Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
Quarter 1 – Three months ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollar)

Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	31 March 2025	31 December 2024 (Audited)
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	5	**110,678**	245,365
Amounts receivable		**5,275**	10,218
Prepaid expenses		**14,265**	22,428
		130,218	278,011
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	**672,345**	672,345
Total assets		**802,563**	950,356
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	**12,579**	20,854
		12,579	20,854
Equity			
Share capital	9	**39,307,200**	39,307,200
Reserves	9	**9,374,351**	9,374,351
Deficit		**(47,891,567)**	(47,752,049)
Total equity		**789,984**	929,502
Total equity and liabilities		**802,563**	950,356

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

"Tim Fernback" — Tim Fernback

"Robert Setter" — Robert Setter

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	**Three months ended 31 March 2025**	Three months ended 31 March 2024
		$	$
Administration expenses			
Consulting fees	8	**119,691**	118,620
Marketing and communications	8	**1,634**	375
Office expenses	8	**9,885**	2,786
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		**7,039**	21,225
Travel, lodging and food		**-**	2,491
Loss before other items		**(138,248)**	(145,497)
Other income (expense)			
Foreign exchange gain		**(1,269)**	565
Interest income		**-**	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**(139,517)**	(144,933)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	10	**(0.004)**	(0.003)

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	**Three months ended 31 March 2025**	Three months ended 31 March 2024
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the period	9	**(139,517)**	(144,933)
Adjustment for:			
Share-based payments	9	**-**	-
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable		**4,943**	(7,416)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		**8,163**	(68,898)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		**(8,275)**	7,459
Cash used in operating activities		**(134,687)**	(213,787)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures		**-**	-
Cash from in investing activities		**-**	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net		**-**	-
Exercise of warrants		**-**	-
Exercise of options		**-**	-
Cash from financing activities		**-**	-
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(134,687)**	(213,787)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**245,365**	1,097,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**110,678**	883,213

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

Fuse Battery Metals Inc.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the three months ended 31 March 2025 and 2024
(Unaudited)
Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Number of common shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Obligation to issue shares	Deficit	Total
			$	$	$	$	$
Balances, 31 December 2023		**37,589,745**	**39,307,200**	**9,374,351**	**-**	**(42,985,585)**	**5,695,966**
Shares issued for:							
Shares issued to acquire property		-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value assigned to warrants		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(144,933)	(144,933)
Balances, 31 March 2024		**37,589,745**	**39,307,200**	**9,374,351**	**-**	**(43,130,518)**	**5,551,033**
Balances, 31 December 2024		**37,589,745**	**39,307,200**	**9,374,351**	**-**	**(47,752,049)**	**929,502**
Shares issued for:							
Share issued to acquire properties		-	-	-	-	-	-
Value assigned to warrants		-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(139,517)	(139,517)
Balances, 31 March 2025		**37,589,745**	**39,307,200**	**9,374,351**	**-**	**(47,891,567)**	**789,984**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Fuse Battery Metals Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Manitoba on 11 February 1998 and continued into British Columbia on 31 May 2016. The Company currently holds interests in exploration and evaluation properties in the province of Ontario, Canada and in the state of Nevada, USA. The Company is an exploration stage company which is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of energy metals projects. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") having the symbol FUSE, as a Tier 2 mining issuer and is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation properties.

The head office and principal address is located at Suite 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, British Columbia, V3B 5X6.

On 3 June 2024, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every five pre-consolidated common shares. The share consolidation has been applied retrospectively and as a result shares, options, warrants and per share amounts are stated on an adjusted basis (Note 9).

1.1 Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company had cash of $110,678 at 31 March 2025 (31 December 2024: $245,365), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether they contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and on future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate and such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as follows:

Subsidiary	**Country of Incorporation**		**Equity interest at**	
			31 March 2025	31 December 2024
Ignition Battery Metals Inc.	Canada	Inactive	**100%**	100%
Fuse Cobalt USA Inc.	United States	Inactive	**100%**	100%

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

On 14 July 2023, the Company formed Ignition Battery Metals Inc. and subscribed to 100% of its shares.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 12.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.3 Statement of compliance

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, '*Interim Financial Reporting*' using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2.4 Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2025 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 20 May 2025.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect on that date. At the year-end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently remeasured.

3.3 Restricted cash

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through shares and renounces qualified exploration expenditures to the subscribers of such shares. Amounts renounced but not yet expended form the basis for the restricted cash.

3.4 Exploration and evaluation properties

Following the acquisition of a legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition and exploration of the property are deferred until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Mineral property acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair market value of common shares issued for mineral property interests based on the trading price of the shares. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Once commercial production has commenced, the net costs of the applicable property, will be charged to operations using the unit-of-production method based on reserves. Proceeds received from the sale of any interest in a property are first credited against the carrying value of the property, with any excess included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates each property based on results to date to determine the nature of exploration work that is warranted in the future. Impairment may occur in the carrying value of mineral interests when one of the following conditions exists:

i) The Company's work program on a property has significantly changed, so that previously identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;
ii) Exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or
iii) The remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

Once impairment has been determined, the carrying value will be written-down to net recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the property exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, the asset is written down accordingly. As a result, the direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to impairment of exploration and evaluation properties in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company enters into property option agreements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration for the incurring of certain exploration and evaluation expenditures by the optionee which would otherwise have been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the property, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

3.5 Impairment of long-lived assets

The recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed when an event occurs that indicates impairment. Recoverability is based on factors such as future asset utilization and the future discounted cash flows expected to result from the use or sale of the related assets. An impairment loss is recognized in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. At that time, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which equals the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.6 Financial instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL
Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive net loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the year in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company recognize in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

3.7 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

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 asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

3.8 Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3.9 Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

3.10 Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium reversal is recognized as a reduction in the deferred tax expense and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for qualifying Canadian resource property exploration expenditures, within the prescribed period. The portion of proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the period is disclosed separately within restricted cash.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the look-back rule, in accordance with Government of Canada income tax regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

3.11 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

3.12 Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares, in which case they are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, the shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

3.13 Leases

IFRS 16, "Leases". This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This Company had no leases that qualified under IFRS 16 during the period ended 31 March 2025 and year 31 December 2024.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates 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.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern.

5. CASH

The Company's cash is denominated in the following currencies:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	$	$
Denominated in Canadian dollars	**105,668**	225,749
Denominated in U.S. dollars	**5,010**	19,616
Total cash	**110,678**	245,365

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Exploration and evaluation properties include the following amounts for the year ended 31 March 2025:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	**Teledyne Cobalt**	**Lithium Springs**	**Monitor Valley**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
ACQUISITION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2025	1	1	81,170	75,870	187,042
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, 31March 2025	1	1	81,170	75,870	157,042
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2025	-	-	243,165	272,138	515,303
Consulting	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance, claim fees	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, 31 March 2025	-	-	243,165	272,138	515,303
Total costs – 31 March 2025	**1**	**1**	**324,335**	**348,008**	**672,345**

Exploration and evaluation properties include the following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	Teledyne Cobalt	Lithium Springs	Monitor Valley	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
ACQUISITION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2024	380,000	2,010,000	81,170	75,870	2,547,040
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	(379,999)	(2,009,999)	-	-	(2,389,998)
Balance, 31 December 2024	1	1	81,170	75,870	157,042
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS					
Balance, 1 January 2024	911,131	872,999	28,505	244,245	2,056,880
Consulting	-	-	145,353	-	145,353
Geological	-	-	38,258	-	38,258
Maintenance, claim fees	-	-	31,049	27,893	58,942
Impairment of exploration and evaluation properties	(911,131)	(872,999)	-	-	(1,784,130)
Balance, 31 December 2024	-	-	243,165	272,138	515,303
Total costs – 31 December 2024	1	1	324,335	348,008	672,345

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Canada:

Glencore Bucke Cobalt Project:

On 31 August 2017, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest from Glencore Canada Corporation in the Glencore Bucke Property, situated in Bucke Township of Cobalt, Ontario, subject to a back-in provision, production royalty and off-take agreement.

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares and make payments as follows:

	Cash Payment	Expenditures
	$	$
Upon signing (paid)	150,000	-
On or before 28 February 2018 (paid and incurred)	350,000	250,000
	500,000	**250,000**

The agreement is subject to a 3.5% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”). One-half of the royalty can be purchased for $1,000,000.

On 28 February 2018, the Company paid $350,000 and completed its obligations under the property purchase agreement.

The Company does not have any further planned or budgeted activities on this project. As a result, an amount of $1,291,130 was recognized as an impairment loss of exploration and evaluation properties on this project for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Teledyne Cobalt Project:

On 8 September 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with New Found Gold Corp. (formerly Palisade Resources Corp.) to acquire a 100% interest, in and to certain mineral claims located in Timiskaming, Ontario subject to a 2% NSR upon commencement of commercial production.

On 2 April 2018, the Company and New Found Gold Corp. signed an amending agreement for the Teledyne Cobalt Project:

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company was required to issue 200,000 shares (issued with a fair value of $1,070,000) and make payments of $835,000 (paid).

The Company does not have any further planned or budgeted activities on this project. As a result, an amount of $2,882,998 was recognized as an impairment loss of exploration and evaluation properties on this project for the year ended 31 December 2024.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

United States:

Lithium Springs Property:

On 28 November 2022, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to purchase placer claims located at south end of the Black Rock Desert outside of the hamlet of Gerlach in Washoe County, Nevada.

Terms:
(a) making a cash payment to the vendor in the amount of $46,170 (US$33,982) (paid) upon signing the agreement;
(b) issuing to the vendor 100,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company upon TSXV acceptance of the transaction (issued) (Note 9).

Monitor Valley North Property:

On 28 November 2022, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to purchase placer claims located northeast of Tonopah, Nevada. On 22 March 2023, the final Purchase Sale Agreement closed.

Terms:
(a) making a cash payment to the vendor in the amount of $40,870 (US$30,081) (paid) upon signing the agreement;
(b) issuing to the Vendor 100,000 fully paid and non-assessable common shares of the Company upon TSXV acceptance of the transaction (issued) (Note 9).

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are principally comprised of amounts for administrative activities. These are broken down as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	$	$
Trade payables	**79**	854
Accrued liabilities	**12,500**	20,000
Total trade and other payables	**12,579**	20,854

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the periods ended 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Company had transactions with the following key management personnel and companies related by way of directors, officers or shareholders in common.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8.1 Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the periods ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

31 March	2025	2024
Consulting fees to Director and Chairman	**6,000**	6,000
Consulting fees to Director, President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")	**18,000**	18,000
Consulting fees to Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")	**15,000**	15,000
Consulting fees to the Corporate Secretary	**21,000**	21,000
Total related party transactions	**60,000**	60,000

9. SHARE CAPITAL

On 3 June 2024, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every five pre-consolidated common shares. The share consolidation has been applied retrospectively and as a result shares, options, warrants and per share amounts are stated on an adjusted basis (Note 1).

9.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 31 March 2025, the Company had 37,589,745 common shares issued and outstanding (31 December 2024: 37,589,745).

9.2 Share issuance

a) Acquisition of properties

- During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company issued 100,000 common shares at a fair value of $35,000 to acquire Lithium Springs Property (Note 6).

- During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company issued 100,000 common shares at a fair value of $35,000 to acquire Monitor Valley Property (Note 6).

9.3 Stock option plan

The Company adopted a stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and/or consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Effective 1 February 2024, the aggregate maximum number of common shares issuable under the plan is 6,187,922 common shares. The aggregate number of options granted to one optionee in a 12-month period is limited to 5% of the issued common shares of the Company or 2% for consultant or IR consultant.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The exercise price of any options granted under the plan will be determined by the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, but shall not be less than the last closing price of the Company's common shares on the day before the date on which the Directors grant such options.

Vesting of options is at the discretion of the Board is except for IR consultant, which is over a period of not less than 12-months.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the period ended 31 March 2025 and year 31 December 2024:

	31 March 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of options	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of year	**5,000,000**	**0.26**	5,000,000	0.26
Granted	**-**	**-**	-	-
Cancelled/expired	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	**5,000,000**	**0.26**	5,000,000	0.26
Exercisable, end of period	**5,000,000**	**0.26**	5,000,000	0.26

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at 31 March 2025:

Exercise price	**Number of options outstanding**	**Number of options exercisable**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
Options				$
$0.35	200,000	200,000	0.58	0.35
$0.26	3,050,000	3,050,000	3.09	0.26
$0.25	1,630,000	1,630,000	2.03	0.25
$0.25	80,000	80,000	2.59	0.25
$0.25	40,000	40,000	3.30	0.25
Total	**5,000,000**	**5,000,000**	**2.64**	**0.26**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9.4 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the period ended 31 March 2025 and year ended 31 December 2024:

	31 March 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted-average exercise price**	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, beginning of year	**12,310,769**	**0.324**	12,310,769	0.324
Expired	**(40,000)**	**0.165**	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	**12,270,769**	**0.324**	12,310,769	0.324

The following table summarizes information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 31 March 2025:

Exercise price	**Number of warrants outstanding**	**Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted-average exercise price**
Share purchase warrants			$
$0.325	6,210,769	1.82	0.325
$0.325	6,060,000	2.71	0.325
Total	**12,270,769**	**2.27**	**0.324**

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

31 March	**2025**	2024
Net loss for the period	**$ (139,517)**	$ (144,933)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	**37,589,745**	42,893,789
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**$ (0.004)**	$ (0.003)

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the periods ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company incurred the following non-cash investing and financing transactions:

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company issued 200,000 common shares valued at $70,000 to acquire the Lithium Springs and Monitor Valley Properties (Note 6).

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

12.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS, at amortized cost		
Cash	**110,678**	245,365
Total financial assets	**110,678**	245,365
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	**79**	854
Total financial liabilities	**79**	854

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

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

In common with all other businesses, 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

12.2 General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives monthly reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board of Directors 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.

12.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market price is comprised of interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decrease on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. Interest rate risk is assessed as minimal.

12.4 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 credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions. Credit risk is assessed as minimal.

12.5 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 manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and restricted cash balances. The Company continuously monitors both actual and forecasted cash flows and matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2025, the Company had a cash balance of $110,678 (31 December 2024: $245,365) and receivables of $5,275 (31 December 2024: $10,218) to settle current liabilities due in twelve months or less of $12,579 (31 December 2024: $20,854) and carry out its planned exploration program in the coming year. Management seeks additional financing through the issuance of equity instruments to continue its operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

12.6 Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations. Currency risk is assessed as minimal.

12.7 Determination of Fair Value

The carrying amounts for cash and trade payables approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

13. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an appropriate capital base in order to:

1. advance the Company's corporate strategies to create long-term value for its stakeholders;
2. sustain the Company's operations and growth throughout metals and materials cycles; and
3. ensure compliance with the covenants of any applicable credit facility and other financing facilities used from time to time.

The Company monitors its capital and capital structure on an ongoing basis to ensure it is sufficient to achieve the Company's short-term and long-term strategic objectives. Management primarily funds the Company's exploration by issuing share capital, rather than using other capital sources that require fixed repayments of principal and interest. Management closely monitors its cash balance. The balance of cash as at 31 March 2025 was $110,678 (31 December 2024: $245,365). The Company does not currently have significant debt outstanding and there are presently no formal capital requirements with which the Company has not complied.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the period ended 31 March 2025.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) The Company’s exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

b) As at 31 March 2025, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties carried out in Canada and USA.

The breakdown of geographic area for the period ended 31 March 2025 is as follows:

31 March 2025	**Canada**	**USA**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Total expenses	**138,248**	**-**	**138,248**
Current assets	130,218	-	130,218
Exploration and evaluation properties	2	672,343	672,345
Total assets	**2**	**672,343**	**802,563**

The breakdown of geographic area for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

31 December 2024	Canada	USA	Total
	$	$	$
Total expenses	588,305	-	588,305
Current assets	278,011	-	278,011
Exploration and evaluation properties	2	672,343	672,345
Total assets	278,013	672,343	950,356