Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the six months ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of HM Exploration Corp. for the six months ended October 31, 2025, have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company. These condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors.

HM Exploration Corp

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at October 31, 2025 and April 30, 2025
As expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

		31-Oct-25		30-Apr-25
Assets				
Current				
Cash	$	**68,928**	$	**213,679**
Sales tax receivable and other		**39,081**		**19,163**
		108,009		**232,842**
Non-Current				
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	$	**489,982**	$	**235,982**
	$	**597,991**	$	**468,824**
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	**118,124**	$	**71,290**
Due to related parties (Note 7)		**46,212**		**-**
		164,336		**71,290**
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (Note 6)	$	**825,695**	$	**692,695**
Reserves (Note 8)		**135,302**		**-**
Retained earnings / (losses)		**(527,342)**		**(295,161)**
		433,655		**397,534**
	$	**597,991**	$	**468,824**

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on December 29th, 2025:

"Nicholas Rodway" — Director

"Joshua Vann" — Director

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

HM Exploration Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the six months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

		31-Oct-25		31-Oct-24
Income				
Interest Income	$	**898**	$	**-**
Expenses				
Computer and Internet expenses		**416**		**566**
General and Administration		**10,539**		**283**
Marketing expense		**12,000**		**-**
Professional Fees		**107,322**		**11,100**
Share-based payments (Note 8)		**39,302**		**-**
Consulting fees (Note 7)		**63,500**		**-**
Net loss for the period		**232,181**		**11,949**
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	**$**	**0.0167**	**$**	**0.0011**
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – Basic		**13,936,227**		**11,110,000**

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

HM Exploration Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
For the six months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Special Warrants	Deficit	Total
Balance, April 30, 2024	**11,110,000**	**$ 450,863**	**$ -**	**$ 62,947**	**$ (98,445)**	**$ 415,365**
Special issued (Note 6)	-	31,500	-	-	-	31,500
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(11,949)	(11,949)
Balance, October 31, 2024	**11,110,000**	**$ 482,363**	**$ -**	**$ 62,947**	**$ (110,394)**	**$ 434,916**

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Special Warrants	Deficit	Total
Balance, April 30, 2025	**13,236,227**	**$ 692,695**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (295,161)**	**$ 397,534**
Private Placement receipt	-	-	96,000	-	-	96,000
Share-based payments (Note 5)	700,000	133,000	39,302	-	-	172,302
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(232,181)	(232,181)
Balance, October 31, 2025	**13,926,227**	**$ 725,695**	**$ 135,302**	**$ -**	**$ (527,342)**	**$ 433,655**

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

HM Exploration Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the six months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024
Expressed in Canadian dollars
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

		31-Oct-25		31-Oct-24
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net loss for the period	$	**(232,181)**	$	**(11,949)**
Stock-based compensation		**39,302**		**-**
Changes in non-cash working capital items related to operations:				
Sales taxes and other receivables		**(19,918)**		**(15,144)**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**93,046**		**(25,500)**
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		**(119,751)**		**(52,593)**
CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Investment in exploration and evaluation costs		**(121,000)**		**-**
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(121,000)**		**-**
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Issue of common shares		**-**		**31,500**
Cash receipts in private placement		**96,000**		**-**
Share issuance costs		**-**		**-**
Net cash flows from financing activities		**96,000**		**31,500**
Increase (decrease) in cash		**(144,751)**		**(21,093)**
Cash, beginning of period		**213,679**		**325,030**
Cash, end of period	**$**	**68,928**	**$**	**303,937**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

HM Exploration Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on April 22, 2022. The Company's principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of mineral property assets in Canada. The Company's registered and records office is located at 6/F, 905 West Pender Street. Vancouver, BC and head office is located at Suite 1450 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC.

On October 29, 2024, the Company received a final receipt from the British Columbia Securities Commission for its Long Form Prospectus dated October 28, 2024.

On November 1 2024, 626,227 issued and outstanding special warrants were exercised and converted into one unit of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable at an exercise price of $0.30 for two years from the date the Company's shares commence trading on an exchange.

On December 6, 2024, the Company's shares were listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "HM".

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows and/or obtain additional financing. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with, loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and/or private placements of share capital. There is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on December 29th, 2025

The Company has no source of operating cash flows, has not yet achieved profitable operations, has working capital of ($56,327) at October 31, 2025 (2024: $305,697), has accumulated losses since its inception, expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, and has no assurance that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration of its mineral properties. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In recognition of these circumstances, management is pursuing various financial alternatives to fund the Company's exploration and development programs. There is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS - continued

In the future, the Company may raise additional financing through the issuance of share capital or shareholder loans, however, there can be no assurance that it will be successful in its efforts to do so and that the terms will be favourable to the Company. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that might be necessary should the Company be unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Management is actively seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost-cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has no source of revenue and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral interests.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical costs basis except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, this financial statement has been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates and assumptions

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the financial statements includes:

- The recoverability of the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest;
- The inputs used in assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets to the extent that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that the Company will have future taxable income; and
- Management's assumption that there are currently no decommissioning liabilities is based on the facts and circumstances that have existed during the periods.

Judgments

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies from those involving estimations that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements are as follows:

- Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs: Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic information, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.
- Provisions for reclamation: Management assesses its provision for reclamation on an annual basis or when new information becomes available. This assessment includes the estimation of the future rehabilitation costs, the timing of these expenditures, and the impact of changes in discount rates. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided if the estimates made are significantly different than actual results or if there are significant changes in environmental and/or regulatory requirements in the future.
- Going concern: The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its exploration projects and working capital requirements.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit with banks and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with a term to maturity at the date of purchase of 90 days or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenditures

All direct costs related to the acquisition of exploration rights are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. The Company assesses the carrying costs for impairment when indicators of impairment exist. All other exploration and evaluation expenditures are charged to operations until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration and evaluation costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into mineral properties. On the commencement of production, depletion of each mineral property will be provided on a units-of-production basis using estimated reserves as the depletion base.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

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

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

- The right to explore the area has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the area is neither planned nor budgeted;
- No commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision had been made to discontinue exploration in the area; and
- Sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION - continued

Net income (loss) per share

Basic net income (loss) per share includes no potential dilution and is computed by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted income per share is computed in a manner similar to basic net income (loss) per share except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares from the assumed exercise of share options and warrants, if dilutive.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants based on the residual value method. The fair value of common shares is based on the market closing price on the date the units are issued. Equity instruments issued to agents as financing costs are measured at their fair value at the date of grant. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities are recorded by the Company at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") for which transaction costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified and measured as follows:

Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as and subsequently measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met: (i) the objective of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and (ii) the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI").

The Company's financial assets that are classified as and subsequently measured at amortized cost are as follows: cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and reclamation deposits.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION - continued

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount minus principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount. For financial assets, the amortized cost includes the adjustment for any credit loss allowance.

Financial assets at FVPTL

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at FVTPL, with changes in fair value recognized in net income or loss, if they are not held within a business model whose objective includes collecting the financial assets' contractual cash flows or the contractual cash flows of the financial assets do not represent SPPI.

The Company does not have any financial assets classified at FVTPL.

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

At initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value of particular investments in equity instruments (on an individual instrument basis) that otherwise would be measured at FVTPL. This election is not permitted on investments in equity instruments that are held for trading. The cumulative gain or loss recognized in OCI is reclassified to retained earnings or deficit upon disposition of the investment in equity instrument.

The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

Derivative assets and liabilities at FVTPL

A derivative is defined as having the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract;
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- It is settled at a future date.

A derivative, other than a derivative that meets the definition of an equity instrument, is initially recognized as a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and the related transaction costs are expensed. The fair values of the derivatives are remeasured at the end of each reporting period with changes in fair values recognized in net income or loss.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION - continued

(ii) Derecognition and financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset or a part of the financial asset when, and only when (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or (ii) the Company transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. Transfers of a financial asset, either by (i) transferring the contractual rights to the financial asset, or (ii) retaining the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assuming a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows collected to one or more recipients without material delay and whereby the Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the financial asset other than as security to the eventual recipients, qualify for derecognition if the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability or a part of the financial liability when, and only when, it is extinguished. A financial liability is extinguished when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

On derecognition of a financial asset or financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount derecognized and the consideration received or paid, respectively, is recognized as a gain or loss in net loss.

(iii) Impairment

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(i) Current income tax

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

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION - continued

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to offset current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

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

(i) Exploration tax credits

Exploration tax credits are recorded as a reduction in exploration costs once there is reasonable assurance that they will be received.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following is a description of the Company's property interests and related spending commitments:

DD Project – Port Alberni

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company acquired an initial 51% interest by:

- making a $10,000 cash payment to the optionor upon signing of the Option Agreement (completed); and
- issuing 100,000 common shares to the optionor upon signing of the Option Agreement (completed).

To earn an additional 49% interest in the DD Project, the Company must:

- make a $10,000 cash payment to the optionor on or before August 2, 2023 (completed);
- incur minimum exploration expenditures of $75,000 on or before August 2, 2023 (completed);
- issue 100,000 common shares to the optionor on or before the date that is 10 calendar days after the date of the initial listing of the Company's common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "Listing Date") (completed); and
- incur minimum additional exploration expenditures of $125,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Listing Date (completed).

The DD Project is also subject to a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR") on the claims comprising the property. The Company may repurchase up 1% of the NSR within three years of commercial production for $1,000,000.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

The following are the expenditures on the DD Project:

		DD Project
Balance, April 30, 2024	$	129,218
Property acquisition costs:		
Share issued		10,000
Exploration costs:		
UAV Magnetic Survey		81,850
Geological expenses		29,415
Equipment rental and other costs		13,020
BC METC credit		(27,521)
		106,764
Balance, April 30, 2025	$	235,982

		DD Project
Balance, April 30, 2025	$	235,982
Property acquisition costs:		-
Exploration costs:		
Geological expenses		-
Equipment rental and other costs		-
Balance, October 31, 2025	$	235,982

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

Pilley's Island Project

On September 25, 2025, the Company entered into a property option agreement ("Option Agreement") with Great Atlantic Resources Corp to acquire a 100% interest in the Pilley's Island Copper Project located in Newfoundland, Canada.

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company can earn a hundred percent (100%) interest in the Project through a combination of common share issuances and incurrence of exploration expenditures on the Property, as follows:

(1) Issuing to the Optionor an aggregate of 6,300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company ("Shares") at a deemed price of $0.19 per Share as follows:

- 700,000 Shares on or before the date that is ten (10) business days after approval of the Canadian Securities Exchange of the Agreement (Completed);
- 1,050,000 common shares on or before September 23, 2026;
- 1,050,000 common shares on or before September 23, 2027;
- 1,050,000 common shares on or before September 23, 2028;
- 1,050,000 common shares on or before September 23, 2029; and
- 1,400,000 common shares on or before September 23, 2030; and

(2) incurring a minimum of $3,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the Project as follows:

- $2,100,000 of Exploration Expenditures on or before September 15, 2028; and
- $1,400,000 of Exploration Expenditures on or before September 15, 2030.

The Project is subject to an existing three percent (3%) net smelter returns royalty (the "Existing NSR"), subject to the Company's buyback right of two percent (2%) of the Existing NSR for C$1,000,000 payable to Unity (defined below). The Company has also agreed to grant an additional one percent (1%) net smelter returns royalty on the Project to the Optionor.

	Pilley's Island Project
Balance, April 30, 2025	$ -
Property acquisition costs:	-
Share issued	133,000
Exploration costs:	
Geological expenses	73,000
Equipment rental and other costs	48,000
Balance, October 31, 2025	$ 254,000

6. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: Unlimited common shares with no par value.
b) Issued and outstanding: The total issued and outstanding shares of the Company total 13,936,227 as at October 31, 2025 (2024: 11,110,000).

During the period ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company issued the following shares:

i. On July 24, 2024, the Company passed a resolution to increase the cost base price of 2,100,000 common shares from $0.005 per share to $0.02 per share, resulting in gross proceeds of $31,500.
ii. On November 1, 2024, 626,227 issued and outstanding special warrants were exercised and converted into one unit of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable at an exercise price of $0.30 for two years from the date the Company's shares commenced trading on an exchange.
iii. On December 9, 2024, the company issued a total of 100,000 common shares with a fair value of $10,000 for the property acquisition (Note 5).
iv. On January 30, 2025, the company issued 1,400,000 flow through shares at $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $140,000.
v. On September 29,2025, the company issued 700,000 common shares with a fair value of $133,000 for the property acquisition (Note 5).

c) Warrants

The following is a summary of warrant transactions for the years ended October 31, 2025 and April 30, 2025:

	October 31, 2025		April 30, 2025	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Granted	626,227	$ 0.30	626,227	$ 0.30
Balance, end of year	626,227	$ 0.30	626,227	$ 0.30

The following warrants were outstanding and exercisable as at October 31, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Contractual Life (Years)
December 6, 2026	$0.30	626,227	1.10
Total outstanding and exercisable		626,227	

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred the following transactions with officers or directors of the Company or companies with common directors:

Key management compensation*	2025	2024
Consulting fees	63,500	-
Share-based payment (Note 8)	39,302	-
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures (Note 5)	48,000	-
Total	$ 150,802	-

* Key management includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including the Company's executive officers and certain members of its Board of Directors.

As at October 31, 2025, there was $46,212 (2024 $-) due to related parties of the Company.

The terms and conditions of these transactions with key management and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, or similar transactions to non-key management related entities on an arm's length basis.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific terms of repayment.

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has a stock option plan, last approved on July 23, 2025, which reserves an aggregate number of securities for issuance up to 10% of the number of the outstanding common shares. Under the stock option plan, stock options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years. Further, the exercise price shall not be less than the price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant.

The following is a summary of option transactions under the Company's stock option plan for the six months ended October 31, 2025 and the year ended April 30, 2025:

	October 31, 2025		April 30, 2025	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Granted	1,300,000	$ 0.23	-	-
Balance, end of period	1,300,000	$ 0.23	-	-

The following stock options were outstanding and exercisable as at October 31, 2025:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options	Contractual Life (Years)
July 29, 2035	$0.23	1,300,000	9.74
Total outstanding and exercisable options	$0.23	1,300,000	9.74

On July 29, 2025, the Company granted 1,300,000 stock options ("Options") to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The Options are exercisable at a price of $0.23 per common share for a term of ten years, vesting in four equal tranches over four years.

During the six months ended October 31, 2025, $39,302 (2024: $-) was charged to share-based payments. The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes pricing model calculations:

	July 29, 2025
Risk-free interest rate	3.15%
Expected stock price volatility	143.5%
Expected option life in years	10 years
Dividend rate	Nil

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies as set out herein.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is subject to credit risk for a maximum of the amounts shown on the statements of financial position.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company held cash of $68,928 (2024: $213,679) with Canadian chartered banks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company had total $68,928 (2024: $213,679) in cash to settle current liabilities of $164,336 (2024: $21,604).

Market Risk

Market risk consists of currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

i) Currency Risk
Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although the Company is in the exploration stage and has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, the underlying commodity price for minerals is impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. As all of the Company's transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars, the Company is not significantly exposed to foreign currency exchange risk at this time.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

ii) Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, as outlined above. As the Company has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, it is not exposed to commodity price risk at this time.

iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

Fair Value

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

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

Capital Management

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity and any debt it may issue. As at October 31, 2025, the Company's shareholders' equity was $433,655 (2024: $415,365). The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which will allow it to pursue the exploration of its mineral properties. Therefore, the Company monitors the level of risk incurred in its mineral property expenditures relative to its capital structure which is comprised of working capital and shareholders' equity.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to facilitate the management of capital and the exploration of its mineral properties, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets which are updated as necessary and are reviewed and periodically approved by the Company's Board of Directors. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new equity if available on favourable terms, option its mineral properties for cash and/or expenditure commitments from optionees, enter into joint venture arrangements, or dispose of mineral properties. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 22, 2025, the Company proposed a private placement of the issuance of 9,090,909 units at a price of $0.11 per unit. Each unit will be composed of one (1) common share in the capital of the company and one-half (1/2) of one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one (1) additional common share at a price of $0.16 per Warrant Share for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance. On November 26, 2025, the private placement was closed and 9,081,635 units were issued.