valued the shares at a fair market value of \$0.10 or \$50,000. The property is subject to a NSR of 2%.

6. Exploration and evaluation assets:

Exploration and evaluation assets by properties are detailed as follows:

	July 31, 2023	Exploration costs	Grant	July 31, 2024	Exploration costs	Impairment	July 31, 2025
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick							
Blackshale	200,504	88,746	-	289,250	7,800	-	297,050
Mountain Brook	77,589	465,903	(22,000)	521,492	-	-	521,492
TV Tower	379,876	2,800	-	382,676	-	-	382,676
Frenette	8,050	-	-	8,050	-	(8,050)	-
Oxford Brook	148,192	292,273	(9,000)	431,465	-	(431,465)	-
Nicholas-Denys	160,260	69,831	-	230,091	34,841	-	264,932
Goldstrike & Millsream	628,586	523,599	(24,000)	1,128,185	5,916	-	1,134,101
	1,603,057	1,443,152	(55,000)	2,991,209	48,557	(439,515)	2,600,251

Under IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether indicators of impairment exist for its exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) assets. Where such indicators exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

During the year ended July 31 2025, management identified indicators of impairment for the Oxford Brook and Frenette properties in New Brunswick, as exploration work was discontinued and no further expenditures were planned. Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$439,515 on these E&E assets, reducing their carrying amounts to nil. Together with the mining-rights impairment described in Note 5, total write-downs amounted to \$705,577 for the year. No impairment indicators were identified for other properties, which remain active with rights in good standing and budgets approved for FY 2026.

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7. Convertible debentures:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Convertible debentures		
Convertible debentures bearing interest at 3% payable annually and maturing in March 2025.	1,119,293	942,036
	1,119,293	942,036
Current portion of convertible debentures	1,119,293	942,036
Non-current portion of convertible debentures	-	-

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning	942,036	993,861
Cash flows		
Reimbursement	-	(170,749)
Interest paid	-	(35,810)
Non-Cash:		
Accretion/ (decrement) of debentures	-	(42,415)
Effective interest costs on convertible debentures (Nominal)	21,712	35,044
Effective interest costs on convertible debentures (Accredited)	155,545	162,106
Balance end of year	1,119,293	942,036

On December 18, 2020, the Company announced that all outstanding debentures have been exchanged for new debentures in the same principal amount of \$1,675,000. The new debentures have an issue price of \$1,000 per new debentures, mature on March 31, 2025, bear interest at 3% per annum, payable on March 31 of each year, which interest may, at the option of the Company, be settled in common shares. The principal amount of the new debentures can be convertible into common shares of the Company at the price of \$0.40 per share. Interest in the amount of 3% per annum on the principal amount of the outstanding debentures for the period from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020, was paid for an amount of \$14,179. Fifty percent (50%) of the amount that the Company receives from Les Minéraux Industriels du Québec Inc. will be used to reduce the principal amount of the new debentures until the nominal has been repaid. On recognition, the liability component was measured using an effective interest rate of 22%, corresponding to the estimated market rate the Company would have received for a similar financing without the conversion right.

The Convertible Debentures matured on March 31, 2025 and the outstanding balance was \$1,119,293 including interest of \$32,207. In August 2025, the Company entered into debt settlement agreements totaling \$1,054,634 in outstanding principal owed to certain debenture holders (see Note 19).

8. Refundable Grants:

In the year ended July 31, 2020, the Company decided not to pursue a previously initiated study which was supported by a grant received in the year ended July 31, 2018. For the year ended July 31, 2020, the impact of the decision was a net recovery of \$146,277 for previously incurred costs which was unknown prior to the termination of the study and the recognition of a grant refundable of \$337,320. The Company did not receive any claims in respect of the above during the current financial year.

9. Share capital and warrants:

(a) Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The share capital comprises only of fully paid common shares.

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9. Share capital and warrants (Continued):

(b) Issued and outstanding

2024

Effective April 22, 2024, the Company consolidated all of its issued and outstanding common shares in its share capital on a basis of every five (5) pre-consolidated Shares for one (1) post-consolidated share.

2025

There were no capital raises during the year ended July 31, 2025.

(c) Warrants:

The changes to the number of outstanding warrants granted by the Company and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
	Number of outstanding warrants	Weighted average exercise price (\$)	Number of outstanding warrants	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Outstanding at beginning	16,251,423	0.24	82,655,953	0.06
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	(428,640)	0.24	(1,398,836)	0.53
Adjustment of share consolidation	-	-	(65,005,694)	-
Outstanding at end	15,822,783	0.24	16,251,423	0.24
Post consolidated share warrants	15,822,783	0.24	16,251,423	0.24

Prior year numbers have been adjusted for comparable financial information

The following table provides outstanding warrants information as at July 31, 2025:

Expiry date	Number of outstanding warrants	Outstanding warrants	
		Exercise price	Remaining life
		\$	(years)
29-Dec-26	14,717,072	0.24	1.41
11-Jan-27	1,105,711	0.24	1.45
	15,822,783	0.24	1.42

2025:

During the year, the Company recognized \$377,887 in the warrants reserve to reflect the accounting treatment associated with the extension of the term of previously issued share purchase warrants.

The warrants were originally recorded as part of the consideration for a private placement completed in two tranches on December 29, 2022 and January 11, 2023, and were classified within equity at issuance. Following the 5:1 share consolidation effective April 22, 2024, the number and exercise price of the warrants were adjusted accordingly.

Subsequently, the Company obtained Board and regulatory approval to extend the expiry date of the warrants by an additional two years. The extension of the term of the warrants was accounted for as a modification and the incremental fair value of \$377,887, calculated using a Black Scholes option pricing model, was recorded within the Warrants reserve and against Contributed Surplus.

2024:

During the year ended July 31, 2024, 1,398,836 warrants expired and an amount of \$208,736 was transferred to Contributed Surplus. Pursuant to the share consolidation in April 2024, the warrants were reduced to 20% in numbers totalling 16,251,423 warrants as at July 31, 2024 from a pre-consolidation number of 81,257,117 warrants.

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10. Share-based compensation:

(a) Share option plan:

The Company has a share option plan whereby the Board of Directors may grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, options to acquire common shares. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine the terms and conditions relating to the granting of options. The maximum number of shares that can be issued under the share-based compensation plan is 10% of the Company's shares issued at the time of the option grant. All share-based compensation shall be settled in equity instruments. The number of share options granted to a beneficiary are determined by the Board of Directors.

The exercise price of any option granted under the Plan is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant and cannot be less than the market price per common share the day before the grant. The term of an option will not exceed five years from the date of grant. Options are not transferable and can be exercised under the plan terms when a beneficiary who is a director, officer, employee or consultant of the Company ceases to occupy his functions, according to the terms of the Company's share-based compensation plan. The options granted to date were vested immediately upon issuance.

The changes to the number of outstanding share options granted by the Company and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
	Number of outstanding share options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of outstanding share options	Weighted average exercise price
		\$		\$
Outstanding at beginning	340,000	1.00	1,730,000	0.22
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(30,000)	(1.50)
Adjustment of share consolidation	-	-	(1,360,000)	-
Outstanding at year end	340,000	1.00	340,000	1.00
Post consolidation share options	340,000	1.00	340,000	1.00

The following table provides outstanding share options information as at July 31, 2025:

Share options outstanding				
Expiry date	Number of granted share options	Number of exercisable share options	Exercise price	Remaining life
			\$	(years)
March 24, 2027	340,000	340,000	1.00	1.65
	340,000	340,000	1.00	1.65

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11. Finance expense:

Finance expense recognized in net loss is as follows:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Interest on convertible debentures including adjustments for accretion / decrement	178,058	156,009
Exchange gain	-	(1,424)
Finance expense	178,058	154,585

12. Short-term investments:

The company's investment in a Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("GIC") account for \$145,000 (2024 - \$270,000) matures on August 25, 2025 and carries an interest rate of 4.25% (2024 - 4.95%).

13. Income taxes:

(a) Relationship between expected tax expense and accounting profit or loss:

The effective income tax rate of the Company differs from the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada. This difference results from the following items:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(1,282,745)	(586,141)
Expected tax recovery calculated using the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada	26.50%	26.50%
Expected income tax recovery	(339,927)	(155,254)
Changes in unrecorded temporary differences	339,927	54,635
Recovery of liabilities related to flow-through shares	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses	-	100,692
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

(b) Composition of deferred income taxes recovery in the statement of comprehensive loss:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Inception and reversal of temporary differences	(339,927)	(54,635)
Difference between deferred and statutory tax rates	-	-
Recovery of liabilities related to flow-through shares	-	-
Changes in unrecorded temporary differences	339,927	54,635
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

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13. Income taxes (Continued):

(c) Movement in recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year:

	July 31, 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	July 31, 2025
	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-
Debentures	(38,438)	(38,438)	-
Non-capital losses	38,438	38,438	-
	-	-	-

	July 31, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets	10,743	(10,743)	-
Debentures	(95,376)	56,938	(38,438)
Non-capital losses	84,633	(46,195)	38,438
	-	-	-

(d) Unrecognized deductible temporary differences:

Unrecognized deductible differences for which the Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset are presented in the following tables. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize benefits therefrom.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company has the following temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

	Federal	Québec
	\$	\$
Receivable from sale of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets	84,364	84,364
Property and equipment	24,407	24,407
Share issuance costs	59,942	59,942
Non-capital losses carry forwards	11,181,069	11,144,430
	11,349,782	11,313,143

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13 Income taxes (Continued):

(e) Non-capital losses:

The non-capital losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized expire as follows:

	Federal	Québec
	\$	\$
2033	296,016	291,992
2034	586,299	576,247
2035	629,606	624,354
2036	1,201,704	1,194,602
2037	1,077,035	1,072,145
2038	1,188,885	1,184,185
2039	2,228,907	2,228,288
2040	697,560	697,560
2041	787,043	787,043
2042	934,366	934,366
2043	513,116	513,116
2044	500,767	500,767
2045	539,765	539,765
	11,181,069	11,144,430

14. Supplemental cash flow information:

The Company entered into the following transactions which had no impact on the cash flows:

Supplemental cash flow information:	Jul-25	Jul-24
Mining properties	8,521,532	8,738,079
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,600,251	2,991,209
Total E&E assets for the current year	11,121,783	11,729,289
Less: Impairment	(705,577)	-
Less: Closing liabilities	(181,433)	(171,177)
Add: Opening liabilities	171,177	238,946
	10,405,951	11,797,057
Change in cash	(87,816)	(1,542,054)
Government grants applied against exploration and evaluation assets	-	55,000
Acquisition of mining properties	(39,407)	(26,661)
Increase in exploration and evaluation assets	(48,408)	(1,570,394)
Total change in cash for exploration and mineral properties	(87,816)	(1,542,054)

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15. Related party transactions:

Related parties include the Company's key management personnel. Unless otherwise stated, balances are usually settled in cash. Key management includes directors and senior executives. The remuneration of key management personnel includes the following expenses:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Management and consulting fees	91,500	104,000

In addition to the related party transactions presented elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the following is a summary of other related party transactions:

Professional fees expensed to a legal firm in which a director of the company is a partner amounted to \$15,116 (2024: \$29,519). The amounts owed by the Company to this firm amounts to \$4,144 as at July 31, 2025 (2024: \$18,680).

These transactions are entered into the normal course of operations. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received.

As at July 31, 2025, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$8,623 (\$23,123 as at July 31, 2024) payable to key management personnel.

Debentures from related parties:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Directors	-	3,000
Company under control of a director	-	9,000
Company under control of an officer	-	12,600
	-	24,600

16. Financial assets and liabilities:

The carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments presented in the consolidated statements of financial position related to the following classes of assets and liabilities:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Cash	88,219	88,219	109,165	109,165
Short term investments	145,000	145,000	270,000	270,000
Balance of purchase price receivable	240,086	240,086	240,086	240,086
	473,305	473,305	619,251	619,251
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	372,413	372,413	308,310	308,310
Grants refundable	337,320	337,320	337,320	337,320
Convertible debenture	1,119,293	1,119,293	942,036	942,036
	1,829,026	1,829,026	1,587,665	1,587,665

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities is comparable to its carrying amount given the short period to maturity, i.e. the time value of money is not significant.

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16. Financial assets and liabilities (Continued):

This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The techniques and evaluation methods used to measure fair value were not changed compared to previous years. The fair value of the convertible debentures was determined by discounting the future cash flows using an interest rate estimated to reflect a rate that the Company would have obtained for similar financings without the conversion option.

17. Capital management policies and procedures:

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- To ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- To increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders of the Company.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity and convertible debentures. Capital for the reporting periods are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and convertible debentures. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its exploration and evaluation activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the reporting periods.

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Convertible debentures	1,119,293	942,036
Equity	9,785,494	11,068,239
	10,904,787	12,010,275

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18. Financial Instrument Risks:

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company manages risks in close cooperation with the Board of Directors. The Company focuses on actively securing short- to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument fails to honour one of its obligations and, therefore, causes the Company to incur a financial loss.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reporting date.

The Company's management considers that all of the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates are of good credit quality.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and balance of purchase price receivable. Credit risk of cash is considered negligible, since the counterparty is a reputable bank with excellent external credit rating.

The credit risk associated with the balance of purchase price arises from the possibility that the buyer may not be able to pay its debts. This receivable results from the sale of the Langis properties and is guaranteed by the properties.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount (see Note 2).

Over the past and during the year, the Company has financed its acquisitions of mining rights, exploration costs and working capital needs through financings, including flowthrough shares in December 2022 and January 2023.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including capital and interest) are as follows:

	July 31, 2025			
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,491,706	-	-	1,491,706
Grants refundable	337,320	-	-	337,320
	1,829,026	-	-	1,829,026

19. Subsequent events:

During August 2025, the Company entered into debt settlement agreements related to an aggregate of \$1,054,634 outstanding debt representing outstanding principal in respect of certain debenture holders and issued an aggregate of approximately 4,395,542 common shares in the capital of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.24 per share. The Company also paid outstanding interest of \$31,247 in cash in respect of these debenture holders.

In October 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") for total gross proceeds of \$2,299,999. The Private Placement was comprised of the issuance of:

- 8,181,816 units ("Units") at a price of \$0.11 per Unit, each Unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 per share for a period of 18 months from the closing date; and
- 11,666,661 flow-through units ("FT Units") at a price of \$0.12 per FT Unit, each FT Unit consisting of one flow-through common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 18 months from the closing date.