WESCAN GOLDFIELDS INC.

Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of Wescan Goldfields Inc. are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Management has prepared the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements include some amounts that are based on best estimates and judgments.

The management of the Company, in furtherance of the integrity and objectivity of data in the financial statements, has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls. Management believes the internal accounting controls provide reasonable assurance that financial records are reliable and form a proper basis for preparation of financial statements and that assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

The Board of Directors carries out its responsibility for the financial statements through its audit committee, consisting entirely of outside directors. The audit committee reviewed the Company's annual financial statements and recommended their approval to the Board of Directors. The shareholders' auditors have full access to the audit committee, with and without management being present.

The shareholders' auditors, Kenway Mack Slusarchuk Stewart LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, have examined these financial statements and their independent auditor's report on the financial statements is attached.

"Kenneth E. MacNeill"
Kenneth E. MacNeill
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Saskatoon, Canada
April 25, 2025

"W. Connor MacNeill"
W. Connor MacNeill
Chief Financial Officer
Saskatoon, Canada
April 25, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report

To: The Shareholders of **Wescan Goldfields Inc.**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wescan Goldfields Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements which indicates that at December 31, 2024 the Company had a deficit of $24,027,180. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 3, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section of our report, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our auditors' report.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 29, 2024.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditors' report is Roland A. Bishop, CPA, CA.

Kenway Mack Slusarchuk Stewart LLP

April 25, 2025
Calgary, Alberta

Chartered Professional Accountants

Wescan Goldfields Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31

	(In Canadian dollars)	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 1,275	$ 77,487
Receivables	362	5,872
Prepaids	1,126	-
	2,763	83,359
Property and equipment (note 7)	800	999
	$ 3,563	$ 84,358
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Payables and accrued liabilities	$ 49,505	$ 62,151
Demand Loans (note 16)	100,000	-
	149,505	62,151
Environmental rehabilitation provision (note 11)	75,520	75,520
Shareholders' equity (deficiency):		
Share capital (note 13)	20,864,222	20,864,222
Warrants (note 13)	-	124,200
Contributed surplus (note 13)	2,941,496	2,817,296
Deficit	(24,027,180)	(23,859,031)
	(221,462)	(53,313)
	$ 3,563	$ 84,358

Going concern (note 3)

On behalf of the Board:

"Kenneth E. MacNeill"
Kenneth E. MacNeill
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

"Gary L. Billingsley"
Gary L. Billingsley
Chairman of the Audit Committee

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Wescan Goldfields Inc.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31

	(In Canadian dollars)	
	2024	2023
Income		
Interest and other	$ -	$ -
Expenses		
Exploration and evaluation (note 9)	16,882	117,858
Administration	78,391	161,267
Corporate development	72,876	78,472
	168,149	357,597
Loss before the undernoted items	(168,149)	(357,597)
Flow-through share premium recovery (note 10)	-	6,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (168,149)	$ (351,597)
Net loss and comprehensive loss per share		
Basic and diluted (note 14)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (note 14)	53,684,320	50,955,553

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Wescan Goldfields Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31

(In Canadian dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Net loss	$ (168,149)	$ (351,597)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization	200	253
Flow-through share premium recovery	-	(6,000)
Net change in non-cash operating working capital items:		
Receivables	5,511	(5,472)
Prepaids	(1,126)	832
Payables and accrued liabilities	(12,648)	36,845
	(176,212)	(325,139)
Financing:		
Issuance of equity (net of issue costs)	-	183,882
Demand loans (Note 16)	100,000	-
	100,000	183,882
Decrease in cash position	(76,212)	(141,257)
Cash, beginning of year	77,487	218,744
Cash, end of year	$ 1,275	$ 77,487

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Wescan Goldfields Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31

	(In Canadian dollars)	
	2024	2023
Share capital		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 20,864,222	$ 20,810,540
Shares issued (net of costs and warrants)	-	53,682
Balance, end of year	$ 20,864,222	$ 20,864,222
Warrants		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 124,200	$ 223,131
Issued	-	124,200
Expired	(124,200)	(223,131)
Balance, end of year	$ -	$ 124,200
Contributed surplus		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 2,817,296	$ 2,594,165
Warrants expired	124,200	223,131
Balance, end of year	$ 2,941,496	$ 2,817,296
Deficit		
Balance, beginning of year	$ (23,859,031)	$ (23,507,434)
Net loss	(168,149)	(351,597)
Balance, end of year	$ (24,027,180)	$ (23,859,031)
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	$ (221,462)	$ (53,313)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Wescan Goldfields Inc. was originally incorporated as Shore Resources Inc. under the *Business Corporations Act of Alberta* on January 17, 2003 and by amended articles dated April 2, 2004 changed its name to Wescan Goldfields Inc. ("Wescan" or the "Company"). Substantially all of the Company's efforts are directed to the exploration and future development of its current exploration properties. Wescan is located at 602 – 224 4th Avenue South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7K 5M5.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 were authorized for issue by the Company's Board on April 25, 2025. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as otherwise disclosed, using the Company's functional currency of Canadian dollars.

3. Going Concern

These financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Management is aware, in making its going concern assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had a deficiency of current assets over current liabilities of $146,742 including cash of $1,275. In addition, the company had negative cash flows from operations of $176,212, an accumulated deficit of $24,027,180 and currently does not generate revenue. The company is committed to expenditures in 2025 on certain mineral properties to keep claims in good standing (note 8). The Company is also required to meet certain expenditure and other regulatory requirements to maintain its listing status.

The Company does not have sufficient cash to fund its expenditures in an orderly manner and meet other regulatory requirements through 2025. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern will require further equity issues or other forms of financings in 2025 and beyond.

There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining required financing on terms acceptable to the Company as and when needed or at all. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone exploration and/or evaluation plans, forfeit rights in its properties or reduce or terminate its operations resulting in the dissolution or liquidation of the Company.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments to carrying values and classification of asset amounts and liabilities, reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate.

4. Material accounting policy information

The Company's material accounting policies are outlined below:

a. Financial instruments

i. *Non-derivative financial assets*

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments includes three classifications for financial assets: measurement at fair value through profit or loss, measurement at fair value through comprehensive income and measurement at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost
Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and receivables. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

ii. *Non-derivative financial liabilities*
The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
Financial liabilities at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are comprised of the Company's payables and accrued liabilities.

iii. *Impairment*
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications of significant financial difficulty and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

The Company recognizes a loss allowance using the expected credit loss model on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

b. Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash, and short-term investments that, upon acquisition, have a term to maturity of three months or less.

c. Property and equipment
Property and equipment are tangible assets that are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Such cost includes costs of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalization when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement only if it is eligible for capitalization. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the declining balance method except for leasehold improvements, which would be depreciated on a straight-line basis over a term equal to the remaining life of the current lease agreement. Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	100%
Furniture and equipment	20%

The carrying value of items of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment either annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values of an asset exceed its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the year the item is derecognized.

d. Exploration and evaluation

i. *Pre-permit costs*
Pre-permit costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

ii. *Exploration and evaluation costs*

Once the legal right to explore has been established, exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred, until the Company concludes that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realized through future development and production.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred on permits where a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 compliant reserve and a final feasibility study have not yet been completed are expensed during this phase and included in "exploration and evaluation" expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Upon the establishment of a NI 43-101 compliant reserve and the completion of a final feasibility study (at which point, the Company considers it probable that economic benefits will be realized) and the Company has made a development decision, the Company capitalizes any further costs incurred with respect to expenses incurred for development of the asset.

Once NI 43-101 compliant reserves are established and development is approved by the Company, previously capitalized exploration and evaluation assets that will be transferred to "mine development costs" are tested for impairment on a cash-generating units ("CGU") basis. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is charged to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. No amortization of exploration and evaluation assets is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase nor while it is under construction.

Exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination or through purchase of an asset are initially recognized at fair value. These costs are intangible. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting period to determine whether facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. In circumstances where indicators of impairment exist, an impairment test is required to determine if the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. To the extent this occurs, the asset is assessed for impairment and any impairment is fully provided against the carrying amount, in the financial year in which this is determined.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

e. Employee Benefits

i. Wages and salaries, and annual leave

The liability for employee entitlements to wages and salaries represents the amount which the Company has a present obligation to pay resulting from services provided up to the reporting date. A provision for annual leave is recorded as it is earned and is measured at the amount expected to be paid when it is settled and includes all related costs.

ii. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under the short-term cash bonus plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

iii. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is committed to provide termination benefits in accordance with certain contracts provided to officers of the Company. If benefits are payable for more than 12 months after the reporting date, then those benefits are discounted to their present value.

iv. Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees, officers or directors is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employee, officer or director unconditionally becomes entitled to the award. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met.

f. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount, if material, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Environmental rehabilitation

The Company may be required to decommission and rehabilitate exploration sites to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities.

The expected cost of any decommissioning or rehabilitation program is recognized as a liability when the related environmental disturbance occurs. The offsetting cost is treated as an "exploration and evaluation" expense until a NI 43-101 reserve has been established and a final feasibility report completed (at which point, the Company considers it probable that economic benefits will be realized) and the Company has made a development decision. Once a NI 43-101 reserve has been established and a final feasibility study completed (at which point, the Company considers it probable that economic benefits will be realized) and the Company has made a development decision, the estimated cost (on a discounted basis, if material) of any new environmental disturbances are capitalized. Where there is a change in the expected decommissioning and rehabilitation costs, the value of the provision and any related asset are adjusted, and the effect is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss on a prospective basis over the remaining life of the operation.

g. Income tax

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized for a temporary difference between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Flow-through shares

The Company may finance a portion of its exploration and evaluation activities through the issuance of flow-through shares. Upon the sale of flow-through shares, the Company recognizes a liability for the excess purchase price paid by the investors over the fair value of common shares without the flow-through feature (the "premium") and records the fair value of the shares in equity. When the expenditures are incurred, the liability is reversed and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

5. Use of estimates and judgment

The 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 and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and 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.

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

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

a. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The determination of an NI 43-101 reserve requires judgment which impacts the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditures. This requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements are discussed below:

a. Reserve and resource estimates

Reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's mineral properties. The Company currently only has mineral resources and does not have a basis to determine if any of its resources will be converted to reserves. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimations of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the Company's resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, property and equipment, environmental rehabilitation provision, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortization charges.

b. Environmental rehabilitation provision

Environmental rehabilitation provisions have been provided for based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment and cash flows, have been made which management believe are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Significant changes in estimates of restoration standards and techniques may result in changes to provisions. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provision may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

c. Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 15.

6. **IFRS standards, amendments and interpretations**

   a. **IFRS standards, amendments and interpretations effective during the period**

   At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB has not issued any new standards which became effective for the reporting period that would have a material impact on the Company.

   b. **IFRS standards issued but not yet effective**

   The IASB has announced amendments to accounting standards and interpretations and new accounting standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect that these changes will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements on adoption.

7. **Property and equipment**

The Company's property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	Computer Software	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance – December 31, 2022	$ 2,234	$ 348	$ 36,925	$ 39,507
Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance – December 31, 2023	$ 2,234	$ 348	$ 36,925	$ 39,507
Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance – December 31, 2024	$ 2,234	$ 348	$ 36,925	$ 39,507

	Computer Software	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance – December 31, 2022	$ (2,234)	$ (344)	$ (35,677)	$ (38,255)
Charge for the year	-	(4)	(249)	(253)
Balance – December 31, 2023	$ (2,234)	$ (348)	$ (35,926)	$ (38,508)
Charge for the year	-	-	(199)	(199)
Balance – December 31, 2024	$ (2,234)	$ (348)	$ (36,125)	$ (38,707)

	Computer Software	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Net book value				
Balance – December 31, 2023	$ -	$ -	$ 999	$ 999
Balance – December 31, 2024	$ -	$ -	$ 800	$ 800

8. **Exploration and evaluation assets**

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets arising from acquisitions are comprised of the following:

	Jojay (a)	Munro (b)	Fork Lake/ Jasper/ Tamar (c)	Total
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 1,365,001	$ 69,561	$ 201,501	$ 1,636,063
Less: previous impairments	(1,365,001)	(69,561)	(201,501)	(1,636,063)
Exploration and evaluation assets – December 31, 2023 and 2024	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The Company has not yet determined whether any of its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves.

a. Jojay

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Jojay gold property, consisting of certain mineral dispositions located approximately 150 kilometers northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The Company's initial 25% interest in the property was acquired from Star Diamond Corporation (formerly Shore Gold Inc.) in 2004 in exchange for shares of the Company. The remaining 75% was acquired from SSR Mining Inc. (formerly Claude Resources Inc.) in 2006 in exchange for shares. The company will be required to perform additional exploration work to keep the property in good standing within 12 years at an estimated cost of $32,200.

b. Munro

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Munro gold property, consisting of certain mineral dispositions located approximately 128 kilometers northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The Company's initial 51% interest in the property was acquired from Star Diamond Corporation in 2004 in exchange for shares of the Company and increased to 100% based on non-participation of the former joint venture partner in past exploration programs. The Munro gold property is located approximately 7 kilometers from a producing gold mine. The company will be required to perform additional exploration work during 2025 to keep the property in good standing, at an estimated cost of $46,947.

c. Fork Lake/Jasper/Tamar

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Fork Lake/Jasper/Tamar gold property, consisting of certain mineral dispositions located approximately 150 kilometers northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The Company's initial interest in the property was acquired from Star Diamond Corporation in 2004 in exchange for shares of the Company. The company will be required to perform additional exploration work to keep the property in good standing by 2026 at an estimated cost of $2,000.

9. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company is assessing options for future work on its portfolio of gold properties. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $16,882 exploration and evaluation expenditures (2023 - $117,858) as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Jojay	-	-
Munro	16,882	114,276
Fork Lake/Jasper/Tamar	-	3,582
Total	$ 16,882	$ 117,858

10. Premium on flow-through shares

The Company, when issuing flow-through shares, will receive a premium over the market value of the shares as the Company is allowing the investor the deduction on its expenses incurred on qualifying exploration expenditures. As the Company incurs the qualifying expenditures, the liability to the investor is satisfied and accordingly the premium received on the initial issue of share capital is recognized in income.

	Issued September 2023(a)
Balance- December 31, 2022	$ -
Liability incurred on issuance of flow-through shares	6,000
Settlement of flow-through shares liability on incurring expenditures	(6,000)
Adjustment to premium for expenditures not Incurred by December 31, 2023	-
Balance- December 31, 2023 and 2024	$ -

a. In September 2023, the Company issued flow-through shares for gross proceeds of $36,000 (note 13). The premium was determined to be $6,000. At December 31, 2023, the Company had spent all amounts related to this flow-through offering.

11. Environmental rehabilitation provision

The Company estimates its present obligation of decommissioning and reclamation costs to be $75,520 (2023 - $75,520). The provision has not been discounted as the effect of the time value of money is not material.

12. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Reconciliation between expected tax recovery for accounting purposes and actual recovery

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the combined expected federal and provincial income tax rate to earnings before income taxes for the following reasons:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net loss before income taxes	$ (168,149)	$ (351,597)
Combined federal and provincial tax rate	27%	27%
Expected tax recovery	(45,400)	(94,931)
Increase in taxes resulting from:		-
Non-deductible Items	92	178
Flow through premium	-	(1,620)
Renounced resource pools	-	9,720
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	45,308	86,653
Deferred income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unrecognized Deferred tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation	$ 1,592,411	$ 1,587,853
Property and equipment	67,362	67,308
Non-capital loss carried forward	2,039,264	1,998,231
Capital loss carried forward	32,021	32,021
Share issue costs	788	1,125
Decommissioning and rehabilitation provision	20,390	20,390
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ 3,752,236	$ 3,706,928

The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Tax losses

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has estimated non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes that may be carried forward to reduce taxable income derived in future years. A summary of these tax losses is provided below. These tax losses will expire as follows:

Year of Expiry	Taxable losses
2026	$ 746,142
2027	1,363,135
2028	1,368,116
2029	850,020
2030	581,344
2031	631,632
2032	577,675
2033	267,458
2034	135,438
2035	115,538
2036	62,069
2037	52,659
2038	56,678
2039	54,539
2040	58,575
2041	61,998
2042	177,698
2043	240,142
2044	151,974
Total	$ 7,552,829

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has estimated capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes of $237,190 (2023 - $237,190) that may be carried forward to reduce capital gains derived in future years. These capital losses do not have an expiry date. The Company also had unrecorded investment tax credits totaling $311,000 (2023 - $311,000) relating to pre-production mining expenditures. These investment tax credits expire starting in 2026.

13. Share capital and reserves

Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares.

Issued and outstanding

	2024		2023	
	Common Shares	Amount	Common Shares	Amount
Balance - beginning of year	53,684,320	$20,864,222	50,084,320	$20,810,540
Common shares issued		-	3,600,000	53,682
Balance - end of year	53,684,320	$20,864,222	53,684,320	$20,864,222

(a) Flow-through Financing

During 2023, the Company issued 600,000 Flow-through shares at a price of $0.06 per share for gross proceeds of $36,000.

Unit Financing

During 2023, the Company issued 3,000,000 Units at a price of $0.05 for gross proceeds of $150,000. Each Unit was comprised of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of $0.06, for a period of twelve months from the closing dates of each tranche of the private placement. Costs associated with the issuance amounted to $2,118.

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Warrant reserve
On certain issues of common shares, the Company has issued warrants entitling the holder to acquire additional common shares of the Company. The warrant reserve is used to recognize the fair value of outstanding warrants. If the warrant is exercised or expires the fair value is transferred to share capital or contributed surplus, respectively.

A summary of the outstanding warrants is as follows:

	Warrants	Average Price	Amount
Balance - December 31, 2022	5,000,000	$ 0.10	$ 223,131
Expired unexercised	(5,000,000)	$ 0.10	$ (223,131)
Issued	3,000,000	$ 0.06	$124,200
Balance - December 31, 2023	3,000,000	$ 0.06	$124,200
Expired unexercised	(3,000,000)		$(124,200)
Balance - December 31, 2024	-	-	-

During 2023, 3,000,000 warrants were issued in connection to a share financing. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of $0.06 for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance. The warrants issued were fair valued at $124,200. The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: a volatility factor of 268.95% - 295.64%, risk free rate of return of 4.57% - 4.83%, expected dividend of 0% and expected term of 1 year.

(c) Contributed Surplus

Contributed surplus is used to recognize the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions. The fair value of these securities is added to contributed surplus over the vesting period of the securities. Upon exercise, the corresponding fair value related to the security is removed from contributed surplus and added to share capital. Should the option go unexercised, the fair value will remain in contributed surplus. The fair value of warrants related to securities that go unexercised is transferred out of the respective reserves into contributed surplus in the year of expiry.

A summary of the contributed surplus activity is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance - beginning of year	$ 2,817,296	$ 2,594,165
Warrants Expired	124,200	223,131
Balance - end of year	$ 2,941,496	$ 2,817,296

14. Per share amounts

The calculation of loss per share amounts is based on the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Numerator:		
Net loss applicable to common shares	$ (164,149)	$ (351,597)
Denominator:		
Common shares outstanding at January 1	53,684,320	50,084,320
Weighted average effect of shares issued	-	871,233
Weighted average common shares outstanding at December 31 ─ basic and diluted	53,684,320	50,955,553
Basic and diluted loss per common share (a)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)

(a) Excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per common share are the effects of outstanding share-based payments or warrants, as there is no effect on basic loss per share or it would be anti-dilutive.

15. Share-based payments

The Company has established a share option plan, as approved by the shareholders, whereby each option may be granted to directors, officers, employees and service providers to purchase one common share of the Company. Options granted have an exercise price of not less than the closing price quoted on the TSX Venture exchange for the common shares of the Company on the trading day prior to the date on which the options were granted. Certain options vest immediately while others vest six to twenty-four months after grant date and all options granted under the plan expire five years from the date of the grant of the options. All options are to be settled by physical delivery of shares.

Option movements during the years ended December 31 including weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Options	Weighted Average Price	Options	Weighted Average Price
Outstanding – January 1	-	-	3,120,000	$ 0.06
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(3,120,000)	(0.06)
Outstanding and Exercisable – December 31	-	-	-	-

At December 31, 2024, there are no options outstanding (2023- Nil).

The grant date fair value of stock options issued under the plan is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The option life is estimated based on the weighted average historical life of options that have been granted by the Company.

16. Related party transactions

Related party transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of an entity, and include executive and non-executive directors. The Company pays certain of its key management personnel through MacNeill Brothers Oil and Gas Ltd, a company owned by certain executive officers and directors.

During the year ended December 31, 2024 certain key management personnel waived their management and consulting fees. Total compensation paid to key management personnel, including amounts paid or payable to related parties owned by key management personnel, executive officers and directors, was $66,378 (2023 - $63,806). Included in payables and accrued liabilities is $15,000 (2023 - $0) owing to key management personnel.

During the year ended December 31, 2024 the Company entered into demand loan agreements for $100,000 from MacNeill Brothers Oil and Gas Ltd, a company controlled by a related party, for general administrative expenses and payment of certain outstanding payables. Annual interest rates on these demand loans ranges from 3.54% - 4.66% based on the 1-Year Treasury Bill rate.

After December 31, 2024 the company entered into demand loan agreements for $110,000 from MacNeill Brothers Oil and Gas Ltd, a company controlled by a related party, for general administrative expenses and payment of certain outstanding payables. Annual interest rates on these demand loans ranges from 2.5% - 3.1% based on the 1- Year Treasury Bill rate.

17. Financial instruments

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments that require fair value measurement after initial recognition. The classification of each financial instrument is described in note 4.

The carrying amounts for cash, non-statutory receivables, and payables and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. These financial instruments are carried at amortized cost.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company does not have any financial instruments measured at fair value. If the Company acquires a financial instrument that would be required to be measured at fair value it would be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels as described below. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

Level 1 – Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
Level 3 – Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Risk management

Certain financial instruments are exposed to the following financial risks:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss by the Company if a customer or third-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's financial instruments that may have credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The Company's cash is held by financial institutions with an A (low) credit rating. The Company's receivables are mainly comprised of GST receivable and therefore credit risk is minimal. The Company has gross credit exposure at December 31, 2024 relating to cash and receivables of $1,638 (2023 - $83,359).

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company is committed to current liabilities of $149,505 (2023 - $62,151) and has exploration expenditure requirements of $46,947 in 2025 as disclosed in note 8. The Company does not have sufficient resources to meet these obligations as they become due through 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received a notice from the TSX Venture Exchange that it was deficient in meeting certain Tier 2 Continued Listing Requirements ("CLR") outlined in Exchange Policy 2.5. The Company completed private placements (note 13) and submitted a work program in response to the notice. The Company will need to comply with CLR to maintain its listing.

These requirements, as well as the further exploration, evaluation and/or development of exploration and evaluation properties depends upon the Company's ability to complete further equity issues or obtain other forms of financing. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone exploration plans, forfeit rights in its properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of four types of risk: foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk and equity risk.

Foreign currency risk:
Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and US dollar or other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The Company does not have significant exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations since it is currently not producing.

Commodity price risk:
Commodity price risk is the risk that a variation in commodity price will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The Company does not have significant exposure to commodity price fluctuations since it is currently not producing.

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's borrowings are of fixed rates. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash and cash equivalents held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers this risk to be immaterial.

Equity risk:
The Company does not have any equity investments and is not exposed to equity risk.

18. Capital management

The Company manages its common shares and equity reserves as capital. The Company’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to explore its exploration and evaluation properties, so that it can provide returns to shareholders.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company monitors capital and operating cash flows which are updated as considered necessary.

19. Subsequent Event

On January 13th, 2025, the company issued 2,400,000 stock options at a price of $0.05 to directors, officers and consultants. The options expiration range between 3-5 years.