J4 VENTURES RESOURCES CORP.

(FORMERLY J4 VENTURES INC.)

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the nine-month period ended

January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of J4 Ventures Inc. have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of condensed interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

J4 VENTURES RESOURCES CORP.
(Formerly J4 Ventures Inc.)
Condensed Interim
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

As at		January 31, 2026		April 30, 2025
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	$	678,571	$	388,905
Amounts receivable		1,123		-
Prepaid expenses		6,665		5,815
		686,359		394,720
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)		75,000		-
TOTAL ASSETS	$	761,359	$	394,720
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	$	34,201	$	141,943
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 5)		1,242,675		698,262
Equity reserves (Note 5)		88,165		75,401
Deficit		(603,682)		(520,886)
Total Equity		727,158		252,777
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$	761,359	$	394,720

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2026:

"Jeremy Poirier"	*"Jordan Carroll"*
Director	Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

J4 VENTURES RESOURCES CORP.

(Formerly J4 Ventures Inc.)

Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2026	For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2025	**For the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2026**	For the Nine Months Ended January 31, 2025
	$	$	$	$
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Management fees (Note 4)	5,000	3,150	7,100	9,450
Office expense	170	24	663	110
Professional fees (Note 4)	26,974	4,226	38,745	25,011
Rent (Note 4)	-	4,725	3,150	14,175
Share-based payments (Note 5)	3,296	-	3,296	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	12,653	2,625	29,842	9,996
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(48,093)	(14,750)	(82,796)	(58,742)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	11,251,196	6,550,000	10,117,065	6,550,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

J4 VENTURES RESOURCES CORP.

(Formerly J4 Ventures Inc.)

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Share Capital				
	Number of Shares outstanding	Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total equity
Balance at April 30, 2024	8,550,000	$ 698,262	$ 75,401	$ (438,278)	$ 335,385
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(58,742)	(58,742)
Balance at January 31, 2025	8,550,000	698,262	75,401	(497,020)	276,643
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(23,866)	(23,866)
Balance at April 30, 2025	8,550,000	698,262	75,401	(520,886)	252,777
Units issued for cash	10,590,000	529,500	-	-	529,500
Share issue costs	-	(619)	-	-	(619)
Valuation of agent warrants	-	(9,468)	9,468	-	-
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	500,000	25,000	-	-	25,000
Share-based payments	-	-	3,296	-	3,296
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(82,796)	(82,796)
Balance at January 31, 2026	19,640,000	$ 1,242,675	$ 88,165	$ (603,682)	$ 727,158

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

J4 VENTURES RESOURCES CORP.
(Formerly J4 Ventures Inc.)
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

For the nine-month period ended January 31,	**2026**	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (82,796)	$ (58,742)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payment	3,296	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	(1,123)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(107,742)	31,709
Prepaid expenses	(850)	-
Cash used in operating activities	(189,215)	(27,033)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	529,500	-
Share issuance costs	(619)	-
Cash provided by financing activities	528,881	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(50,000)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(50,000)	-
Change in cash during the period	289,666	(27,033)
Cash, beginning of the period	388,905	443,960
Cash, end of the period	$ 678,571	$ 416,927
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Taxes	$ -	$ -

Supplemental cash flow information:	**2026**	2025
Warrants issued as agent fees	$ 9,468	$ -
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation asset	$ 25,000	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements.

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

J4 Ventures Resources Corp. (formerly J4 Ventures Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the provincial *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on March 30, 2021, and its registered office is at Suite 2500 Park Place, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2X8.The Company's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral exploration properties. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX-V under the symbol "JJJJ".

On December 23, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Arthur Lake Property, an early-stage exploration asset located in Canada, from Primary Hydrogen Corp. ("Primary") The acquisition constituted the Company's Qualifying Transaction under TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 (Note 3).

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether they contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete their exploration and development, ability to obtain the required permits to mine and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of these assets.

These condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from the carrying values shown, and these condensed interim financial statements do not give effect to adjustments necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company has not achieved profitable operations and has accumulated losses since its inception. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management estimates it has sufficient funds to operate for the next twelve months.

2. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), have been condensed or omitted, and accordingly, these unaudited condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025. The accounting policies, estimates, and judgements applied in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2025, except for the following.

(b) Basis of Presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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

The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount;

The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions. Generally, the valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the goods or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices;

The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets; and

The fair value of the exploration and evaluation properties acquired in the Purchase Agreement with Primary.

The preparation of these condense interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company’s condensed interim financial statements include:

The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and

The conclusion that the acquisition of Arthur Lake was an acquisition of assets and not a business combination.

(d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Before legal rights to explore a property have been acquired, costs are expensed as incurred. Costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, or the property is abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the property is written down to its net realizable value. Costs related to the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the mineral interest. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the mineral interest, the excess is recognized as income in the year received and allocated against exploration expenses. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and evaluation, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

(e) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the assets' cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income. 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 periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(f) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of its exploration and evaluation assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at the net present value of estimated future cash flows and the resulting costs are expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows.

(g) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

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 most easily measured component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in a private placement was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as a warrant reserve.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Share-based payments

The Company uses the fair value-based method of accounting for stock options granted to employees and directors and agent options issued on private placements. Under this method, the fair value of the stock options at the date of the grant, as determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, is recognized to expense over the vesting period. The fair value of agent options at the date of issuance, as determined using the Black-Scholes model, is recognized as share issuance costs, with the offsetting credit to share-based payments reserve. If the stock options or agent options are exercised, the proceeds are credited to share capital and the fair value of the options or agent options exercised is reclassified from share-based payments reserve to share capital.

From time to time in connection with private placements, the Company issues compensatory finder warrants or broker warrants to agents as commission for services. Awards of finder warrants and broker warrants are accounted for in accordance with the fair value method of accounting and result in share issue costs and a credit to reserves when finder warrants and broker warrants are issued.

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

(i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising from the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the assets will be realized or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the period. In computing diluted earnings per share, an adjustment is made for the dilutive effect of outstanding share options, warrants and other convertible instruments. In periods where a loss is reported all outstanding options, warrants and other convertible instruments are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share, as they are all anti-dilutive.

Any escrow shares that will be considered contingently returnable until the Company completes a qualifying transaction will not considered to be outstanding shares for the purposes of the loss per share calculation.

(k) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) 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.

The Company's accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets 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 held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: 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 arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in which they arise.

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss – This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are initially measured at fair value with transaction costs expensed in profit or loss. Subsequently, these financial liabilities are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost - This category includes financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs, and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

- Cash: Amortized cost
- Amounts receivable: Amortized cost
- Accounts and accrued liabilities: Amortized cost

(l) Accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements 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. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date. The Company is assessing the impact of the standard on the financial statements.

The Company has performed an assessment of new standards issued by the IASB that are not yet effective and has determined that any other standards that have been issued would have no or very minimal impact on the Company's condensed interim financial statements.

3. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

On August 5, 2025, the Company entered into a mineral property purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Primary Hydrogen Corp. ("Primary"), a privately held mineral exploration company, pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire a 100% interest in the Arthur Lake Property (the "Property"), an early-stage exploration asset located in Canada. The transaction was subject to regulatory approval and constituted the Company's Qualifying Transaction under TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") Policy 2.4 – Capital Pool Companies.

On December 23, 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of the Property. As consideration, the Company issued 500,000 common shares with a fair value of $25,000 and paid $50,000 to Primary. Primary retained a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on the Property.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Primary was required to incur $100,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property by August 30, 2025. These expenditures were fully incurred prior to closing.

4. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and include both executive and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all directors and officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

During the period ended January 31, 2026, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Paid or accrued management fees of $5,000 (2025 – $Nil) to a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer and director.

Paid or accrued management fees of $2,100 (2025 – $9,450) to a company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer and director.

Paid or accrued professional fees of $2,500 (2025 – $Nil) to a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer.

Recognized share-based compensation of $3,296 (2025 – $Nil) related to 100,000 stock options granted a to director.

Paid or accrued rent of $3,150 (2025 – $14,175) to a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer and director.

As at January 31, 2026, $25,935 (April 30, 2025 – $126,000) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to directors and officers for services provided and reimbursement of expenses.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited Common Shares without par value

Unlimited Preferred Shares without par value

(b) Escrow:

The Company had 1,575,000 common shares and 545,625 stock options held in escrow as at January 31, 2026. Under the Escrow Agreement. The remaining securities will be released in equal tranches on June 23, 2027, December 23, 2027, and June 23, 2028.

(c) Common shares:

On December 23, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $529,500. In connection with the private placement, the Company issued 10,590,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The Company has allocated $529,000 to common shares and $Nil to share purchase warrants by applying the residual value method. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.06 until December 23, 2030.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid finders' fees totaling $619 and issued 258,780 finders' warrants. Each finders' warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share at a price of $0.06 per common share until December 16, 2030. The fair value of $9,468 for the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: share price on grant date of $0.05; expected dividend yield of 0%; expected annualized volatility of 100%; a risk-free interest rate of 2.96%; and an expected average life of five years.

(d) Share-based payments:

Stock Option Plan

The Company has a rolling stock option plan ("the Plan") which is applicable to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Under the Plan, the total outstanding stock options that may be granted are limited to 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company at any one time. The exercise price of an option shall not be less than the discounted market price at the time of granting as prescribed by the policies of the Exchange. The maximum term of stock options is ten years from the grant date. Vesting terms are at the discretion of the directors. Common shares issued upon the exercise of options held by officers and directors are subject to the same escrow conditions to the extent of options exercised prior to the completion of a Qualifying Transaction.

As at January 31, 2026, the following stock options were outstanding:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2025 and 2024	727,500	$ 0.10
Granted	100,000	0.10
Balance, January 31, 2026	827,500	$ 0.10

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Share Capital (continued)

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable as at January 31, 2026, is as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options	Exercise Price	Remaining Life (in years)
July 29, 2031	727,500	$0.10	5.49
January 13, 2031	100,000	$0.10	4.95
Outstanding and exercisable	827,500		

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

	2026	2025
Risk-free interest rate	2.93%	-
Expected price volatility	100%	-
Expected life	5 years	-
Expected dividend yield	-	-

During the period ended January 31, 2026, the Company recorded share-based compensation expenses of $3,296 (2025 - $Nil) in relation to granted stock options in share-based compensation in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(e) Warrants:

As at January 31, 2026, the following warrants were outstanding:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2025 and 2024	-	$ -
Issued	10,848,780	0.06
Balance, January 31, 2026	10,848,780	$ 0.06

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at January 31, 2026, is as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Remaining Life (in years)
December 23, 2030	10,590,000	$0.06	4.90
December 16, 2030	258,780	$0.06	4.88
Outstanding	10,848,780		4.90

6. Segmented information

Operating Segments

At January 31, 2026, the Company's operations comprise a single reporting operating segment engaged in mineral exploration in Canada.

An operating segment is defined as a component of the Company:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses;
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker; and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

Geographic Information

The Company currently has one reportable segment for the year ended January 31, 2026, being the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada.

7. Capital Disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to pursue its objectives. The Company measures its capital as its shareholders' equity. The Company's primary source of capital is the issuance of equity.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure whenever changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek additional funding.

The Company may require additional funding to meet its administrative overhead expenses in the long term. The Company believes it will be able to raise capital as required but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry out its exploration plans and operations through at least the next twelve months. There are no external restrictions on the Company's capital.

8. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

The Company classifies its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

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

The recorded values of cash, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term to maturities which is the amount presented on the statement of financial position.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk from its financial instruments which include cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company is not exposed to significant market or other price risks.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held with reputable institutions in Canada.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at January 31, 2026, the Company had a cash balance of $678,571 to pay liabilities of $652,158.

Market Risks

The Company will be subject to normal market risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, the Company has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure. For the period ended January 31, 2026, the Company held $Nil financial instruments subject to significant foreign exchange or interest rate risks.