



Condensed Interim Financial Statements

May 31, 2025

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Note to Reader

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a note indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position

As at May 31, 2025 and November 30, 2024

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	May 31, 2025	November 30, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 18,854	\$ 93,984
GST receivable		398	19,094
Prepaid expenses		3,942	2,509
		23,194	115,587
Non-current assets			
Reclamation bond	6	13,000	13,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	5, 8	1,154,080	1,144,973
		1,167,080	1,157,973
		\$ 1,190,274	\$ 1,273,560
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 3,856	\$ 39,105
Due to related parties	8	20,000	4,285
		23,856	43,390
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	10	1,519,265	1,519,265
Contributed surplus	10	265,500	265,500
Deficit		(618,347)	(554,595)
		1,166,418	1,230,170
		\$ 1,190,274	\$ 1,273,560

Approved on behalf of the Board on June 27, 2025:

"Edward Kruchkowski"

Edward Kruchkowski, CEO and Director

"Randolph Kasum"

Randolph Kasum, CFO and Director

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the three and six months ended May 31, 2025 and 2024

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	Three months ended May 31, 2025	Three months ended May 31, 2024	Six months ended May 31, 2025	Six months ended May 31, 2024
Expenses					
Accounting and audit	8	\$ 6,150	\$ 16,520	\$ 25,294	\$ 22,520
Filing fees		2,948	2,975	6,921	6,979
Legal		4,843	7,988	5,777	8,762
Management fees	8	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000
Office and miscellaneous		814	4	(3,906)	211
Shareholder communications		483	442	558	517
Transfer agent		2,293	3,521	5,108	6,687
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$ (29,531)	\$ (43,450)	\$ (63,752)	\$ (69,676)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		26,833,332	23,533,332	26,833,332	23,533,332

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the six months ended May 31, 2025 and 2024

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, November 30, 2024	26,833,332	\$ 1,519,265	\$ 265,500	\$ (554,595)	\$ 1,230,170
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(63,752)	(63,752)
Balance, May 31, 2025	26,833,332	\$ 1,519,265	\$ 265,500	\$ (618,347)	\$ 1,166,418

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, November 30, 2023	23,533,332	\$ 1,196,524	\$ 265,500	\$ (423,344)	\$ 1,038,680
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(69,676)	(69,676)
Balance, May 31, 2024	23,533,332	\$ 1,196,524	\$ 265,500	\$ (493,020)	\$ 969,004

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the six months ended May 31, 2025 and 2024

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	2025	2024
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (63,752)	\$ (69,676)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
GST receivable	18,696	4,649
Prepaid expenses	(1,433)	(9,045)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(35,249)	(16,384)
Due to related parties	15,715	(53,400)
	(66,023)	(143,856)
Investing Activities		
Exploration advances	-	(20,000)
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(9,107)	(28,591)
	(9,107)	(48,591)
Change in cash	(75,130)	(192,447)
Cash, beginning	93,984	349,784
Cash, ending	\$ 18,854	\$ 157,337
Supplemental Information		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -

Non-cash Transactions – Note 11

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

May 31, 2025

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. Corporate Information

Dinero Ventures Ltd. (the “Company”) is an exploration stage company incorporated on January 27, 2021 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company’s business is the acquisition, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Raven Property located in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada.

The Company’s common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “DNO”.

The Company’s head office and principal business address is 611 – 8th Street, Stewart, British Columbia, Canada, V0T 1W0.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”.

These condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended May 31, 2025 do not include all the information and disclosures required to be included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. These condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements for the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023.

These condensed interim financial statements were authorized for issue on June 27, 2025 by the directors of the Company.

Going Concern

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such amounts could be material.

During the six months ended May 31, 2025, the Company incurred a net loss of \$63,752 (May 31, 2024: \$69,676), and at May 31, 2025, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$618,347 (November 30, 2024: \$554,595). The Company has not generated revenue from operations and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves and the Company’s ability to obtain adequate financing to develop the reserves into profitable operations. These conditions indicate material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company will have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

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2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Basis of Measurement

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to the areas noted below have been disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim financial statements, as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgments

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 these condensed interim financial statements are discussed below:

- The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount the Company carries out an impairment test at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level, or group of CGUs, in the year the new information becomes available. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment.

- The going concern assumption.

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Basis of Measurement (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments (cont'd)

- Flow-through expenditures.

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

Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates applied in the preparation of these financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Amount of mining exploration tax credit receivable.

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in British Columbia. Management's judgment and estimates are applied in determining whether the resource expenditures are eligible for such credits and the estimated amount receivable.

3. Material Accounting Policies

These condensed interim financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly and consistently prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the material accounting policies summarized below:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures:

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility, and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized as a component of mineral properties. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to a property, and directly attributable general and administrative costs.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)***Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)***

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement.

As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to “mines under construction”. No amortization is taken during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Decommissioning liabilities:

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development, or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset. The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arise during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The Company did not have any decommissioning liabilities at May 31, 2025 or November 30, 2024.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets that are subject to amortization to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)***Impairment of Long-lived Assets (cont'd)***

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense, consisting of current and deferred tax expense, is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Mining Exploration Tax Credits

The Company is eligible to receive mining exploration tax credits from the Province of British Columbia ("BCMETS") for certain qualifying work done on its exploration properties. The benefits related to such mining exploration tax credits are credited against exploration costs in the period in which the Company can reasonably estimate the amounts to be received and establish their ultimate recovery.

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of share options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)***Loss Per Share (cont'd)***

Existing share options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditures for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. A liability is recognized for the premium on the flow-through shares and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenses. In circumstances where the Company has issued flow-through shares by way of a unit offering, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve first based on the fair value. Any remaining residual value is then recognized as a liability for the premium on the flow-through shares.

Share Capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the closing market price at the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of options and warrants is recorded in share capital and the related residual value in options and warrant reserves is transferred to share capital. For those options and warrants that expire, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

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(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)***Financial Instruments***

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments:

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Reclamation bond	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

Financial Assets:**Initial recognition and measurement**

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the conditions that: i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and iii) is not designated as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash is included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance. The Company's reclamation bond is included in financial assets at amortized cost.

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(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets: (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

Impairment

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year that are unpaid.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

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 used 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

4. Risk Management

The fair values of the Company's reclamation bond, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's cash is classified at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company has no financial instruments at Levels 2 or 3.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is held in a reputable Canadian financial institution. The Company has minimal credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable 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 liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The contractual financial liabilities of the Company as of May 31, 2025 are \$23,856 (November 30, 2024: \$43,390). All the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days. Amounts due to related parties are due on demand. Management will be required to raise funds to meet its financial obligations.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity price risk, and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital. At May 31, 2025 and November 30, 2024, the Company was not exposed to any significant market risk.

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5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets*Raven Property*

On November 30, 2021, the Company entered into a property purchase and sale agreement with a company with directors in common with the Company to purchase a 100% interest in the Raven Property located in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. In consideration, the Company issued the vendor 7,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$350,000. The Raven Property is comprised of one mineral claim.

The Raven Property is subject to a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty to a third party. The Company has the right, at any time prior to commercial production, to purchase one-half of 1% of the 1.5% net smelter returns royalty for \$1,500,000.

On October 25, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in the Raven Surround Claims which surround the Raven Property on all sides. The Company paid the vendor \$100,000. The Raven Surround Claims are comprised of fourteen mineral claims.

The Raven Surround Claims, which are designated as one CGU with the Raven Property, are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty. The Company has the right, at any time prior to commercial production, to purchase 1.25% of the net smelter returns royalty for \$2,000,000.

During the year ended November 30, 2023, the Company staked two additional claims for \$2,369. The claims covered access areas to the Raven Property.

Accumulated acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs incurred on the Raven Property for the six months ended May 31, 2025 and the year ended November 30, 2024 are as follows:

	November 30, 2023	Additions	November 30, 2024	Additions	May 31, 2025
Acquisition costs - cash	\$ 102,369	\$ -	\$ 102,369	\$ -	\$ 102,369
Acquisition costs - shares	350,000	-	350,000	-	350,000
Acquisition costs - claim maintenance fees	14,768	-	14,768	-	14,768
Exploration costs - assays	21,066	12,801	33,867	5,449	39,316
Exploration costs - drilling	-	162,176	162,176	-	162,176
Exploration costs - equipment rental	99,600	120,854	220,454	1,702	222,156
Exploration costs – geological – Note 9	55,863	59,221	115,084	500	115,584
Exploration costs - helicopter	8,840	-	8,840	-	8,840
Exploration costs - insurance	2,309	4,273	6,582	1,968	8,550
Exploration costs - supervision	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Exploration costs - labour	65,162	30,210	95,372	(512)	94,860
Exploration costs - travel and field	28,245	47,894	76,139	-	76,139
Exploration costs - BCMETC	(77,768)	27,090	(50,678)	-	(50,678)
	\$ 670,454	\$ 474,519	\$ 1,144,973	\$ 9,107	\$ 1,154,080

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6. Reclamation Bond

The Company has pledged \$13,000 in a guaranteed investment certificate as a site reclamation bond. The bond is refundable if there is no environmental disturbance to the Raven Property.

7. Segmented Disclosure

The Company has one operating segment - the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in British Columbia, Canada.

8. Related Party Transactions and Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel consist of the directors of the Company. During the six months ended May 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred the following key management compensation charges by companies with directors in common with the Company:

	2025	2024
Accounting	\$ 9,050	\$ 8,800
Exploration and evaluation assets - geological – Note 5	-	9,500
Management fees – Note 9	24,000	24,000
	\$ 33,050	\$ 42,300

At May 31, 2025, due to related parties includes \$20,000 (November 30, 2024: \$4,285) due to companies with directors in common with the Company for management fees and exploration costs. The amounts due to the related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

9. Commitments*Management Services Agreements:*

The Company entered into consulting agreements with private companies controlled by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The agreements were effective June 1, 2022 for a period of one year. Each agreement provided for management fees of \$2,000 per month. The agreements were renewed on June 1, 2023 for a period of two years. The agreements were renewed again on June 1, 2025 for a period of two years.

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10. Share Capital

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued:

At May 31, 2025 and November 30, 2024, there were 26,833,332 (November 30, 2023: 23,533,332) common shares issued and outstanding.

Private Placements:

- a) On October 29, 2024, the Company issued 3,300,000 flow-through units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$330,000. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until October 29, 2027. There was no flow-through premium recorded on the private placement. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$7,259 related to the private placement.

At May 31, 2025, the Company had incurred eligible flow through expenditures totaling \$278,724. The Company is required to incur additional eligible flow-through expenditures totaling \$51,276 by December 31, 2025.

- b) On October 30, 2023, the Company issued 1,333,332 flow-through units at \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.25 until October 30, 2025. There was no flow-through premium recorded on the private placement. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$3,040 related to the private placement.

At November 30, 2024, the Company had incurred eligible flow through expenditures totaling \$200,000 completing its flow-through exploration commitment.

Stock Options:

Pursuant to the Company's stock option plan, the board of directors may grant directors, officers, and consultants incentive stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. Stock options will be exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant. Under the stock option plan, options are required to have an exercise price not less than the closing market price of the Company's common shares prevailing on the day that the option is granted less any applicable discount permitted by the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

At May 31, 2025 and November 30, 2024 and 2023, there were 2,050,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held at \$0.15 until August 10, 2027.

At May 31, 2025, the remaining contractual life of the outstanding options was 2.19 years.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

May 31, 2025

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

10. Share Capital (cont'd)*Share Purchase Warrants:*

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the six months ended May 31, 2025 and for the year ended November 30, 2024 is as follows:

	Six months ended May 31, 2025		Year ended November 30, 2024	
	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning	4,633,332	\$ 0.14	1,333,332	\$ 0.25
Warrants issued	-	-	3,300,000	0.10
Balance, ending	4,633,332	\$ 0.14	4,633,332	\$ 0.14

At May 31, 2025, there were 4,633,332 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each share purchase warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,333,332	\$0.25	October 30, 2025
3,300,000	\$0.10	October 29, 2027
4,633,332		

At May 31, 2025, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding share purchase warrants is 1.83 years.

Agent's Warrants:

At May 31, 2025 and November 30, 2024, there were no agent's warrants outstanding.

At November 30, 2023, there were 500,000 agent's warrants outstanding entitling the agent the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held at \$0.15 until August 10, 2024. These agent's warrants expired unexercised.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

May 31, 2025

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

10. Share Capital (cont'd)Escrow:

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated May 12, 2022, the directors of the Company agreed to deposit 13,300,000 common shares in escrow. Under the terms of the escrow agreement, 10% of the escrowed securities will be released from escrow on the listing date of the Company's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange. The listing date was August 10, 2022. An additional 15% will be released from escrow on the dates which are 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months, and 36 months following the listing date.

At May 31, 2025, there were 1,995,000 common shares held in escrow. These common shares will be released from escrow on August 10, 2025.

Seed Share Resale Restrictions:

Seed Share Resale Restrictions ("SSRRs") are hold periods imposed by the TSX Venture Exchange which apply where shares are issued to non-principals by private companies prior to an initial public offering at a price which is below the initial public offering price.

SSRRs were imposed on 1,000,000 common shares as follows:

- 100,000 common shares were under resale restriction for four months following the closing date of the IPO. The remaining 900,000 common shares will be released from resale restriction 150,000 shares at a time on the dates which are 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months, and 36 months following the closing date of the IPO.

At May 31, 2025, there were 150,000 common shares under resale restriction. These common shares will be become free trading on August 10, 2025.

11. Non-cash Transactions

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. During the six months ended May 31, 2025 and 2024 following transactions were excluded from the statements of cash flows:

	2025	2024
BCMETC receivable included in exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ (27,090)