

LODESTAR METALS CORP.
(formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Lodestar Metals Corp.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Lodestar Metals Corp. (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of 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 financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a comprehensive loss of \$2,094,011 during the year ended December 31, 2025. 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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 *Emphasis of Matter – Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section of our report, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual management's discussion and analysis, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 audit 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 relating 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 scepticism 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 group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 of 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 Pat Kenney.



Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Mississauga, Ontario
April 16, 2026

Lodestar Metals Corp.

(Formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,391,230	867,883
Other receivables		40,007	15,642
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4	6,903	17,744
Total current assets		1,438,140	901,269
Non-Current Assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	332,582	2,502,991
Total assets		1,770,722	3,404,260
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	125,246	88,409
Deferred purchase consideration	5,6	-	1,250,000
Total liabilities		125,246	1,338,409
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share Capital	6	16,516,649	15,029,080
Contributed surplus	6	760,550	574,933
Accumulated other comprehensive income		524,267	523,818
Deficit		(16,155,990)	(14,061,980)
Total shareholders' equity		1,645,476	2,065,851
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,770,722	3,404,260

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 12)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lowell Kamin ("signed")

Director

David Christie ("signed")

Director

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

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
General and administrative expenses			
Accounting and audit	8	64,566	100,988
Bank charges and interest		1,009	1,096
Exploration research and investigation		23,221	55,419
Filing, transfer agent and listing fees		30,338	54,588
Insurance		14,849	15,434
Investor relations and marketing		172,034	50,395
Legal and professional fees		53,355	57,668
Management, consulting and advisory fees	8	157,582	216,910
Office and miscellaneous		63,051	74,356
Rent		-	3,779
Share-based compensation	6(c), 8	158,015	25,471
Loss before other items		(738,020)	(656,104)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest income		17,322	44,557
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		(10,323)	12,184
Gain on settlement of debt	5	1,140,000	-
Allowance for doubtful collection		-	(1,052)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	5	(2,502,989)	-
Net loss for the year		(2,094,010)	(600,415)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Currency translation differences		449	113
Total other comprehensive income for the year		449	113
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,093,561)	(600,302)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	6	26,685,565	22,168,250
Loss per share - basic and diluted		(0.08)	(0.03)

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

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares #	Capital Stock \$	Contributed Surplus \$	AOCI* \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance - December 31, 2023	22,168,250	15,029,080	549,462	523,705	(13,461,565)	2,640,682
Share-based compensation – stock options (note 6)	-	-	25,471	-	-	25,471
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	113	(600,415)	(600,302)
Balance - December 31, 2024	22,168,250	15,029,080	574,933	523,818	(14,061,980)	2,065,851
Share-based compensation – stock options (note 6)	-	-	158,015	-	-	158,015
Shares issued on private placement (note 6)	19,999,998	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Share issue costs – cash (note 6)	-	(44,829)	-	-	-	(44,829)
Share issue costs – warrants (note 6)	-	(27,602)	27,602	-	-	-
Shares issued on settlement of debt (note 5)	1,500,000	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	449	(2,094,010)	(2,093,561)
Balance - December 31, 2025	43,668,248	16,516,649	760,550	524,267	(16,155,990)	1,645,476

* AOCI Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

** On October 20, 2025, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of 1 common share for every existing 2 common shares (note 6).

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

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
Net loss for the year	(2,094,010)	(600,415)
<i>Items not affecting cash:</i>		
Bad-debt expense	-	1,052
Gain on settlement of debt (note 5)	(1,140,000)	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)	2,502,989	-
Foreign exchange impact	449	-
Share-based compensation	158,015	25,471
	(572,557)	(573,892)
<i>Changes in non-cash working capital related to operations:</i>		
Other receivables	(24,365)	(3,522)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	10,841	32,285
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,838	14,662
Net cash used in operating activities	(549,243)	(530,467)
Investing activities:		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)	(332,581)	(20,682)
Deferred purchase consideration (note 5)	(50,000)	-
Government assistance received for exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)	-	123,718
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(382,581)	103,036
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of shares (note 6)	1,500,000	-
Share issue costs (note 6)	(44,829)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,455,171	-
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	523,347	(427,431)
Cash – beginning of the year	867,883	1,295,314
Cash – end of the year	1,391,230	867,883

Supplemental Cash Flow Information – Note 9

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

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.) ("Lodestar" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (Ontario) on July 15, 2013. On March 21, 2019, the Company was continued under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act, and on March 2, 2021, in conjunction with the closing of its qualifying transaction ("Qualifying Transaction"), the Company changed its name to Silverton Metals Corp. On November 10, 2022, the Company announced it changed its name to Lodestar Battery Metals Corp. and that it began trading on the TSX Ventures Exchange ("TSX-V"), effective November 14, 2022, under the symbol "LSTR". On September 4, 2024, the Company announced it changed its name to Lodestar Metals Corp. The head office of the Company is located at 704-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The Company's ability to meet its obligations and maintain its current operations is contingent upon successful completion of additional financing arrangements. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had a net loss of \$2,094,010 (2024 - \$600,415), and at that date, the Company also had an accumulated deficit of \$16,155,990 (2024 - \$14,061,980) which has been funded primarily by the issuance of equity.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern will be dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its general operating expenses and to continue to explore its mineral properties. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors give rise to material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

The economic uncertainties around persistent inflation pressure, geopolitical and other global factors have the potential to slow growth in the global economy. Future developments in these challenging areas could impact on the Company's results and financial condition and the full extent of that impact remains unknown. However, as at December 31, 2025, the Company has not been significantly impacted by these matters.

2. Basis of presentation, material accounting policies, and significant accounting estimates and judgments

a.) Statement of presentation, statement of compliance and basis of presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board applicable to the preparation of annual financial statements effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2025.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and are prepared on a going concern basis. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for use on April 14, 2026.

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Basis of presentation and consolidation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information, and include the Company's wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, Lodestar Exploration Inc. (Canada), KCP Minerals Inc. (Canada), Minera Terra Plata S.A. de C.V. (Mexico), and the Company's inactive subsidiaries 1269171 B.C. Ltd. (Canada), Lodestar Metals (USA) Corp and 1089349 B.C. Ltd. (Canada). Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company and are included in the financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

b.) Material accounting policies

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is in the exploration stage and defers all exploration and evaluation expenditures related to its mineral properties until such time as the properties are put into commercial production, impaired, sold or abandoned. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring and maintaining licenses and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Mineral property option proceeds, if received, are credited against the deferred costs incurred by the Company on the property or properties being optioned. Under this method, the amounts shown as exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred to date less amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral reserves or resources from a particular mineral property has been determined, expenditures are reclassified to development assets within property, plant and equipment and are carried at cost until the properties to which the expenditures relate are sold, abandoned or determined by management to be impaired in value.

If a property is put into commercial production, the carrying value will be depleted using the unit of production basis. If a property is impaired, sold or abandoned, the expenditures will be charged to profit or loss in the related period. Exploration costs that are not attributable to a specific property or that are incurred prior to the Company acquiring the legal rights to a property are charged to profit or loss as reconnaissance and sundry exploration.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and regulatory requirements.

Asset acquisitions and business combinations

Upon acquisition of an asset or subsidiary, the Company applies a concentration test for a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Company may make such an election separately for each transaction or other event. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business; and if the concentration test is not met, or if the Company elects not to apply the test, the Company then performs a more fulsome assessment as required under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Deferred acquisition costs

Costs incurred in the acquisition of an asset are capitalized and included in the carrying cost of the asset. Where costs of acquisition are incurred prior to the acquisition of the asset, such costs are deferred and included in the carrying cost of the asset at the time of acquisition of the underlying asset.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Management's assessment of a property's estimated fair market value may also be based upon a review of other property transactions that have occurred in the same geographic area as that of the property under review.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future pre-tax cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of facts such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a risk-free rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The capitalized costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using the unit-of production method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an accretion expense recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company may in the future be affected from time to time by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable. The Company has no significant restoration, rehabilitation or environmental obligation as the disturbance to date is minimal.

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Foreign currencies

The financial statements for the Company and each of its subsidiaries are prepared using their functional currencies. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The functional currency of the parent company, Lodestar, and its Canadian subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar; and the functional currency of Minera Terra, the Company's Mexican subsidiary, is the US dollar. The presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are charged to profit or loss.

The statement of financial position of Minera Terra is translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rate at the statement of financial position date and the statement of operations is translated into Canadian dollars using the average exchange rate for the period. All gains and losses on translation from the functional currency to the presentation currency are charged to other comprehensive income (loss).

Share-based compensation

The fair value of all stock options and compensation warrants granted is recorded as a charge to operations or deferred exploration costs, except for compensation warrants issued as finder's fees which are recognized as share issue costs, and a credit to contributed surplus under the graded attribution method, unless the options granted vest immediately. The fair value, as adjusted for the estimated forfeiture rate, is measured at the date of grant and is recognized over the vesting period. Where the Company's stock options or compensation warrants are subject to graded vesting each tranche in the award is considered a separate grant, with a different vesting date and fair value for purposes of recognizing share-based payment expense. Prior to the vesting date, the then-current fair values of stock options or compensation warrants granted are recognized as share-based compensation expense from the date of grant to the reporting date and credited to contributed surplus. Any consideration received on the exercise of stock options or compensation warrants together with the related portion of contributed surplus is credited to share capital. The Company will reclassify equity reserve amounts to deficit on the expiry or forfeiture of share-based payments. The fair value of stock options and compensation warrants are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

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Share issuances

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of new common shares are deducted from the share issuance proceeds. Where such incremental costs are incurred prior to the issuance of the related shares, these costs are recorded as deferred financing costs and subsequently deducted from the share issuance proceeds upon the issuance of the related shares. The costs of an equity transaction that is abandoned are recognized as an expense.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in a unit private placement to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as a component of contributed surplus. If the warrants expire unexercised, the amount recorded is transferred to share capital.

Flow-through shares

Canadian income tax legislation permits an enterprise to issue securities, referred to as flow-through shares, whereby the investor can claim the tax deductions arising from the renunciation of the related qualifying resource expenditures. The Company accounts for flow-through shares whereby the premium paid for the flow-through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without flow-through features is credited to other liabilities and included as a recovery in profit or loss at the same time the qualifying expenditures are made. The fair value of warrants issued as part flow through units are valued using the residual value method.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss for the year attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of common shares is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Outstanding ordinary shares that are contingently returnable (including escrowed shares) are not treated as outstanding and are excluded from the calculation of basic earnings per share until the date the shares are no longer subject to recall. Potential ordinary shares that are anti-dilutive are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share.

Financial instruments

Recognition and classification

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

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

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
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Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

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

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

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 the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in profit or 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.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

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

The Company has made the following designations of its financial instruments:

Cash	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Deferred purchase consideration	Amortized cost

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Income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized in equity. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid or received from tax authorities using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be generated and available for the asset to be utilized.

Government grants and assistance

Grants are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. Fair value signifies the amount received in cash.

Grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the statement of financial position either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Grants relating to expenses are recognized under the income approach under which the grants are recognized in statements of comprehensive loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes the related expenses for which the grants are intended to compensate and are presented as reduction of related costs.

c.) Significant accounting estimates and judgment

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during each year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In making estimates, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. Such estimates and judgments have been applied in a manner consistent with prior periods and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties the Company believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions in making those estimates and judgments in these consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Critical accounting estimates include, but are not limited to, the following:

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

To determine recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets, the Company estimates the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use for those assets. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

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Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair-value method of accounting for share-based compensation related to incentive stock options and compensation warrants granted, modified or settled. Under this method, compensation cost attributable to options granted and warrants issued are measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period, except for compensation warrants issued as finder's fees which are recognized as share issue costs. In determining the fair value, the Company makes estimates of the expected volatility of the stock, the expected life of the options or warrants, and an estimated risk-free interest rate.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

Management must determine if estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the rehabilitation work is required to comply with existing laws, regulations and agreements in place at each exploration site. Actual costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated. Future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of rehabilitation work required by the Company.

Management determined at the date of the statement of financial position that no significant rehabilitation provisions were required under IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets.

Discount rate of deferred purchase consideration

The deferred purchase consideration is initially recognized at fair value, calculated as the net present value of the liability based upon discount rates used by comparable issuers and accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments include, but are not limited to, the following:

Going concern

The assessment of whether the concern assumption is appropriate requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The recoverability of amounts shown as mining claims and deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain financing to develop the properties, and the ultimate realization of profits through future production or sale of the properties. At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to mining claims and deferred exploration costs. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment.

Indicators of impairment may include (i) the period during 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; (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the 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; and (iv) sufficient data exist to indicate that the carrying amount of the mining claims and deferred exploration costs is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. See Note 5 for impairment discussion.

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Flow-through eligible expenditures

The Company is required to spend proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares on qualifying resource expenditures. Differences in judgment between management and regulatory authorities with respect to qualifying expenditures may result in expenditures being disallowed by the tax authorities. Any amount disallowed may result in the Company's required expenditures not being fulfilled.

Deferred acquisition and financing costs

Deferred acquisition and financing costs are deferred until completion of the applicable transactions, or subsequently expensed should the applicable transaction not be completed. In deferring these costs, management judgment is required in assessing the probability of the successful completion of the applicable transactions.

Functional currency

The functional currency for each of the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment of an entity and this is re-evaluated for each new entity following an acquisition, or if events and conditions change.

Valuation of shares issued for non-cash consideration

The Company applies judgements with respect to the fair value assigned to shares issued for non-cash consideration.

New and future accounting standards and pronouncements

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Introduces guidelines for assessing contingent cash flows, ESG-linked features, and updates disclosure requirements (effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2025).

IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclose in financial statements, which will replace IAS 1
Aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027.

None of the above are expected to have a material impact on the Company

3. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities; the fair values of which approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulties in paying its financial liabilities. The Company manages this risk by ensuring it has sufficient cash on hand to meet obligations as they come due by forecasting cash flows from operations, cash required for investing activities and cash from financing activities. Accounts payable are due under normal commercial terms, typically within 30 days. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$1,391,230 (2024 - \$867,883) to settle liabilities of \$125,246 (2024 - \$1,338,409) due within 12 months. Certain conditions cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to meet its financial obligations. Refer to Note 1 for more information regarding the Company's liquidity risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company conducts its business in Canada and the United States. At times, the Company may have exploration expenditures, and or funding provided by the Company, in US dollars. Accordingly, the Company's cash profile and exploration expenditures could be exposed to changes in the Canadian dollar/US dollar exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency exchange rate risks to the extent of its activities in currencies which are not the functional currency of the economic environment in which the Company or its subsidiaries operate. Based on this exposure as at December 31, 2025, a 5% change in exchange rates would not have a material impact on the Company. The Company does not currently employ the use of any hedging or other derivative instruments in the management of its foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash balances are not held in investment accounts; therefore, is not exposed to the risk from interest rate fluctuations. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the party by failing to pay for its obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk with respect to its cash balances. The Company mitigates credit risk by depositing cash with a Canadian schedule I chartered bank and other depository insured Canadian financial institutions as well as monitoring those institutions' credit ratings.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to significant price risk.

4. Prepaid expenses and other assets

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Prepaid expenses	6,903	17,744
	6,903	17,744

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5. Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration expenditures incurred during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Gold Run	Peny Property	Total
	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2023	-	2,606,026	2,606,026
Consulting	-	8,753	8,753
Exploration research & investigation	-	11,929	11,929
	-	20,682	20,682
Government assistance	-	(123,717)	(123,718)
December 31, 2024	-	2,502,991	2,502,991
Acquisition costs	153,547	-	153,547
Survey costs	69,723	-	69,723
Analytics	51,076	-	51,076
Geophysical	19,810	-	19,810
Soil sampling	31,978	-	31,978
Geological consulting	6,448	-	6,448
	332,583		332,583
Impairment of project	-	(2,502,991)	(2,502,991)
December 31, 2025	332,583	-	332,583

Goldrun Property

The Company entered into a property option agreement dated May 6, 2025 (the "Option Agreement") to acquire a 100% interest in the Gold Run Property, located in Humboldt County, Nevada, subject to an existing royalty.

Terms of the Transaction

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Gold Run Property by making cash payments totalling US \$450,000 to the Optionor as follows: (i) US \$50,000 on the date of TSX Venture Exchange Acceptance; (ii) US \$50,000 on the first anniversary of the Option Agreement; (iii) US \$50,000 on the second anniversary of the Option Agreement, (iv) US \$75,000 on the third anniversary of the Option Agreement; (v) US \$75,000 on the fourth anniversary of the Option Agreement; (vi) US \$75,000 on the fifth anniversary of the Option Agreement; and (vii) US \$75,000 on the sixth anniversary of the Option Agreement. The Company has agreed to reimburse the Optionor for certain annual filing fees paid by them in the amount of US \$17,500.

The Company must make certain milestone payments to the Optionor as follows: (i) US \$500,000 within sixty days of completion of a preliminary economic assessment on the Gold Run Property, US \$1,000,000 within sixty days of completion of a pre-feasibility study on the Gold Run Property; and (iii) US \$1,000,000 with the earlier of sixty days of completion of a feasibility study and the Company obtaining sufficient financing to construct a mine on the Gold Run Property.

The Company has also granted a 2% net smelter return royalty on all minerals mined, produced or otherwise recovered from the Gold Run Property (the "NSR"), subject to a total buyback of 0.5% of the NSR for US \$750,000, in favour of the Optionor.

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The Gold Run Property is subject to the terms of a 20 year mineral lease agreement with the Gomes Family Trust (the "Gomes Agreement"). Under the terms of the Gomes Agreement, an annual advance royalty payment of US \$25,000 is payable to the Gomes Family Trust. The Gomes Family Trust also retain a 2% net smelter return royalty on certain claims of the Gold Run Property and a 1.5% net smelter return royalty on other claims of the Gold Run Property. The total royalties payable, including any advance royalty payments, under the Gomes Agreement is limited to US \$4,000,000.

The Optionor is arm's length to the Company. There was no finder's fee payable under the transaction.

Peny Property

On August 31, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of a lithium focused property, being the Peny Property, from Wholesome Organics Limited ("WOL") by acquiring all of the issued and outstanding shares of WOL, which holds a 100% interest in the Peny Property. On November 28, 2022, WOL changed its name from Wholesome Organics Limited to Lodestar Exploration Inc. ("LEI").

The Peny Property is located approximately 25 kilometres north-east of the town of Snow-Lake, Manitoba. The property is prospective for Lithium Pegmatite and Volcanic Massive Sulphide style mineralization which is known to occur in the local area. The property encompasses rocks belonging to Churchill Province and comprises of meta volcanoclastic and metasedimentary rocks. In 2022, the Company acquired a total of 15 mineral claims totaling 3,204 ha in the Snow Lake district in Manitoba, Canada. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company staked 32 additional claims in the Snow Lake district in Manitoba, totaling 7,862 ha, thereby expanding the Peny claims package to a total of 47 claims for 11,066 ha.

On December 13, 2023, the Company entered into a grant agreement with the Manitoba Mineral Development Fund ("MMDF") for \$123,723 to fund exploration activities at the Peny property. During 2024, the Company received the full amount under the grant of \$123,718, which was applied to eligible exploration expenditures that were incurred in 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reassessed its exploration priorities and determined to focus its efforts and financial resources on its Gold Run project. As a result, the Company has no current plans to undertake further exploration or evaluation activities on the Peny Property. In accordance with IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, management determined that this represented an indicator of impairment, as the Company does not intend to continue substantive exploration activities on the property.

Accordingly, as at December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a full impairment of the capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures related to the Peny Property.

Silver Properties (Settlement of Deferred Consideration)

The Company previously held three silver-focused mineral properties in Mexico (the "Silver Properties") through its wholly owned subsidiary, KCP Minerals Inc. These properties were written off in prior years as the Company ceased exploration activities on them.

As part of the original acquisition of these properties in 2021, the Company accrued a deferred cash consideration totaling \$1,250,000, represented by non-interest bearing promissory notes. At December 31, 2024, the total Deferred Cash Consideration outstanding was \$1,250,000. In April 2025, the Company reached a settlement agreement to settle the Deferred Cash Consideration through the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares of the Company and a cash payment of \$50,000. Based on the Company's share price on the settlement date, the fair value of the shares issued was \$60,000.

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Accordingly, the total consideration paid to settle the obligation was \$110,000 (comprised of \$50,000 paid in cash and the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares (note 6)), resulting in a gain on settlement of deferred consideration of \$1,140,000, which has been recognized in profit or loss during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Company no longer holds any interest in the Silver Properties and has no remaining obligations related to these properties as at December 31, 2025.

6. Share Capital

On October 20, 2025, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares based on one post-consolidated common share for every two pre-consolidated common shares (the "Consolidation"). All share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements have been adjusted retroactively to reflect the Consolidation.

a) Authorized and issued

Unlimited common shares, without par value

b) Shares issued during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

On April 8, 2025, the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares to settle the Deferred Cash Consideration (note 5). The fair value of the shares on the date of issuance was \$60,000.

Between October 24, 2025 and November 24, 2025, the Company completed a private placement financing in three tranches, raising gross proceeds of \$1,500,000 through the issuance of 19,999,998 units (the "Units"). Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a "Share") and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Unit Warrant"). Each Unit Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Share (a "Unit Warrant Share") at an exercise price of \$0.12 for a period of two years from the date of issuance. The Unit Warrants are subject to an acceleration clause. If, at any time after issuance, the volume-weighted average trading price of the Shares on the principal exchange or market on which the Shares trade is \$0.15 or greater for 10 consecutive trading days (the "10-Day Period"), the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the Unit Warrants to a date that is 30 days after the Company issues a news release announcing the acceleration, provided the news release is issued within 10 business days following the end of the 10-Day Period. In connection with the financing, the Company paid aggregate cash finder's fees (and other issue costs) of \$44,829 and issued 274,870 finder's warrants (the "Finder's Warrants"). Each Finder's Warrant is exercisable into one Share at a price of \$0.12 for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

The Company applied the residual value method to allocate the proceeds of the Units between the common shares and the warrants. As the fair value of the common shares equaled or exceeded the gross proceeds of the offering, no value was attributed to the warrants issued as part of the units.

The fair value of the Finder's Warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and was estimated at \$27,602. The following assumptions were used in the model: expected life: 2 years, annualized volatility of 205%, risk-free interest rate: 2.37% and expected dividends of nil. The fair value of the broker warrants has been recorded as share issuance costs with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus.

During the year ended December 31, 2024 no common shares were issued.

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c) Stock options

On July 25, 2023, the Company adopted a fixed share option plan (the "Fixed Plan"). The Fixed Plan, as of the date of adoption, permits a maximum of 4,433,650 common shares of the Company to be acquired under all options granted and outstanding. The exercise price of option grants will be determined by the Board of Directors, but cannot be lower than the price permitted by the TSX-V. The Fixed Plan Provides that the number of Shares reserved for issuance to an Optionee pursuant to an Option grant, together with all other stock options granted to the Optionee in the previous 12 months, at the time of granting of the Option: (a) may not exceed 5% of the outstanding Shares, if the Optionee is an Insider; (b) shall not exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares, if the Optionee is a Consultant; or (c) 2% of the outstanding Shares (including all other Shares reserved for issuance to all Optionees providing investor relations services to the Company), if the Optionee is engaged in providing investor relations services to the Company and the Shares are listed on the TSX-V. Subject to earlier termination, all share options granted under the Fixed Plan will expire not later than the date that is ten years from the date that such share options are granted.

In the event that an optionee ceases to be a director, officer, employee or consultant, the option will terminate within ninety days. In the event of the death of an optionee, the options will only be exercisable within 12 months of such death. Options granted under the Fixed Plan are not transferable or assignable other than by will or other testamentary instrument or pursuant to the laws of succession.

The balance of options outstanding and related information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (per share)	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Balance December 31, 2023	2,190,000	\$0.26	3.77
Granted	600,000	\$0.10	5.00
Cancelled	(1,300,000)	\$0.28	-
Balance December 31, 2024	1,490,000	\$0.18	3.56
Granted	1,966,825	\$0.10	4.72
Expired	(690,000)	\$0.18	-
Balance, December 31, 2025	2,766,825	\$0.12	4.02

The balance of options outstanding as at December 31, 2025 was as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Remaining life (years)	Options Outstanding	Exercisable
September 2, 2027	\$0.32	1.74	150,000	150,000
December 23, 2027	\$0.20	1.98	250,000	250,000
June 28, 2029	\$0.10	3.50	200,000	200,000
July 26, 2029	\$0.10	3.57	600,000	600,000
September 8, 2030	\$0.10	4.69	250,000	250,000
September 29, 2030	\$0.10	4.75	1,316,825	1,316,825
			2,766,825	2,766,825

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$158,015 (2024 - \$25,471).

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The value of options granted during 2024 was calculated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following weighted average assumptions: share price - \$0.025; exercise price - \$0.05; expected life - 5 years; risk-free rate – 3.23% - 3.51%; expected volatility - 140%; expected forfeitures - nil; and expected dividends - nil. The significant estimated assumptions are the expected life which is based on the contractual maturity of the options and the expected volatility which is based on a combination of a comparable public company's and Lodestar's historical volatilities. Share price is the share price on date of grant.

The value of options granted during 2025 was calculated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following weighted average assumptions: share price - \$0.06-\$0.10; exercise price - \$0.10; expected life - 5 years; risk free rate – 1.74%; expected volatility - 171%; expected forfeitures - nil; and expected dividends - nil. The significant estimated assumptions are the expected life which is based on the contractual maturity of the options and the expected volatility which is based on Lodestar's historical volatilities. Share price is the share price on date of grant.

d) Share Purchase Warrants

The balance of warrants outstanding and related information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price (per share)	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Balance December 31, 2023	6,947,000	\$1.96	1.40
Expired	(5,947,000)	\$1.96	-
Balance December 31, 2024	1,000,000	\$0.30	0.98
Granted	10,274,869	\$0.12	1.86
Expired	(1,000,000)	\$0.30	-
Balance December 31, 2025	10,274,869	\$0.12	1.83
Exercisable, December 31, 2025	10,274,869	\$0.12	1.83

The balance of warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2025 was as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Remaining life (years)	Warrants Outstanding
October 24, 2027	\$0.12	1.81	7,803,555
November 12, 2027	\$0.12	1.87	1,581,834
November 24, 2027	\$0.12	1.90	889,480
			10,274,869

e) Escrowed shares

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, no shares remain in escrow.

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7. Capital Management

The Company defines its capital as its shareholders' equity which as at December 31, 2025, totaled \$1,645,476 (December 31, 2024 - \$2,065,851). The Company manages its capital to ensure that sufficient funds are available to fund operations, including the identification and acquisition of businesses or assets.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged since the year ended December 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's processes for managing its capital during the year ended December 31, 2025.

8. Related Party Transactions

Key management comprises the directors, officers and consulting geologist of the Company. Compensation paid or accrued to key management or companies controlled by key management personnel during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Professional fees (i)	36,000	52,200
Management, consulting and advisory (ii)	160,882	196,403
Share-based compensation	64,885	16,981
	261,768	265,584

- (i) For the year ended December 31, 2025, professional fees included \$36,000 (2024 - \$12,000) charged by CFO Advantage Inc., a company controlled by the current Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). These amounts are included in accounting and audit expenses in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. As at December 31, 2025, \$3,000 (December 31, 2024 - \$nil) was owed to CFO Advantage Inc., and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, professional fees included \$40,200 amounts charged by Malaspina Consultants Inc., a company controlled by the former CFO, for CFO services. These amounts are also included in accounting and audit expense.

- (ii) For the year ended December 31, 2025, Management, consulting and advisory charges included:
- \$132,500, charged by the Chief Executive Officer for management services;
 - \$28,382 charged by a company controlled by Leo Horn, a director of the Company, for technical consulting services.

As at December 31, 2025, \$37,691 of these amounts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred management, consulting and advisory fees with related parties as follows:

- \$90,000 in management fees was charged by Integrity Capital Group ("ICG"), a company in which the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and a director of the Company were directors;
- \$60,000 in management fees charged directly by the CEO;

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- Until June 28, 2024, Scott Margach served as Executive Vice President of the Company and, together with the CEO, provided management services to the Company through ICG;
- \$38,403 in consulting fees was charged by a company controlled by Leo Horn, a director of the Company;
- \$3,000 in advisory fees was paid to a director of the Company; and
- \$5,000 in advisory fees was paid to another director of the Company.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2024 are amounts due to related parties totaling \$13,000, comprised of \$10,000 owing to Integrity Capital Group; and \$3,000 owing to a company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting fees.

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations.

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9. Supplemental cash flow information

Other cash flow information relating to operating activities is presented below:

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. As at, and during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following transactions were excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Non-cash investing and financing transactions		
Shares issued for settlement of debt	60,000	-
Change in exploration and evaluation assets included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	4,497
Change in exploration and evaluation assets arising from impairment charges	2,502,989	-

10. Segmented Information

The Company's operations are limited to a single industry segment, being mineral exploration and development. Geographic segment information of the Company's assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Identifiable assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Canada	1,438,140	901,269
United States	-	-
Total current assets	1,438,140	901,269
<i>Non-Current</i>		
Canada	-	2,502,991
United States	332,582	-
Total non-current assets	332,582	2,502,991
Total assets	1,770,722	3,404,260
Identifiable liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Canada	125,246	1,329,049
Mexico	-	9,360
Total liabilities	125,246	1,338,409

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Geographic segmentation of the Company's net loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Canada	(2,094,010)	(570,832)
Mexico	-	(29,583)
Net loss	(2,094,010)	(600,415)

11. Income Tax

The following table reconciles the expected income taxes expense (recovery) at the Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net loss before tax	(2,094,011)	(600,425)
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rate	(565,383)	(162,115)
<i>Increase (decrease) in income tax recovery resulting from:</i>		
Change in tax rates	(118,800)	(132,277)
True up of opening temporary differences		
Other non-deductible expenses /(non-taxable) items	618,757	(915,662)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	65,426	1,210,053
Income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

Deferred taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. The significant components of the Company's net deferred income tax assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 4,103,762	4,064,926
Share issuance costs	17,856	43,976
Capital Assets	3,804	3,804
Accrued Liabilities	14,364	14,364
Exploration and evaluation Assets`	(50,776)	(103,484)
Deferred tax asset (liability)	4,089,012	4,023,586
Less: deferred tax asset not recognized	(4,139,787)	(4,127,071)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ (50,776)	(103,485)

Lodestar Metals Corp. (formerly Lodestar Battery Metals Corp.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Certain deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

Current income tax loss and non-capital tax loss carry forwards:

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has 15,199,105 of Canadian tax losses that can be carried forward and are available until 2045.

The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses, capital losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit in the same entity will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

12. Subsequent events

On January 9, 2026, the Company granted a total of 1,600,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.15 per common share and have a five-year term.

On February 19, 2026, the Company granted a total of 785,000 stock options to its directors, officers and consultants. The stock options are exercisable at \$0.20 per common share and have a five-year term.

On February 20, 2026, the Company closed the final tranche of a non-brokered private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,570,000 through the issuance of 7,850,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.30 for a period of 18 months. Proceeds are intended to fund exploration and drilling activities at the Gold Run Project and for general working capital purposes.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2025, on March 31, 2026, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Lodestar Metals (USA) Corp., entered into a lease and purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with Clark Gold & Copper, Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in a patented mineral claim located in Humboldt County, Nevada (the "Black Diamond Patent").

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company has been granted exclusive rights to explore, develop and mine the property during the lease term. The Company may acquire a 100% interest in the property by making aggregate cash payments of USD \$75,000, consisting of: (i) USD \$20,000 upon execution of the Agreement; (ii) USD \$20,000 on the first anniversary of the Agreement; and (iii) USD \$35,000 on the second anniversary.

Upon completion of all required payments, the Company will acquire a 100% interest in the property, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty granted to the vendor. The Company has the option to repurchase the royalty for total consideration of USD \$75,000.