FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Year ended August 31, 2025

SATURNA GROUP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS LLP

Suite 1605, 1166 Alberni Street
Vancouver, BC Canada V6E 3Z3

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Grosvenor Resource Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grosvenor Resource Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at August 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years 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 August 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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.

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 for the year ended August 31, 2025. 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. We have identified the following key audit matter:

Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

As described in Note 4 of the financial statements, the Company recorded a recovery of an impairment loss of exploration and evaluation assets of $51,831 during the year ended August 31, 2025. As fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management assesses for indicators of impairment, and recovery of previous impairments, at each statement of financial position date.

The assessment of impairment indicators for exploration and evaluation assets is identified as a key audit matter due to significant judgment made by management, which in turn led to additional auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in this area, particularly regarding the estimation of the recoverable amounts of these assets.

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

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators, and recovery of previous impairment charges.
- Evaluating the intent for the exploration and evaluation assets through discussion and communication with management.
- Obtaining, on a test basis through government websites or other sources, confirmation of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the exploration and evaluation assets are in good standing.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Henry Chow.

Saturna Group LLP

Saturna Group Chartered Professional Accountants LLP

Vancouver, Canada

November 28, 2025

GROSVENOR RESOURCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT AUGUST 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 365,613	$ 267,131
Short-term investments	329,292	836,845
Marketable securities (Note 3)	489,240	652,320
Receivables (Note 3)	13,386	10,016
Prepaid expenses	5,069	8,812
	1,202,600	1,775,124
Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 4)	108,642	1
	$ 1,311,242	$ 1,775,125
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 5 and 7)	$ 20,529	$ 40,496
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	10,099,749	10,099,749
Reserves	2,172,309	2,172,309
Accumulated other comprehensive income	278,032	419,096
Deficit	(11,259,377)	(10,956,525)
	1,290,713	1,734,629
	$ 1,311,242	$ 1,775,125

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 11)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Ian Rozier"	Director	"Douglas Scheving"	Director
Ian Rozier		Douglas Scheving	

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

GROSVENOR RESOURCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	$ 84,000	$ 84,000
Directors' fees (Note 7)	24,000	24,000
Management fees (Note 7)	96,000	96,000
Office and miscellaneous	13,843	12,843
Professional fees (Note 7)	97,411	89,237
Property investigation	13,523	7,021
Rent (Note 7)	12,000	12,000
Shareholder communications	1,782	24,867
Transfer agent and filing fees	15,587	15,639
Travel and other	9,931	13,009
NET LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	(368,077)	(378,616)
OTHER ITEMS		
Dividend income (Note 3)	-	108,720
Interest income	35,410	57,810
Recovery (impairment) of exploration and evaluation asset (Note 4)	51,831	(51,831)
TOTAL OTHER ITEMS	87,241	114,699
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(280,836)	(263,917)
Deferred income tax expense (Note 12)	(22,016)	(140,908)
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(302,852)	(404,825)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Unrealized loss on marketable securities (Note 3)	(141,064)	(641,912)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$ (443,916)	$ (1,046,737)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	26,900,696	26,900,696

GROSVENOR RESOURCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	$ (302,852)	$ (404,825)
Items not affecting cash:		
Deferred income tax expense	22,016	140,908
Interest income	(35,410)	(57,810)
Impairment (recovery) of exploration and evaluation asset	(51,831)	51,831
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(3,224)	54,627
Prepaid expenses	3,743	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(19,966)	18,298
Interest received	45,745	54,273
Cash used for operating activities	(341,779)	(142,698)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation asset	(56,811)	(5,348)
Redemptions (contributions) of short-term investments	497,072	(227,072)
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities	440,261	(232,420)
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	98,482	(375,118)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	267,131	642,249
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 365,613	$ 267,131
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash in bank	$ 56,600	$ 45,677
Cash in cashable guaranteed investment certificates and treasury bills	309,013	221,454
	$ 365,613	$ 267,131

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

GROSVENOR RESOURCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital Stock										
	Number		Amount		Reserves		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Deficit		Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at August 31, 2023	26,900,696	$	10,099,749	$	2,172,309	$	1,061,008	$	(10,551,700)	$	2,781,366
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(404,825)		(404,825)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax	-		-		-		(641,912)		-		(641,912)
Balance at August 31, 2024	26,900,696		10,099,749		2,172,309		419,096		(10,956,525)		1,734,629
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(302,852)		(302,852)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax	-		-		-		(141,064)		-		(141,064)
Balance at August 31, 2025	26,900,696	$	10,099,749	$	2,172,309	$	278,032	$	(11,259,377)	$	1,290,713

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Grosvenor Resource Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on January 6, 2004 under the laws of the Province of Ontario and was granted certification of continuation by the Province of British Columbia and is considered to be in the exploration stage with respect to its evaluation and exploration asset. Based on the information available to date, the Company has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation asset contains ore reserves. Recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

The Company's head office and principal address is 202 – 2168 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7V 1K3. The Company's registered and records office is 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4N7.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on November 28, 2025 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, which are stated at their fair value. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined to be the Canadian dollar for the Company. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the year in which they arise.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, mutual funds, and guaranteed investment certificates with original maturity dates of less than ninety days or that are fully redeemable without penalty or loss of interest.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments include Canadian guaranteed investment certificates and Government of Canada treasury bills held with major Canadian financial institutions with original maturity dates greater than ninety days. These investments are recognized at fair value on each statement of financial position date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination or asset acquisition. Expenditures incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Subsequent to the acquisition of the legal rights to explore, exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, or (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods based on the number of options that are expected to vest. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding credit amount is recorded as a reserve in shareholders' equity. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. When the options are exercised, the applicable amounts included in reserves are transferred to capital stock.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Subsequently, financial assets and liabilities are recognized based on the classification of these financial assets. The Company has classified financial assets into one of the following categories: (1) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), (2) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), (3) financial assets at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are classified as either (1) financial liabilities at FVTPL or (2) financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Financial assets at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents and receivables (with the exception of GST receivable) are classified as financial assets at amortized cost and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as liabilities at amortized cost. Receivables, where applicable, are net of a provision for expected credit losses. Marketable securities are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI. Short-term investments are classified as FVTPL.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Financial instruments *(continued)*

IFRS 9 introduces a three-stage expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets. IFRS 9 does not require a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. The Company is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure requirements about expected credit losses and credit risk.

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured 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 loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Due to the nature of its receivables and that expected credit loss is nominal, no provision for credit loss was recognized by the Company for the years ended August 31, 2025 and 2024 (Note 10).

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets (which include exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the year. In calculating the diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. As at August 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 2,500,000 potentially dilutive shares outstanding.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided for temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not effective for the year ended August 31, 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. The impact of these new standards and amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, with the exception as follows.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* ("Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7")

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 which clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system, clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows such as instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets; and update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at FVOCI. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of this standard on its disclosures.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements *(continued)*

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18")

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1. IFRS 18 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 18 will require defined categories and subtotals in the consolidated statements of (loss) income, require disclosure about management-defined performance measures, and adds new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. The Company is assessing the impact of this standard on its disclosures.

3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company holds 5,436,000 (2024 – 5,436,000) common shares of Newport Exploration Ltd. ("Newport"). The Company received these shares, originally recorded at a fair value of $217,440, as partial consideration from the sale of the Chu Chua Property in 2014. As at August 31, 2025, the fair value of the common shares held was $489,240 (2024 - $652,320) which resulted in an unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of tax, of $141,064 for the year ended August 31, 2025 (2024 – $641,912). During the year ended August 31, 2025, the Company received cash dividends of $Nil (2024 - $108,720) from Newport, which represents a cumulative dividend of $Nil (2024 - $0.02) per Newport common share.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Powder Property

During the year ended August 31, 2018, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Powder gold-silver property ("Powder") for consideration of $7,500 and the issuance of 50,000 common shares (valued at $8,500). The property is subject to a 1% NSR. During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment loss of the carrying value of $51,831 due to inactivity of exploration activity and an uncertainty of future exploration costs on the property mainly due to the Company's inability to access the property due to wildfires near the property's region that limited the Company's ability to perform additional work. During the year ended August 31, 2025, the Company completed a NI 43-101 report on the Powder Property that yielded positive results and resulted in the commencement of a work program on the Powder Property during the year, as well as future exploration work programs on the property. As a result of the change in estimates of the previous impaired amount, the Company recorded a recovery of previously impaired carrying value of the Powder Property of $51,831.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Powder Property (continued)

	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024
Acquisition costs		
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1	$ 16,000
Impairment	-	(15,999)
Reversal of impairment	15,999	-
Balance, end of year	16,000	1
Exploration costs		
Balance, beginning of year	-	30,484
Claims maintenance	-	5,348
Assays	1,610	-
Field costs	6,701	-
Geological	41,740	-
Travel	6,759	-
Impairment	-	(35,832)
Reversal of impairment	35,832	-
Balance, end of year	92,642	-
Total, end of year	$ 108,642	$ 1

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Trade payables	$ 1,529	$ 14,436
Due to related parties (Note 7)	4,000	12,000
Accrued liabilities	15,000	14,150
Total	$ 20,529	$ 40,496

The average credit period of purchases is one month. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within these agreed credit terms. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is included in Note 10.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

a) Authorized share capital

As at August 31, 2025, the authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Stock options:

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") in place under which it is authorized to grant options to directors and employees to acquire up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Under the Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant less the applicable discount. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors.

There were no stock option transactions during the years ended August 31, 2024 and 2025.

Details of options outstanding and exercisable as at August 31, 2025 are as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,500,000	$0.065	June 13, 2028

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate value of the transactions with key management personnel, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and members of the board of directors, for compensation are as follows:

	2025	2024
Directors' fees	$ 24,000	$ 24,000
Management fees	96,000	96,000
Professional fees	72,000	72,000

a) During the year ended August 31, 2025, the Company incurred rent expense of $12,000 (2024 - $12,000) to a company with a director in common.

b) As at August 31, 2025, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $4,000 (2024 - $12,000) owing to the directors of the Company.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment being the acquisition and exploration of resource assets. The Company's exploration and evaluation assets are located in Canada.

9. FAIR VALUES

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables (with the exception of GST receivable), and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. As at August 31, 2025, the fair value of short-term investments and marketable securities was $329,292 (2024 - $836,845) and $489,240 (2024 - $652,320) respectively, and are classified as level 1 fair value measurements.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and receivables (with the exception of GST receivable). The carrying value, totalling $708,291, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments is remote because cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are held with reputable Canadian financial institutions. Receivables consist of accrued interest from investments held with reputable Canadian financial institutions. The Company does not consider any of its current receivables past due. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. The Company believes any credit risk associated with its receivables is low due to the historical success of collecting receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As at August 31, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $365,613, marketable securities of $489,240 and short-term investments of $329,292 to settle current liabilities of $20,529. All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposits certificates issued by its banking institutions. The effect on net loss of a 1% change in interest rates is not material to the financial statements.

b) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to current and future commodity prices as well as the market price of its marketable securities. A change in market price will impact the value of its Newport shareholdings and have an impact on other comprehensive income and working capital. The effect on net loss of a 1% change in market price is not material to the financial statements.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to pursue the exploration and evaluation of its mineral property, possibly acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

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

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company monitors its expenditures against its available capital.

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

11. COMMITMENTS

The Company has management and consulting contracts with the CEO, and a company controlled by the CFO. The parties are paid a combined total of $14,000 per month and the contracts remain in force on a continuous basis but can be terminated by the Company with three months written notice. If the Company terminates services of either or both parties, it will be obligated to pay 36 months of service fees to the CEO, and 12 months of service fees to the CFO.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company entered into a consulting contract with Prospect Point Consulting Ltd. ("Prospect Point") to provide corporate consulting services for the Company at $7,000 per month. The contract remains in force on a continuous basis but can be terminated by the Company with three months written notice. If the Company terminates the services of the company, it will be obligated to pay 24 months services fees to Prospect Point.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rate of 27% (2024 – 27%) with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2025	2024
Net loss before income taxes	$ (302,852)	$ (263,917)
Expected income tax recovery	$ (81,770)	$ (71,258)
Permanent differences and other	(18,260)	24,070
Change in deferred income tax assets not recognized	122,046	188,096
Deferred income tax expense	$ 22,016	$ 140,908

The significant components of the Company's recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):		
Non-capital losses	$ 1,498,779	$ 1,403,171
Capital losses and other	4,467	5,620
Exploration and evaluation assets	599,805	613,799
Marketable securities	(36,693)	(78,318)
Deferred tax assets recognized	$ 2,066,358	$ 1,944,272

The Company has the following deductible temporary differences and unused income tax losses that are available to reduce future taxable income for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized as it is not currently probable that the benefits of these temporary differences and unused income tax losses will be realized:

	2025	Expiry Dates	2024
Non-capital losses	$ 5,551,000	2026-2044	$ 5,197,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 2,222,000	Not Applicable	$ 2,273,000