



INFINICO METALS CORP.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Infinico Metals Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Infinico Metals Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates the Company does not currently have the financial resources to sustain operations in the long term. As stated in Note 1, these material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

As described in Note 4 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$288,194 as of December 31, 2024. As more fully described in Note 3 and 4 to the financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



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

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

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Evaluating the intent for the E&E Assets through discussion and communication with management.
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity and expenditure budgets for future periods.
- Assessing compliance with agreements and expenditure requirements including reviewing option agreements and vouching cash payments and share issuances.
- Assessing the Company's rights to explore E&E Assets including sending confirmation requests to optionors to ensure good standing of agreements.
- Obtaining, on a test basis through government websites, confirmation of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the E&E Assets are in good standing.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

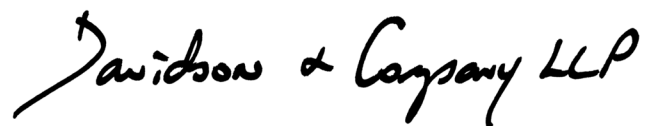
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting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

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

April 4, 2025

INFINICO METALS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
As at December 31,

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 287,969	\$ 1,767,882
Taxes receivable	69,190	29,753
Prepaid expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>46,492</u>
	357,159	1,844,127
Exploration and evaluation assets, net of recoveries (Note 4)	<u>288,194</u>	<u>342,947</u>
	\$ 645,353	\$ 2,187,074
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 51,134	\$ 103,055
Flow-through liability (Note 9)	<u>53,019</u>	<u>508,766</u>
	<u>104,153</u>	<u>611,821</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 8)	11,665,998	11,135,849
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	2,000,375	1,913,664
Accumulated deficit	<u>(13,125,173)</u>	<u>(11,474,260)</u>
	<u>541,200</u>	<u>1,575,253</u>
	\$ 645,353	\$ 2,187,074

Nature of Business and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board on April 4, 2025

Perry Ing Director Tom Panoulis Director

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

INFINICO METALS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the year ended December 31,

	2024	2023
Expenses		
Exploration and evaluation costs, net of recoveries (Note 4 and 7)	\$ 1,312,259	\$ 457,863
Consulting (Note 4 and 7)	307,576	96,058
Professional fees (Note 7)	214,273	215,074
Project investigation	-	36,451
Share-based payments (Notes 7 and 8)	-	303,419
Depreciation	-	40,775
Investor relations	80,000	120,000
Office and general	80,294	80,074
Marketing	3,739	19,774
Transfer agent and filing fees	28,804	37,567
Travel and accommodation	89,375	-
Finance expense (Note 6)	<u>-</u>	<u>632</u>
	(2,116,320)	(1,407,687)
Impairment loss (Note 4)	(155,000)	(343,729)
Loss on termination of lease (Note 5)	-	(20,754)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (Note 5)	-	(144,234)
Loss on foreign exchange	(6,322)	-
Recovery of flow-through premium (Note 9)	<u>626,729</u>	<u>70,544</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (1,650,913)	\$ (1,845,860)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	62,482,423	41,385,264
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)

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

INFINICO METALS CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Share Capital		Contributed Surplus		Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2022	38,350,155	\$ 9,841,796	\$ 1,522,118	\$ (9,628,400)	\$	1,735,514
Shares issued for property acquisition	3,125,000	225,000	-	-		225,000
Private placement	7,999,999	560,000	40,000	-		600,000
Flow-through shares issued	8,275,864	1,158,621	41,379	-		1,200,000
Flow-through premium	-	(579,310)	-	-		(579,310)
Finders' warrants issued	-	(6,748)	6,748	-		-
Share issuance costs	-	(63,510)	-	-		(63,510)
Share-based payments	-	-	303,419	-		303,419
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,845,860)		(1,845,860)
Balance, December 31, 2023	57,751,018	11,135,849	1,913,664	(11,474,260)		1,575,253
Private placement	4,000,000	260,000	40,000	-		300,000
Flow-through shares issued	3,772,222	416,178	37,722	-		453,900
Flow-through premium	-	(170,983)	-	-		(170,983)
Finders' warrants issued	-	(8,989)	8,989	-		-
Shares issued for property acquisition	2,500,000	75,000	-	-		75,000
Share issuance costs	-	(41,057)	-	-		(41,057)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,650,913)		(1,650,913)
Balance, December 31, 2024	68,023,240	\$ 11,665,998	\$ 2,000,375	\$ (13,125,173)	\$	541,200

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

INFINICO METALS CORP
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31,
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (1,650,913)	\$ (1,845,860)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	-	40,775
Impairment of mineral property assets	155,000	343,729
Share-based payments	-	303,419
Recovery of flow-through premium	(626,730)	(70,544)
Finance expense	-	632
Loss on disposal of assets	-	144,234
Loss on termination of lease	-	20,756
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Taxes receivable	(39,437)	67,862
Government Deposits	-	57,302
Prepaid expenses	46,492	(9,210)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(51,921)	3,579
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,167,509)</u>	<u>(943,326)</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(25,247)	(100,000)
Disposal of equipment	-	24,200
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(25,247)</u>	<u>(75,800)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from private placement	753,900	1,800,000
Share issuance costs	(41,057)	(63,510)
Lease and termination payments	-	(28,663)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>712,843</u>	<u>1,707,827</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(1,479,913)	688,701
Cash, beginning of year	<u>1,767,882</u>	<u>1,079,181</u>
Cash, end of year	\$ 287,969	\$ 1,767,882
Non-monetary transactions		
Derecognition of ROU asset on lease termination	\$ -	\$ 26,284
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	170,983	579,310
Recognition of residual value of warrants	77,722	81,379
Fair value of warrants issued as finders' fees	8,989	6,748
Shares issued for acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	75,000	225,000
Staking fees in accounts payable	-	17,947
Cash paid for interest and taxes	-	-

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

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERN

Nature of Business

Infinico Metals Corp. (the “Company” or “Infinico”) was incorporated in the Province of Ontario on February 27, 2018, and continued to the Province of British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) in May 2021. On August 23, 2023, the Company changed its name to from Burin Gold Corp. to Infinico Metals Corp. The Company carries on business in one segment, being the identification, acquisition, and exploration of properties for mining of precious and base metals in Canada. The Company’s principal assets are mineral licenses located in Province of Québec. The Company’s registered and records office is located at 25th Floor, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V7Y 1K8. The Company’s head office is located at 1507-1030 West Georgia St., Vancouver BC, V6E 2Y3.

The common shares of the Company trade under on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol “INFM”.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest in accordance with industry standards to the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company’s title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Going Concern

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company’s continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of the Company’s ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis, and the Company’s ability to obtain financing arrangements. While the Company has been successful in obtaining its required funding in the past, there is no assurance that this financing will be extended or that any additional future financing will be available. The Company does not currently have the financial resources to sustain operations in the long term and an inability to raise additional financing may impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If for any reason the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, then this could have an impact on the Company’s ability to realize assets at their recognized values and to extinguish liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) effective for the Company’s reporting for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated and have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are carried at fair value.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Deferred income tax

The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in our provision for income taxes.

Share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of share-based compensations by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Estimating fair value for share-based compensations requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant.

The most significant judgments relate to the exploration and evaluation assets of the Company and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, which are discussed below:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available.

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Assets including exploration and evaluation assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Determining the recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make assumptions about future events and circumstances and cash flows.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting principles followed in preparing these financial statements are as follows:

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The Company classified 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 the statement of (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at FVTPL are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets held at FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive (loss) income.

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.

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.

The Company’s financial assets at amortized cost include cash, deposits and exploration advances.

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 carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which is recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows.

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair values of cash, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, and debentures approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturities. The cash, accounts payables and accrued liabilities are classified as Level 1. The debentures are classified as Level 2. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level. There were no transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy in the period.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated annually.

An item equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Equipment (continued)

The Company compares the carrying value of equipment to estimated net recoverable amounts, based on estimated future cash flows, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment whenever events or circumstances warrant.

Vehicle depreciation is recorded on a declining basis at an annual rate of 15%. Depreciation on field equipment is recorded on a straight-line basis over three years.

Exploration and evaluation - mineral property

Pre-exploration costs are expensed as incurred. Costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized by property. Exploration costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the year incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable resources, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into mineral assets. 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.

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 property. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the mineral property, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for mineral properties 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 development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the 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. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Decommissioning provision

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties, and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the related assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as the related asset.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a reduction of equity, net of any tax effects. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at fair value, being the quoted share price at the time of issuance.

The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated to common shares based on the fair value of a common share at the issuance date of the unit offering and any residual remaining is allocated to common share purchase warrants. Subsequent to the initial recognition of warrants, any modification to the original terms of the warrants attached to units that were initially recognized in accordance with the residual value approach does not result in a re-measurement adjustment.

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 resource expenditures. A premium liability is recognized for the share price premium, if any, paid by investors when acquiring the flow-through shares. The premium liability is reduced and other income is recognized at the time the eligible expenditures are incurred presuming management intends to retrospectively renounce the tax deductions.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a period of up to two-years.

Share-based payments

The Company may grant Restricted Share Units ("RSU") and stock options in accordance with the Company's Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to share capital.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

The fair value of the estimated number of RSUs that will eventually vest, determined at the date of grant, is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding amount recorded as equity. The fair value of the RSUs is estimated using the market value of the underlying shares as well as assumptions related to the market and non-market conditions at the grant.

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

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The number of shares included with respect to options, warrants, and similar instruments is computed using the treasury stock method. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Leases

At inception of a contract, we assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. We assess whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether we have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if we have the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, we recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if we are reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in our estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit.

As part of the initial application of IFRS 16, we have elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. 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.

Future standards not yet adopted

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) - IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements which 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 not yet able to determine the impact to the financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB but are not yet effective as at December 31, 2024. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective but does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its financial statements.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Nicobi Project

On September 26, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement (the “Broadback Agreement”) with Ressources Broadback Inc. (“Broadback”) and an agreement (the “Gadoury Agreement”) with Julie Gadoury (“Gadoury”) (together the “Nicobi Agreements”) whereas Infinico has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Nicobi Project comprised of 107 claims located 75 km east of Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Québec and 75 km southeast of Infinico’s Dalhousie Project.

The Broadback Agreement

The Company can earn a 100% interest in certain mineral claims on the property by making payments, issuing shares and incurring exploration expenditures as follows:

	Cash Payment	Shares	Minimum Exploration Expenditures
September 26, 2023 <i>(issued)</i> ¹	\$ -	1,500,000	\$ -
September 26, 2024 <i>(issued)</i> ²	-	1,500,000	-
September 26, 2025	-	1,000,000	-
September 26, 2026	500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000,000</u>

^[1] On September 26, 2023, the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$120,000.

^[2] On September 25, 2024, the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$45,000.

Broadback retains a 2% NSR royalty, on all its claims under the Broadback Agreement, on all payable metals. The Company has the right to reduce the NSR royalty from 2% to 1% at any time prior to commencement of commercial production by paying \$1,000,000 to Broadback.

The Gadoury Agreement

The Company can earn a 100% interest in certain mineral claims on the property by making payments and issuing common shares as follows:

	Cash Payment	Dollar Value of Shares Issued ¹	Dollar Value of Shares Owed per Agreement ¹
September 26, 2023 <i>(issued)</i> ²	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
September 26, 2024 <i>(paid and issued)</i> ³	25,000	30,000	50,000
September 26, 2025	50,000	-	50,000
September 26, 2026	100,000	-	100,000
	<u>\$ 175,000</u>	<u>\$ 80,000</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>

^[1] The number of common shares issued will be determined at price per common share equal to the greater of:

- (a) the volume weighted average of the common shares on the TSXV for ten days prior to the date of issuance during on which the TSXV is open;
- (b) \$0.05 per common share, for a maximum of 5,000,000 common shares.

^[2] On September 26, 2023, the Company issued 625,000 common shares with a fair value of \$50,000.

^[3] On September 25, 2024, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$30,000.

Gadoury retains a 2% NSR royalty, on all its claims under the Gadoury Agreement, on all payable metals. The Company has the right to reduce the NSR royalty from 2% to 1% at any time prior to commencement of commercial production by paying \$500,000 to Gadoury.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid \$247 in staking costs (2023 - \$17,947).

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Dalhousie Project

On July 31, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement (the “Dalhousie Agreement”) with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (“Globex”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Dalhousie Project, comprised of 31 claims located 53 km to the east of Matagami and 4 km South of Ramsay Bay at Lac au Goeland, Québec.

The Company paid \$100,000 and issued 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$55,000. During year ended December 31, 2024, the Company provided notice of termination of the Dalhousie Agreement to Globex and consequently, wrote-off all capitalized acquisition of \$155,000.

The Hickey's Pond - Paradise Gold Project

The Hickey’s Pond – Paradise Gold Project (the “Hickey’s Pond Project” or “HPPP”) comprised of several staked, optioned, and purchased mineral licenses located in south-eastern Newfoundland on the Burin Peninsula. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company abandoned the Hickey’s Pond project and consequently, wrote-off all capitalized costs of \$343,729 at December 31, 2023 associated with HPPP.

As at December 31, 2024 the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is \$288,194 (December 31, 2023 - \$342,947). The following table is a reconciliation of exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Hickey’s Pond	Dalhousie Project	Nicobi Project	Total
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 343,729	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 343,729
Cash	-	100,000	-	100,000
Staking	-	-	17,947	17,947
Shares	-	55,000	170,000	225,000
Impairment	<u>(343,729)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(343,729)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2023	-	155,000	187,947	342,947
Cash	-	-	25,000	25,000
Staking	-	-	247	247
Shares	-	-	75,000	75,000
Impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(155,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(155,000)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 288,194	\$ 288,194

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred exploration costs as follows:

	Dalhousie Project	Nicobi Project	Total
Exploration and evaluation costs			
Assay and analytical	\$ 13,911	\$ 110,822	\$ 124,733
Camp costs	3,518	7,745	11,263
Drilling	-	447,202	447,202
Equipment rentals	-	12,574	12,574
Field expenditures	2,110	29,704	31,814
Geological consulting	74,236	212,139	286,374
Surveys	10,361	301,406	311,767
Transportation	6,144	-	6,144
Storage	-	2,728	2,728
Travel	19,370	58,289	77,659
Total	\$ 129,650	\$ 1,182,609	\$ 1,312,259

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred exploration costs as follows:

	Hickey's Pond	Dalhousie Project	Nicobi Project	Total
Exploration and evaluation costs				
Assay and analytical	\$ 6,418	\$ 1,057	\$ 9,370	\$ 16,845
Drilling	-	-	33,619	33,619
Field expenditures	31,017	-	73,906	104,923
Geological consulting	39,588	70,537	43,099	153,224
Labour	64,397	-	-	64,397
Road building and excavation	18,000	-	-	18,000
Transportation	9,200	-	-	9,200
Travel	11,855	35,132	10,668	57,655
Total	\$ 180,475	\$ 106,726	\$ 170,662	\$ 457,863

5. EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	Field Equipment		Vehicles	ROU Asset		Total
Cost						
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	212,671	\$	48,000	\$	71,912
Disposals		(212,671)		(48,000)		-
Lease termination		-		-		(71,912)
Balance at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Accumulated Amortization						
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	50,973	\$	5,484	\$	41,949
Amortization		33,044		2,737		4,993
Disposals		(84,017)		(8,221)		-
Lease termination		-		-		(46,942)
Balance at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Carrying Amounts						
As at December 31, 2023	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
As at December 31, 2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company terminated the office lease, paying a termination fee of \$22,072, extinguishing the lease liability and resulting in a loss on termination of lease of \$20,754.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company disposed of field equipment with a book value of \$168,433 for gross proceeds of \$24,200 and recognized a loss on disposal of assets of \$144,234.

6. LEASE LIABILITY

Lease liability	
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 32,243
Finance expense	632
Lease payments	(6,590)
Termination of lease	(26,285)
Balance, December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	\$ -

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The remuneration of key management personnel, which includes directors, officers and a consulting company of which an officer is an employee, included amounts disclosed below, during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2024	2023
Payments to key management personnel		
Consulting fees	\$ 96,000	\$ 100,605
Management fees	98,887	48,431
Geological consulting	163,888	53,581
Professional fees	60,000	60,000
Share-based payments	-	284,154
	\$ 418,766	\$ 546,771

As at December 31, 2024, \$16,394 (December 31, 2023 - \$24,699) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities that is due to directors, officers, and companies with a director in common. Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayments.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company:

- Closed two tranches of a non-brokered private placement (the "2024 Offering") and issued 4,000,000 units of the Company (the "2024 HD Units") at a price of \$0.075 per 2024 HD Unit for gross proceeds of \$300,000 and 2,383,333 charity flow-through units of the Company (the "2024 CFT Units") at a price of \$0.138 per 2024 CFT Unit for gross proceeds of \$328,900 and 1,388,889 flow-through units of the Company (the "2024 FT Units") for gross proceeds of \$125,000. Each 2024 HD Unit is composed of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each, a "Warrant"), with each whole Warrant exercisable by the holder for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per Warrant. Each 2024 CFT Unit and 2024 FT Unit is composed of one flow-through common and one-half of one Warrant, with each whole Warrant exercisable by the holder for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per Warrant. Using the residual value method, \$676,178 of the proceeds were allocated to share capital with the remaining \$77,722 allocated to warrants.

The Company paid a cash commission of \$19,300 and issued 235,111 compensation warrants with a fair value of \$8,989 and paid professional fees and other share issuance costs of \$21,756. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.15 per common share until the date that is 24 months following the closing date of the 2024 Offering. The compensation warrants were valued using the following Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model using the following assumptions: expected life of 2 years, an expected dividend of \$nil, a risk-free interest rate of 3.85%, and an expected volatility of 149.57%.

The Company recorded a flow through premium of \$170,938 associated with the flow-through shares issued.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Transactions (continued)

- Issued 2,500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$75,000 as exploration and evaluation asset acquisition payments (Note 4).

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company:

- Closed a non-brokered private placement (the "2023 Offering") and issued 7,999,999 units of the Company (the "2023 HD Units") at a price of \$0.075 per 2023 HD Unit for gross proceeds of \$600,000 and 8,275,864 charity flow-through units of the Company (the "2023 Charity FT Units") at a price of \$0.145 per 2023 Charity FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,200,000. Each 2023 HD Unit is composed of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase Warrant, with each whole Warrant exercisable by the holder for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per Warrant. Each 2023 Charity FT Unit is composed of one FT and one-half of one Warrant, with each whole Warrant exercisable by the holder for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per Warrant. Using the residual value method, \$1,718,621 of the proceeds was allocated to share capital with the remaining \$81,379 allocated to warrants.

The Company paid a cash commission of \$34,305 and issued 181,417 compensation warrants with a fair value of \$6,748 and paid professional fees and other share issuance costs of \$29,205. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.15 per common share until the date that is 24 months following the closing date of the Offering. The compensation warrants were valued using the following Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model using the following assumptions: expected life of 2 years, an expected dividend of \$nil, a risk-free interest rate of 4.45%, and an expected volatility of 133.37%.

The Company recorded a flow through premium of \$579,310 associated with the flow-through shares issued.

- Issued 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$55,000 for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with the Globex Agreement (note 3).
- Issued 625,000 common shares with a fair value of \$50,000 for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with the Gadoury Agreement (note 3).
- Issued 1,500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$120,000 for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with the Broadback Agreement (note 3).

Restricted and Deferred Share Units

The Company has a long-term incentive plan ("LTIP"), that permits the grant of Restricted Share Units ("RSU's) and Deferred Share Units (collectively referred to as "Awards") to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Under the terms of the LTIP the maximum number of Awards that can be granted is fixed at 400,000. Further, the maximum number of shares for which Awards and other share compensation issuable to: (i) any participant shall not exceed 1.5% of the outstanding shares within any one-year period; (ii) a consultant shall not exceed 2.5% of the outstanding shares within any one year period; and (iii) insiders as a group shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding shares.

No persons providing investor relations activities may be granted Awards under the SBC Plan. All Awards are subject to a mandatory one-year vesting requirement. The Company did not grant any Awards during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock options

The Company has issued stock options as approved by the Board of Directors who determine the vesting terms and conditions at the time of the grant. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company at the time of the grant at the market price of the common shares, subject to all regulatory requirements. Expected volatility has been determined using the share price of the Company for the period equivalent to the life of the options prior to grant date.

For options issued to employees, directors, officers, and technical consultants, the fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option. The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted, using a valuation model.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted nil (2023 – 3,150,000) stock options with a weighted average fair value of \$nil per option (2023 - \$0.10) and recognized share-based compensation of \$nil (2022 - \$303,419).

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of stock options granted.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Risk-free interest rate	-	3.67 %
Expected life of options	-	5 years
Expected annualized volatility	-	133.19 %
Forfeiture	-	-
Dividend	-	-

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,095,000	\$ 0.53
Granted	3,150,000	0.11
Cancelled	<u>(565,000)</u>	<u>0.55</u>
Balance, outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	5,680,000	\$ 0.30

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock options (continued)

The following stock options were outstanding as at December 31, 2024:

Date of grant	Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Remaining Life in Years
April 27, 2020	250,000	\$ 0.50	April 27, 2025	0.32
May 21, 2020	250,000	0.50	May 21, 2025	0.39
October 28, 2020	200,000	0.50	October 28, 2025	0.82
May 17, 2021	210,000	0.50	May 17, 2026	1.38
January 31, 2022	1,520,000	0.55	January 25, 2027	2.07
March 1, 2022	100,000	0.45	March 1, 2027	2.16
November 28, 2023	<u>3,150,000</u>	0.11	November 28, 2028	<u>3.91</u>
	5,680,000			2.87

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2022	4,800,555	\$ 0.79
Expired	(4,800,555)	(0.79)
Granted	<u>8,319,358</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Balance, December 31, 2023	8,319,358	0.15
Granted	<u>4,121,220</u>	<u>0.15</u>
Balance, December 31, 2024	12,440,578	\$ 0.15

The following warrants were outstanding as at December 31, 2024:

Date of grant	Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Remaining Life in Years
November 15, 2023	8,319,358	\$ 0.15	November 15, 2025	0.87
June 19, 2024	3,315,665	\$ 0.15	June 19, 2026	1.47
July 8, 2024	<u>805,555</u>	<u>\$ 0.15</u>	<u>July 8, 2026</u>	<u>1.52</u>

9. FLOW-THROUGH SHARES

Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreement, the Company is in the process of complying with its flow-through contractual obligations to subscribers with respect to the Income Tax Act (Canada) requirements for flow-through shares. Expenditures related to the use of flow-through share proceeds are included in exploration and evaluation expenditures but are not available as a tax deduction to the Company as the tax benefits of these expenditures are renounced to the investors.

9. FLOW-THROUGH SHARES (continued)

The Company also indemnifies subscribers of the flow-through shares for taxable amounts that may become due if the Company does not complete its contractual obligations related to the flow-through shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company:

- Received \$453,900 in flow-through funds (2023 - \$1,200,000) and recognized \$170,983 in flow-through premium (2023 - \$579,310).
- Incurred eligible flow-through expenditures of \$1,312,271 (2023 - \$146,127).
- Reported a recovery of flow-through premium of \$626,730 (December 31, 2023 - \$70,544) and as at December 31, 2024 had a remaining flow-through premium liability of \$53,019 (December 31, 2023 - \$508,766) and \$195,502 in unspent flow-through funds (December 31, 2023 - \$1,053,873).

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes its components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

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

Risk management

The Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from the previous year unless otherwise stated in the note.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies. The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases. The Company's financial obligations are limited to accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which have contractual maturities of less than a year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk in its cash. The maximum credit risk represented by the Company's financial assets is represented by their carrying amounts. Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash as the entire amount is held at a single major Canadian financial institution. Credit risk on cash is minimized by depositing with only reputable financial institutions.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize such a loss is limited because the Company has no interest-bearing financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

The Company may at times be exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency. As at December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any accounts in foreign currencies and considers foreign currency risk insignificant.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

11. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada, refer to Note 4.

INFINICO METALS CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

12. INCOME TAXES

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net loss before income tax	\$ (1,650,913)	\$ (1,845,860)
Statutory income tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Expected income tax recovery	\$ (446,000)	\$ (498,000)
Change in statutory. Foreign tax, foreign exchange rates	-	212,000
Permanent differences	(169,000)	62,000
Impact of flow-through	354,000	39,000
Share issue cost	(11,000)	-
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns and expiry of non-capital losses	10,000	(21,000)
Change in unrecognized portion of deferred tax	262,000	206,000
Total income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

Significant components of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses that have not been included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	Expiry Date Range	December 31, 2023	Expiry Date Range
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 4,443,000	No expiry date	\$ 4,323,000	No expiry date
Property and equipment	238,000	No expiry date	263,000	No expiry date
Share issuance cost	263,000	2045 to 2048	461,000	2044 to 2047
Non-capital losses available for future periods.	3,962,000	2038 to 2044	2,914,000	2038 to 2043

The Company has non-capital loss carry-forwards totalling \$3,962,000, which expires between 2038 and 2044. The potential benefits of the carry-forward non-capital losses and other deductible temporary differences have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.