



**SNOWLINE**  
GOLD CORP

**SNOWLINE GOLD CORP.**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Snowline Gold Corp.

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Snowline Gold Corp. (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 audit 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 2 to the consolidated financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Other than the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the other information prior to the date of this auditor's 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 auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the 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 auditor's report is Pejman Mahlooji.



**Chartered Professional Accountants**  
**Vancouver, Canada**  
**March 25, 2026**

## Snowline Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2025 \$	December 31, 2024 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		104,148,163	43,418,552
Accounts receivable		1,857,966	1,368,209
Prepaid expenses		1,524,658	927,437
Investments	5	380,000	102,500
Deposits		60,000	-
		<b>107,970,787</b>	45,816,698
Property and equipment	6	3,036,924	3,231,475
Deposits		-	60,000
Right-of-use asset	11	231,787	66,359
Reclamation bond		533,364	315,387
Resource properties	5	19,083,330	19,573,330
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>130,856,192</b>	69,063,249
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,815,658	1,147,250
Lease liability	11	106,020	24,669
Deferred acquisition payments	5,10	-	244,864
Flow-through premium liability	8,15	5,052,516	9,351,843
Share-based compensation liabilities	9	17,479	16,609
		<b>6,991,673</b>	10,785,235
Rehabilitation provision	13	951,350	763,878
Lease liability	11	116,426	16,037
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>8,059,449</b>	11,565,150
<b>Equity Attributable to Shareholders</b>			
Share capital	9	229,490,024	115,622,905
Share subscriptions received	9	-	28,800
Contributed surplus	9	22,665,482	17,024,773
Deficit		(129,358,763)	(75,178,379)
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>122,796,743</b>	57,498,099
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>130,856,192</b>	69,063,249

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1 and 2)

Contingencies (Note 5)

Subsequent events (Note 17)

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 25, 2026:

\_\_\_\_\_  
"C. Hart" Director  
Craig Hart

\_\_\_\_\_  
"R. Doyle" Director  
Rob Doyle

## Snowline Gold Corp.

### Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Exploration expenditures	7	52,914,923	30,939,375
Share-based payment expense	9,10	8,642,073	10,089,167
Wages and salaries	10	2,806,316	1,370,064
Depreciation	6,11	1,106,931	647,465
Professional fees		681,371	644,087
Investor relations		863,598	636,817
Office and miscellaneous	10	1,069,600	493,899
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		378,855	186,102
Consulting		115,860	88,561
Total operating expenses		68,579,527	(45,095,537)
<b>Loss before other expenses</b>		<b>(68,579,527)</b>	<b>(45,095,537)</b>
<b>Other income (expenses)</b>			
Accretion and lease interest	5,11,13	(47,711)	(64,260)
Foreign exchange loss		(9,146)	(11,112)
Finance income		2,037,071	2,279,853
Recovery on flow through share premium	8,15	12,627,481	12,094,867
Fair value adjustments		(618)	(10,697)
Gain (loss) on investment	5	98,906	(25,000)
Part XII.6 tax	8	(317,401)	(447,297)
Other income		10,561	53,927
Total other income (expenses)		14,399,143	13,870,281
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss</b>		<b>(54,180,384)</b>	<b>(31,225,256)</b>
<b>Loss per share - basic and diluted</b>		<b>(0.33)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted</b>		<b>164,117,818</b>	<b>154,942,150</b>

## Snowline Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Cash Provided From (Used In)</b>		
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss	(54,180,384)	(31,225,256)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payment expense	8,642,073	10,089,167
Depreciation	1,106,931	647,465
Accretion and lease interest	47,711	64,260
Fair value adjustments	618	10,697
(Gain) loss on investment	(98,906)	25,000
Recovery on flow-through share premium	(12,627,481)	(12,094,867)
Recognition and remeasurement of rehabilitation provision	143,725	168,512
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	(4,084)
Cash used in operations before working capital items	(56,965,713)	(32,319,106)
Net change in working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(489,757)	(1,277,435)
Prepays and deposits	(597,221)	(502,037)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	668,408	616,687
Settlement of share-based compensation liabilities	(567,250)	(181,075)
Cash used in operations	(57,951,533)	(33,662,966)
<b>Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(794,665)	(2,046,794)
Acquisition of resource properties	-	(2,298,844)
Lease payment	(100,231)	(30,000)
Purchase of reclamation bond	(217,977)	(315,387)
Proceeds from sale of investment	311,406	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	13,000
Deferred acquisition payment	(250,000)	(250,000)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,051,467)	(4,928,025)
<b>Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from private placement, net of share issuance costs	116,292,316	30,169,441
Proceeds from warrants exercised	700,000	15,427,865
Proceeds from options exercised	2,740,295	617,756
Cash provided by financing activities	119,732,611	46,215,062
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>60,729,611</b>	<b>7,624,071</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents – beginning</b>	<b>43,418,552</b>	<b>35,794,481</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents – end</b>	<b>104,148,163</b>	<b>43,418,552</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents consisted of:</b>		
Cash deposited with a Canadian Senior Bank	\$ 51,350,793	\$ 1,230,355
Term deposits and guaranteed investment certificates issued	52,797,370	42,188,197
	<b>\$ 104,148,163</b>	<b>\$ 43,418,552</b>

## Snowline Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares #	Share Capital \$	Share subscriptions received \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>158,517,166</b>	<b>115,622,905</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>17,024,773</b>	<b>(75,178,379)</b>	<b>57,498,099</b>
Issued during the year:						
Pursuant to private placements (net of share issuance costs)	13,220,394	116,292,316	-	-	-	116,292,316
Flow-through liability	-	(8,328,154)	-	-	-	(8,328,154)
Warrants exercised	200,000	940,231	-	(240,231)	-	700,000
Options exercised	1,246,500	4,818,226	(28,800)	(2,049,131)	-	2,740,295
RSU settlement	25,000	144,500	-	(144,500)	-	-
Share-based payment expense	-	-	-	8,074,571	-	8,074,571
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(54,180,384)	(54,180,384)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>173,209,060</b>	<b>229,490,024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,665,482</b>	<b>(129,358,763)</b>	<b>122,796,743</b>
<b>Balance – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>146,897,470</b>	<b>73,315,510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,382,767</b>	<b>(43,953,123)</b>	<b>39,745,154</b>
Issued during the year:						
Pursuant to private placements (net of share issuance costs)	4,090,750	30,169,441	-	-	-	30,169,441
Flow-through liability	-	(13,309,157)	-	-	-	(13,309,157)
Warrants exercised	6,171,146	18,287,086	-	(2,859,221)	-	15,427,865
Options exercised	345,800	996,945	28,800	(407,989)	-	617,756
Acquisition of resource properties	1,012,000	6,163,080	-	-	-	6,163,080
Share-based payment expense	-	-	-	9,909,216	-	9,909,216
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(31,225,256)	(31,225,256)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>158,517,166</b>	<b>115,622,905</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>17,024,773</b>	<b>(75,178,379)</b>	<b>57,498,099</b>

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

## **Snowline Gold Corp.**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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### **1. Corporate Information and nature of operations**

Snowline Gold Corp. (the “Company” or “Snowline”) is a Canadian publicly traded mineral exploration company headquartered in Vancouver, BC, that is listed on the TSX Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “SGD”. The Company’s registered office is 2200 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties and has not yet determined whether the resource properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The business of mining and exploring for resources involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that planned exploration and development programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for the resource properties are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values of resource properties.

### **2. Basis of Presentation**

#### ***Statement of Compliance***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) effective for the year ended December 31, 2025.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 25, 2026.

#### ***Basis of Measurement***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies.

#### ***Going Concern and Continuation of Operations***

These consolidated financial statements have been presented on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Realization values may be substantially different from the carrying values shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. At December 31, 2025, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$129,358,763 (December 31, 2024: \$75,178,379) since inception, and the Company’s working capital was \$100,979,114 (December 31, 2024: \$35,031,463). The Company is a resource exploration stage company, which does not generate any revenue and has been relying mainly on equity-based financing to fund its operations. The Company will require additional financing either through equity or debt financing, sale of assets, joint venture arrangements, or a combination thereof to meet its administrative costs and to continue to explore and develop its resource properties. While the Company has been successful in securing financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. These factors give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company’s financial condition and results of operations may be negatively affected by economic and other consequences of world events. While the Company expects any direct impacts of world events to the current and future business to be limited, the indirect impacts on the economy, supply chain, tariffs and

## Snowline Gold Corp.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
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industries in general could negatively affect the business and may make it more difficult for it to raise equity or debt financing.

### 3. Material Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and results of operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries listed in the following table below.

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control, directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise to obtain benefits from its activities. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

<b>Name of Parent</b>	<b>Place of Incorporation</b>	<b>Percentage Ownership</b>
Snowline Gold Corp.	Canada	N/A
<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>Place of Incorporation</b>	
Senoa Gold Corp.	Canada	100%

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are composed of deposits held with banks and may also include cash on hand and short-term highly liquid investments that are cashable in no more than 90 days.

#### Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income/loss.

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

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

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

## **Snowline Gold Corp.**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
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### **Resource Properties and Expenditures**

Acquisition costs for resource properties, net of recoveries, are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs may include cash consideration, the value of common shares issued based on fair values, and the fair value of share purchase warrants and options issued based on amounts determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, for mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

Resource property expenditures, net of recoveries, are charged to operations as incurred. After a property is determined by management to be commercially feasible (it is first tested for impairment and thereafter), development expenditures on the property are capitalized.

Resource properties acquired under an option agreement where payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company are capitalized at the time of payment. Property interests granted to others under an option agreement where payments to be made to the Company are at the sole discretion of the optionee, are recorded as recoveries at the time of receipt. Where recoveries exceed costs, such amounts are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company is in the exploration stage and the recoverability of amounts recorded as resource properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, maintenance of the Company's legal interests in its mineral claims, obtaining further financing for exploration and development of its mineral claims and commencement of future profitable production, or receiving proceeds from the sale of all or an interest in its mineral properties. Management reviews the carrying value of resource properties on a periodic basis and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, the prospect of further work being carried out by the Company, the assessment of future probability of profitable revenues from the property or from the sale of the property, or upon recognition of other indicators of impairment. Amounts shown for resource properties represent costs incurred, net of write-downs and recoveries, and are not intended to represent present or future values.

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these accruals coincides with the earlier of completion of a feasibility study or the Company's commitment to a plan of action based on the then known facts.

### **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

Impairment is assessed at the CGU level, which is identified as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

Non-financial assets that have been impaired are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. When a reversal of a previous impairment is recorded, the reversal amount is adjusted for depreciation that would have been recorded had the impairment not taken place.

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including resource properties, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other

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assets.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income/loss.

### **Provisions**

#### *Rehabilitation Provision*

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reliable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the exploration permit. The rehabilitation provision as at December 31, 2025 was \$951,350 (2024 - \$763,878).

#### *Other Provisions*

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

### **Loss per Share**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of the diluted per common share amount assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In a loss year, potentially dilutive equity instruments are excluded from the loss per share calculation, as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

### **Share Capital**

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

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

Warrants issued by the Company typically accompany an issuance of shares in the Company (a "unit") and entitle the warrant holder to exercise the warrants for a stated price for a stated number of common shares in the Company. The Company uses the pro-rata method when allocating the fair value of the share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with the offering of units through a private placement.

## Snowline Gold Corp.

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### Share-based Payments

#### *Equity Based Options*

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied. Where terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any incremental increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees or others providing similar services, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in profit or loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received or at the fair value of the equity instruments issued (if it is determined the fair value of goods or services cannot be reliably measured) and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

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

Where a grant of options is cancelled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest, except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense. Changes for stock options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from equity settled share-based payment reserve. Changes for options that are expired remain in contributed surplus.

#### *Restricted Share Units ("RSUs")*

The Company grants RSUs to directors and eligible employees. The Company's RSUs are settled in either cash or equity.

Share-based payment expense related to equity-settled RSUs is valued based on the market price of the Company's shares on the date prior to grant date and is recognized as a contributed surplus in the consolidated statement of financial position over the vesting term. Equity-settled RSUs are not remeasured subsequent to the initial grant date. Upon exercise, shares are issued, and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. Changes for RSUs that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from the contributed surplus. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options or RSUs that eventually vest. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Share-based payment expense related to cash-settled RSUs is valued based on the market price of the Company's shares on the date prior to grant date and is recognized as a liability in the consolidated statement

## Snowline Gold Corp.

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of financial position over the vesting term. The liability is revalued every reporting period for the changes in the underlying share price or rate of forfeitures. Any adjustments to the fair value of liability are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

### *Deferred Share Units ("DSUs")*

DSUs vest as determined by the Board and become payable upon the retirement of the holder. DSUs are equity-settled share-based payments and are measured at their fair value on the date of grant and recognized as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus under IFRS. The Company's DSUs are classified as equity-settled share-based payment transactions as they are expected to be settled in common shares of the Company.

### **Flow-through Shares**

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

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are required to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as an expense until paid.

### **Financial Instruments**

#### *Classification*

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as either: measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets at amortized cost - A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL.

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The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Financial instrument	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Deposits	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost
Share-based compensation liabilities	FVTPL
Deferred acquisition payments	Amortized cost

### *Measurement*

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

### *Impairment*

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

### **Investments**

Marketable securities are recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. Any changes in the fair value of these securities are reflected in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. All transaction costs related to the acquisition and disposal of investments are expensed as incurred in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

### **Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The Company depreciates the cost of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

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Land		Not depreciated
Building	25 years	Straight line basis
Equipment	4 years	Straight line basis
Camp	4 years	Straight line basis

### New and Amended IFRS Standards that are not yet Effective for the Future Period

#### IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to: i) present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of earnings, ii) provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures ("MPMs") in the notes to the financial statements, iii) improve aggregation and disaggregation. Some of the requirements in IAS 1 are moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB also made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings per Share in connection with the new standard. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with early adoption permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on its consolidated financial statements.

#### 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions based on current available information that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments 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 results could differ from those estimated. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of future periods could be material.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgments which have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- (i) *Going concern* – The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves management's judgement. Factors considered by management are disclosed in Note 2.
- (ii) *Valuation of Options Granted* – The fair value of common share purchase options granted is determined at the issue date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes model involves six key inputs to determine the fair value of an option, which are: risk free interest rate, exercise price, market price at the grant date, expected dividend yield, expected life, and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates that involve considerable judgment and are or could be affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. The Company is also required to estimate the future forfeiture rate of options based on historical information in its calculation of share-based payments expense. These estimates impact the values of share-based compensation expense, share capital, and contributed surplus.
- (iii) *Shares issued to Acquire Resource Properties* – From time to time, the Company may issue common shares in the course of acquiring resource properties. When shares are issued without cash

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consideration, the transaction is recognized at the fair value of the assets received. In the event that the fair value of the assets cannot be reliably determined, the Company will recognize the transaction at the fair value of the shares issued. These estimates impact the value of share capital and resource properties.

- (iv) *Impairment of Resource Properties* – Management is required to assess impairment in respect to the Company’s intangible mineral property interests. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The carrying value of each resource property is reviewed regularly for conditions that may suggest impairment. This review requires significant judgment. Factors considered in the assessment of asset impairment include, but are not limited to, whether there has been a significant adverse change in the legal, regulatory, accessibility, title, environmental or political factors that could affect the property’s value; whether there has been an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amounts originally expected for the property’s acquisition, development or cost of holding; and whether exploration activities produced results that are not promising such that no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future. If impairment is determined to exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed, and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.
- (v) *Valuation of flow-through premium* – The determination of the valuation of flow-through premium and warrants in equity units is subject to significant judgment and estimates. The flow-through premium is valued as the pro rata allocated value of the total proceeds relative to the tax deduction resulting from qualifying expenditures for the investors.

### 5. Resource Properties

The Company has capitalized the following acquisition costs of its resource properties during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>11,238,906</b>
Cash component – acquisition cost (d)		1,200,000
Share issuance – acquisition cost (d)		6,163,080
Transaction costs (d)		48,844
Resource bonus payment (a)		1,000,000
Cash component – acquisition cost (e)		50,000
Consideration received (c)		(127,500)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>19,573,330</b>
Consideration received (c)		(490,000)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>19,083,330</b>

#### a) Acquisition of Senoa Gold Corp.

On December 1, 2020, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with 18526 Yukon Inc. (“18526”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Senoa then held by 18526 (the “Transaction”). As a result of the Transaction, the Company acquired the Einarson (as to 70% with the balance owned by a third party, with the remaining 30% being acquired in May 2024), Rogue, Tosh, Cliff, Rainbow, Cynthia and Ursa claims located in the Yukon (the “Properties”). The consideration of the Transaction consists of:

- (i) 25,650,000 common shares issued; and
- (ii) cash payments to 18526 as follows:
- \$1,000,000 on closing of the Transaction (paid);

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- \$250,000 on the first anniversary of closing of the Transaction (paid);
- \$250,000 on the second anniversary of closing of the Transaction (paid);
- \$250,000 on the third anniversary of the closing of the Transaction (paid);
- \$250,000 on the fourth anniversary of closing of the Transaction (paid); and
- a contingent \$1,000,000 resource bonus (to be paid on each of the seven Properties for an aggregate of up to \$7,000,000 (the "Resource Bonus") upon Snowline establishing a Measured Mineral Resource, an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource (or any combination thereof) of at least 1,000,000 ounces of gold on any of the seven Properties.) The Resource Bonus is a one-time payment for each of the Properties (\$1,000,000 paid).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company announced an initial Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") defined for the Valley Gold Deposit, located on the Company's 100% owned Rogue Project.

As a result of the MRE, the Company paid a \$1,000,000 resource bonus to 18526 (see Note 10). This payment has been capitalized to resource properties.

18526 will retain a royalty equal to 2.0% of the net smelter returns in respect of each of the Properties, of which the Company may buy back one half (1.0%) at any time for 1,000 ounces of gold (.9999 fine) which may be satisfied in cash or in kind. The transaction received Canadian Securities Exchange approval on February 25, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$5,136 (year ended December 31, 2024 - \$37,409) related to the deferred cash payments. The Company has not recognized a liability for the contingent consideration related to the Resource Bonus at the acquisition date. Any liability for the Resource Bonus will be recognized when it becomes probable that the precedent conditions will be met.

The changes in the deferred acquisition payments are as follows:

Balance, December 31, 2023	\$	457,455
Accretion		37,409
Payment		(250,000)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$	244,864
Accretion		5,136
Payment		(250,000)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>

	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>December 31,</b>
		<b>2024</b>
Current portion of deferred acquisition payments	\$ -	\$ 244,864
Long-term portion of deferred acquisition payments	\$ -	\$ -
	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 244,864</b>

### b) Property option agreement

On September 1, 2021, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Epica Gold Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of HighGold Mining Inc., and Carlin Gold Corporation (together the "Optionors"), pursuant to which the Company acquired the option (the "Option") to purchase a 100% interest in 812 mining claims surrounding the Cynthia project for total cash consideration of \$100,000 and 1,000,000 common shares. The Company has completed all required cash and common share payments and owns the claims, subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty, with a 1% buy-back provision for \$2,000,000.

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### c) Botto claims acquisition

On May 19, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with arm's length parties RST Klondike Discoveries Ltd. and Whistler Minerals Corp. (the "Vendors"), whereby the Company acquired 92 mineral claims in the vicinity of the Rogue Project in exchange for (i) the payment of \$1,000,000 in cash and (ii) the issuance of 200,000 warrants, each for purchase of a single common share of the Company at a price of \$3.50 for a period of two years (the "Acquisition").

The Vendors will retain a 1.0% NSR on the claims and will be entitled to up to two bonus payments of \$1,000,000 each if a measured or indicated mineral resource of greater than 1 million ounces of gold is disclosed in compliance with NI 43-101 standards on certain claims. The bonus payments are a contingent liability and have not been recognized.

On May 8, 2024, the Company entered into an Option Agreement with Epica Gold Inc. and its parent, Onyx Gold Corp. ("Onyx"), to sell certain mining claims in the Botto claims package. The agreement was amended on August 8, 2025 to defer one-half of the first anniversary share payment by one year by adding it to the amount of the second anniversary share payment. To acquire the claims, based on the amended agreement, Onyx is required to issue:

- 500,000 common shares upon the TSX Venture exchange of approval of the agreement (July 5, 2024, the "Effective Date") (received).
- 250,000 common shares on or before August 13, 2025 (received).
- 750,000 common shares on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date.
- 1,500,000 common shares on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date.

The Company received the first 500,000 common shares on July 8, 2024. The common shares of Onyx were valued at \$127,500 based on the market price of \$0.255 per share on issuance date. In April 2025 the Company sold the 500,000 common shares for proceeds of \$311,406, and recorded a gain on the investment of \$208,906 (2024 – \$nil). On August 13, 2025, the Company received 250,000 common shares of Onyx (the "2025 Onyx Shares"), which were valued at \$490,000 based on the market price of \$1.96 per share on issuance date. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has recorded a loss on investments of \$110,000 related to the 2025 Onyx Shares (2024 - \$25,000).

### d) Anthill acquisition

On April 22, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with Anthill Resources Ltd. ("Anthill") to acquire the remaining 30% interest in 3,003 mineral claims in exchange for (i) payment of \$1,200,000 in cash, (ii) issuance of 1,012,000 common shares of the Company and (iii) contingent payment of \$1,000,000 resource bonus (to be paid on each of the seven Properties for an aggregate of up to \$7,000,000 (the "Resource Bonus")) upon Snowline establishing a Measured Mineral Resource, an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource (or any combination thereof) of at least 1,000,000 ounces of gold on any of the seven Properties. The Company has not recognized a liability for the contingent consideration related to the Resource Bonus at the acquisition date. Any liability for the Resource Bonus will be recognized when it becomes probable that the precedent conditions will be met.

The Company completed the terms of the agreement and acquired the 30% interest in May 2024. The value of the common shares was estimated at \$6,163,080 using the closing market share price on the day prior to the issuance of shares of \$6.09.

Anthill will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty, with a 1% buy-back provision equivalent to the value of 1,000 ounces of gold on certain claims, which may be satisfied in kind or in cash (using the value of 1,000 ounces of gold shall be equal to the average of the London p.m. fix quoted by the London Bullion Market Association) at the discretion of the Company.

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### e) Strategic Metals acquisition

In May 2024, the Company completed an agreement with Strategic Metals Ltd. (“Strategic”) to acquire 76 claims in Mayo mining district, Yukon in exchange for a cash payment of \$50,000. Strategic will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty with a 1% buy-back provision equivalent to the value of 1,000 ounces of gold, which may be satisfied in kind or in cash in US Dollars.

## 6. Property and equipment

The continuity of property and equipment as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Land and Building \$	Valley Camp \$	Forks Camp \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	<b>837,575</b>	-	<b>379,091</b>	<b>703,163</b>	<b>1,919,829</b>
Additions	51,411	1,608,045	221,588	378,450	2,259,494
Adjustments	-	-	-	(8,916)	(8,916)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>	<b>888,986</b>	<b>1,608,045</b>	<b>600,679</b>	<b>1,072,697</b>	<b>4,170,407</b>
Additions	64,998	-	517,099	212,568	794,665
Rehabilitation provision	-	(29,544)	50,040	-	20,496
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>953,984</b>	<b>1,578,501</b>	<b>1,167,818</b>	<b>1,285,265</b>	<b>4,985,568</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	8,376	-	159,438	158,336	326,150
Depreciation	33,503	217,048	135,739	226,492	612,782
<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>	<b>41,879</b>	<b>217,048</b>	<b>295,177</b>	<b>384,828</b>	<b>938,932</b>
Depreciation	34,037	410,147	241,029	324,499	1,009,712
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>75,916</b>	<b>627,195</b>	<b>536,206</b>	<b>709,327</b>	<b>1,948,644</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
December 31, 2024	847,107	1,390,997	305,502	687,869	3,231,475
<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>878,068</b>	<b>951,306</b>	<b>631,612</b>	<b>575,938</b>	<b>3,036,924</b>

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### 7. Exploration expenditures

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred exploration expenses on its properties, as follows:

Exploration expenses	Valley \$	Rogue \$	Einarson \$	Cynthia \$	Olympus \$	Other \$	Total \$
Consulting	397,617	482,793	110,182	8,605	646	20,333	1,020,176
Engineering	4,373,408	1,579,709	210,785	23,478	4,127	3,775	6,195,282
Assaying	974,161	450,118	201,245	20,026	495	453	1,646,498
Field labour and lodging	5,662,651	3,114,604	605,228	84,611	13,131	11,051	9,491,276
Drilling	7,401,267	4,757,986	731,040	8,575	1,507	1,379	12,901,754
Field equipment and supplies	2,015,463	925,898	220,336	20,454	3,361	6,507	3,192,019
Fixed wing air support	4,460,529	2,318,670	491,283	76,140	8,889	8,131	7,363,642
Helicopters	3,601,727	1,654,126	495,063	75,821	434	397	5,827,568
PEA Work	610,747	-	-	-	-	-	610,747
PFS Work	130,646	-	-	-	-	-	130,646
Rehabilitation provision	95,602	50,563	9,900	1,103	194	177	157,539
Surveying	213,295	119,234	14,453	1,610	283	259	349,134
Software	290,350	153,564	30,068	3,349	589	539	478,459
Environmental	1,396,160	554,911	79,003	8,800	1,547	1,415	2,041,836
Travel	346,570	201,474	35,680	23,224	699	639	608,286
Other	431,525	382,450	44,688	9,430	28,298	3,670	900,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,401,718</b>	<b>16,746,100</b>	<b>3,278,954</b>	<b>365,226</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>58,725</b>	<b>52,914,923</b>

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred exploration expenses on its properties, as follows:

Exploration expenses	Valley \$	Rogue \$	Einarson \$	Cynthia \$	Olympus \$	Other \$	Total \$
Consulting	636,927	776,493	103,708	137,181	120,630	16,567	1,791,506
Staking	8,434	187,583	3,634	1,106	1,376	1,029	203,162
Assaying	944,797	336,518	217,265	28,616	233	9,076	1,536,505
Drilling	5,711,487	876,622	1,364,431	224,972	-	16,999	8,194,511
Field labour and lodging	3,668,131	1,280,537	1,459,062	257,831	31,250	25,656	6,722,467
Field equipment and supplies	977,898	185,988	295,776	55,469	9,722	20	1,524,873
Fixed wing air support	2,910,999	519,666	900,734	190,796	-	-	4,522,195
Helicopters	2,618,066	1,007,977	685,967	274,670	-	43,410	4,630,090
Rehabilitation provision	162,093	24,179	20,937	2,853	-	-	210,062
Software	194,040	105,922	62,883	13,692	1,520	920	378,977
Environmental	406,389	37,980	52,837	8,664	-	-	505,870
Travel	201,678	52,210	64,700	13,742	324	196	332,850
Other	99,511	132,570	129,093	11,897	6,134	7,102	386,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,540,450</b>	<b>5,524,245</b>	<b>5,361,027</b>	<b>1,221,489</b>	<b>171,189</b>	<b>120,975</b>	<b>30,939,375</b>

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### 8. Flow-Through Share Premium

The flow through share premium liability does not represent a cash liability to the Company and is to be fully amortized to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss pro-rata with the amount of qualifying expenditures that will be incurred.

Flow-through share premium liabilities include the liability portion of the flow-through shares issued. The following is a continuity schedule of the liability portion of the flow-through shares issuance.

Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 8,137,553
Liability arising from issuance of flow through shares (Note 9)	13,309,157
Recoveries on flow through premium liabilities	(12,094,867)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 9,351,843</b>
Liability arising from issuance of flow through shares (Note 9)	8,328,154
Recoveries on flow through premium liabilities	(12,627,481)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 5,052,516</b>
Current flow-through premium liability	(5,052,516)
Long-term flow-through premium liability	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company accrued Part XII.6 tax of \$317,401 (2024 - \$447,297).

### 9. Share Capital and Reserves

#### Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

a) For the year ended December 31, 2025:

On September 4, 2025, Company issued 11,345,394 common shares for gross proceeds of \$102,108,546. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$4,585,228.

Common shares	Share issue costs	Gross proceeds
\$97,523,318	\$4,585,228	\$102,108,546

On April 3, 2025, Company issued 1,875,000 flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of \$20,025,000. The Company allocated \$11,696,846 to the shares and \$8,328,154 to the flow-through premium liability and incurred share issuance costs of \$1,256,002.

Common shares	Flow-through premium liability	Share issue costs	Gross proceeds
\$11,696,846	\$8,328,154	\$1,256,002	\$20,025,000

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 1,246,500 common shares were issued upon exercises of stock options for gross proceeds of \$2,769,095, out of which \$28,800 was received as at December 31, 2024. The fair value of \$2,049,131 was moved from contributed surplus to share capital in connection with the exercise.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, 25,000 common shares were issued upon settlement of restricted share units. The fair value of \$144,500 was moved from contributed surplus to share capital in connection with the exercise.

## Snowline Gold Corp.

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During the year ended December 31, 2025, 200,000 common shares were issued upon exercises of warrants for gross proceeds of \$700,000. The fair value of \$240,231 was moved from contributed surplus to share capital in connection with the exercise.

b) For the year ended December 31, 2024:

On April 25, 2024, Company issued 4,090,750 flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of \$31,907,850. The Company allocated \$18,589,693 to the shares and \$13,309,157 to the flow-through liability and incurred share issuance costs of \$1,737,570.

Common Shares	Flow-through premium liability	Share issue costs	Gross Proceeds
\$18,598,693	\$13,309,157	\$1,737,570	<b>\$31,907,850</b>

On May 15, 2024, the Company issued 1,012,000 common shares with the fair value of \$6,163,080 in connection with the mineral property agreement (Note 5(d)).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, 345,800 common shares were issued upon exercises of stock options for gross proceeds of \$588,956 and 6,171,146 common shares were issued upon exercises of warrants for gross proceeds of \$15,427,865.

### Stock Options:

On August 14, 2023, the shareholders approved the Company's Omnibus Incentive Plan, which includes and reserves for issuance up to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Within this 10% limit, a maximum of 3,500,000 can be allocated for awards other than stock options. Prior to the adoption of the Omnibus Incentive Plan the Company had a 10% "rolling" stock option plan, whereby the aggregate number of Common Shares reserved for issuance, shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding Common Shares at the time of the option grant. The Omnibus Incentive Plan replaced the 10% "rolling" stock option plan. The stock options granted under the old plan continue to be governed by the old plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company granted 600,000 stock options (2024 – 150,000 stock options). The Company recorded share-based payment expense related to options vested during the year ended December 31, 2025 of \$4,666,211 (2024 – \$8,778,113). The fair value of the stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	2.87%	3.34%
Weighted average expected life in years	5	5
Weighted average expected volatility	103%	100%
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Weighted average exercise price	\$8.47	\$5.38

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A summary of stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the changes for the years then ended is presented below:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average remaining life (Years)
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>10,720,150</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>3.61</b>
Granted	150,000	5.38	-
Exercised	(345,800)	1.70	-
Forfeited	(50,000)	4.93	-
Expired	(5,350)	3.02	-
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>10,469,000</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.65</b>
Granted	600,000	8.47	-
Exercised	(1,246,500)	2.22	-
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>9,822,500</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Balance vested – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>8,798,500</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>1.59</b>

The weighted average trading price of the Company's shares on the dates of the exercises of stock options was \$11.76 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$5.44).

As at December 31, 2025, options enabling the holders to acquire common shares are as follows:

Expiry date	Number of options	Number of vested options	Weighted average remaining life in years	Weighted average exercise price
February 25, 2026	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.15	\$0.30
January 18, 2027	970,000	970,000	1.05	\$0.55
March 8, 2027	30,000	30,000	1.18	\$0.80
July 22, 2027	729,000	729,000	1.56	\$1.76
December 29, 2027	1,910,000	1,910,000	1.99	\$2.88
February 22, 2028	500,000	500,000	2.15	\$2.17
May 30, 2028	115,000	115,000	2.41	\$3.15
December 21, 2028	2,318,500	1,834,500	2.98	\$4.93
February 1, 2029	150,000	90,000	3.09	\$5.38
April 11, 2030	300,000	60,000	4.28	\$8.29
June 27, 2030	300,000	60,000	4.49	\$8.64
	<b>9,822,500</b>	<b>8,798,500</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>\$2.73</b>

### Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"):

Pursuant to the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the Company may grant RSUs to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. The Company has the option to settle RSUs in cash or common shares, at the discretion of the Company. Typically, the Company expects to settle grants that vest in one year in cash, and grants that vest over three years in common shares. Grants made during 2025 with different expected settlements are below:

- a) 4,550 RSUs granted to an officer of the Company on December 12, 2025 that vest in one year and are expected to be settled in common shares.
- b) 125,000 RSUs granted to officers and employees of the Company on December 12, 2025 vest based on the achievement of specified performance criteria, and may vest no earlier than June 12, 2026, and are expected to be settled in common shares.

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During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company granted a total 715,550 RSUs of the Company (2024 – 381,095) and recorded share-based payment expense related to RSUs of \$2,190,576 (2024 – \$367,304), net of forfeitures of \$120,363 (2024 - \$95,472).

The Company settled the outstanding 33,785 RSUs (excluding forfeitures) granted December 10, 2024 in cash on December 31, 2025 at a value of \$16.79 per RSU.

A continuity of the share-based compensation liabilities in connection with these RSUs is as follows:

<b>Balance – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 7,037</b>
Share-based compensation for the year	286,120
Forfeitures	(95,472)
Settlement	(181,076)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 16,609</b>
Share-based compensation for the year	688,483
Forfeitures	(120,363)
Settlement	(567,250)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 17,479</b>

As at December 31, 2025 outstanding RSUs are as follows:

Vesting date	RSU Settlement	Number of RSUs
May 29, 2026	Equity	80,000
June 10, 2026	Equity	49,000
October 2, 2026	Equity	37,500
December 12, 2026	Equity	4,550
December 16, 2026	Cash	24,500
February 1, 2027	Equity	25,000
June 12, 2027	Equity	90,000
June 16, 2027	Equity	28,250
November 29, 2027	Equity	80,000
December 10, 2027	Equity	49,000
April 3, 2028	Equity	37,500
April 10, 2028	Equity	100,000
June 27, 2028	Equity	150,000
December 12, 2028	Equity	90,000
December 16, 2028	Equity	28,250
Performance based, no later than December 12, 2028	Equity	125,000
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>		<b>998,550</b>

A summary of RSUs outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the changes for the years then ended is presented below:

<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>51,825</b>
Forfeited	(16,320)
Vested	(35,505)
Granted	381,095
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>381,095</b>
Forfeited	(39,310)
Vested	(58,785)
Granted	715,550
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>998,550</b>

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### Deferred Share Units (“DSUs”):

Pursuant to the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the Company may grant DSUs to non-employee directors. DSUs typically vest immediately and can be redeemed by the holder for no consideration during a period commencing immediately following a termination of the holders’ position as a director.

The DSUs granted on October 3, 2025 vest one year from the grant date.

As at December 31, 2025 outstanding DSUs are as follows:

Grant date	Number of DSUs
July 10, 2024	75,000
November 29, 2024	100,000
June 27, 2025	60,000
August 13, 2025	15,000
October 3, 2025	75,000
December 12, 2025	52,000
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>377,000</b>

DSUs are valued by reference to the closing market price of the shares on the day prior to the grant and are expected to be settled in common shares of the Company. DSU expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$1,785,286 (December 31, 2024 - \$943,750), and has been recorded as a share-based payments expense in these consolidated financial statements.

A summary of DSUs outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the changes for the periods then ended is presented below:

<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2023</b>	-
Granted	175,000
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>175,000</b>
Granted	202,000
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>377,000</b>

### Warrants:

A summary of warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the changes for the years then ended is presented below:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average remaining life (Years)
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>6,371,146</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>0.59</b>
Exercised	(6,171,146)	2.50	-
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>0.41</b>
Exercised	(200,000)	3.50	-
<b>Balance outstanding – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The weighted average trading price of the Company’s shares on the date of exercise of warrants was \$7.69 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$5.96).

As at December 31, 2025 there are nil warrants outstanding.

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### 10. Related Party Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred the following expenditures with key management personnel, being the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Vice President Exploration, Vice President Sustainability & External Relations, Vice President Engineering, Vice President Environmental and Permitting, and Chief Geologist; as well as directors of the Company. A summary of the Company's related party transactions is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Director fees <sup>1</sup>	<b>227,333</b>	186,667
Share-based compensation	<b>6,310,485</b>	5,799,208
Salaries and other compensation <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,257,501</b>	1,173,534
Rent <sup>2</sup>	<b>73,102</b>	32,409
	<b>8,868,421</b>	7,191,818

<sup>1</sup> Recorded in Wages and salaries

<sup>2</sup> Paid to Roma Capital Corp.(see below) and recorded in office and miscellaneous

Share-based compensation is the fair value of options, RSUs and DSUs granted and vested to key management personnel. These amounts have been included in the table above.

At December 31, 2025, amounts owed to related parties totaled \$nil (December 31, 2024 - \$nil).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company made a \$1,000,000 resource bonus payment to 18526 as a result of the MRE defined for the Valley Gold Deposit (note 5(a)). The CEO is a 40% shareholder of 18526.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, The Company made a payment of \$250,000 (2024 - \$250,000) to 18526 in connection with the acquisition of Senoa (note 5(a)).

Roma Capital Corp. is a private company controlled by Matthew Roma, former Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Roma Capital Corp. provided office space and Mr. Roma's services to the Company on a cost-recovery basis through an administration and technical services agreement until the agreement was terminated in May 2025. Roma Capital Corp. and Mr. Roma are no longer related parties of the Company.

### 11. Right of Use Asset and Lease Liability

The Company entered into an office lease on April 1, 2025 and recognized a lease obligation with respect to the lease expiring on March 31, 2028. Monthly payments of \$15,800 include base rent of \$7,803 and variable operating costs of \$7,998. The present value of the lease obligation was calculated using the rate of 10% per annum and the end date of March 31, 2028.

In May 2022, the Company entered into a solar panel lease agreement with an annual payment of \$30,000 until May 2026. The present value of the lease obligation was calculated using a rate of 15% per annum and the end date of May 1, 2026.

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### a) Right of use asset

<b>Balance – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 101,043</b>
Depreciation	(34,684)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 66,359</b>
Additions	262,647
Depreciation	(97,219)
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 231,787</b>

### b) Lease Liability

<b>Balance – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 62,157</b>
Lease payments	(30,000)
Lease accretion	8,549
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 40,706</b>
Additions	262,647
Lease payments	(100,231)
Lease accretion	19,324
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 222,446</b>

The Company has one remaining payment in connection with the solar panel lease, which is due in May 2026. The present value of the solar panel lease liability is \$28,304. The following is a schedule of the Company's future minimum lease payments related to the office lease obligation:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>\$</b>
2026	93,632
2027	93,632
2028	31,211
Total minimum lease payments	218,475
Less: imputed interest	(24,334)
Total present value of minimum lease payments	194,141
Less: current portion	(77,715)
<b>Non-current portion</b>	<b>116,426</b>

## 12. Income Taxes

A reconciliation between the Company's income tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported income tax expense (recovery) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Loss for the period before income taxes	<b>\$ (54,180,384)</b>	<b>\$ (31,225,256)</b>
Expected income tax recovery	(14,629,000)	(8,431,000)
Net effect of deductible or non-deductible items	(2,539,000)	(3,270,000)
Impact of flow-through share tax benefit unrecognized	8,180,000	7,972,000
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	8,988,000	3,729,000
Income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

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The unrecognized temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2025 \$	Expiration Date	December 31, 2024 \$	Expiration Date
Tax loss carry forwards	36,851,000	2038-2045	9,392,000	2038-2044
Resource properties	7,222,000	None	19,194,000	None
Investments	110,000	None	-	None
Property and equipment	3,515,000	None	1,097,000	None
Capital lease obligations	222,000	None	-	None
RSU/DSU plan	2,747,000	None	-	None
Financing costs	6,126,000	2026-2029	2,035,000	2025-2028
Asset retirement obligations	951,000	None	-	None
Total unrecognized deductible temporary differences	57,744,000		31,718,000	

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized as the Company may not have sufficient taxable profit in the future to utilize the deferred deductions available for tax purposes.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had non-capital losses in Canada of approximately \$36,851,000 (December 31, 2024: \$9,392,000) which may be available to offset future income for tax purposes and which expire from 2037 to 2045.

### 13. Rehabilitation Provision

The Company has recognized a rehabilitation provision in connection with its property, exploration activities and equipment.

Reconciliation of the Company's carrying amount of the rehabilitation provision at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

<b>Balance – December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 364,364</b>
Change in estimate	381,254
Accretion	18,260
<b>Balance – December 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 763,878</b>
Change in estimate	164,221
Accretion	23,251
<b>Balance – December 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 951,350</b>

The present value of the provision of \$951,350 at December 31, 2025 was calculated using the risk-free rate of 2.55% and an average inflation rate of 2.00%. The increase in the rehabilitation provision was mainly associated with additions made to the Forks Camp.

The present value of the provision of \$763,878 at December 31, 2024 was calculated using the risk-free rate of 2.87% and an average inflation rate of 2.00%. The increase in the rehabilitation provision was mainly associated with the Anthill acquisition and additions made to the Valley Camp.

Rehabilitation activities are currently expected to begin at the end of 2027. The undiscounted value of the obligation as of December 31, 2025 is \$957,087.

### 14. Segmented Information

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment, being the exploration and development of mineral properties. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the mineral property interests are

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located in Canada, and all of the exploration expenditures are incurred in Canada. Please see Notes 5 and 7 for resource property acquisition costs and related exploration expenses.

### 15. Commitments

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred \$30,296,696 (2024 - \$29,505,986) in Qualifying Canadian exploration expenses ("CEE") and amortized a total of \$12,627,481 (2024 - \$12,094,867) of its flow-through liabilities.

In April 2025, the Company raised an additional \$20,025,000 (Note 9) in flow-through funds and recognized a flow-through liability of \$8,328,154. As at December 31, 2025, the Company must spend a total of \$12,148,747 of Qualifying CEE by December 31, 2026 to satisfy its remaining flow-through liability of \$5,052,516 in connection with the April 2025 flow-through financing.

In April 2024, the Company raised an additional \$31,907,850 (Note 9) in flow-through funds and recognized a flow-through liability of \$13,309,157. As of December 31, 2024, the Company must spend \$22,420,443 of Qualifying CEE by December 31, 2025 to satisfy its flow-through liability of \$9,351,843 in connection with the April 2024 flow-through financing. As at December 31, 2025, the Company has spent \$22,420,443 of Qualifying CEE and fully amortized the related flow-through premium liability.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company spent \$16,500,000 of Qualifying CEE in connection with the September 2023 flow-through financing and fully amortized the related flow-through premium liability.

### 16. Financial instruments

#### a) Management of capital:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to pursue the development of its assets and to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital within a framework of acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of amounts attributable to shareholders.

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 its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, and or acquire or dispose of assets.

The Company is dependent on the capital markets as its primary source of operating capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the investment appetite in the mineral resource market and its ability to compete for investor support in this market.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements and there is no change to the Company's approach to managing capital during the year ended December 31, 2025.

#### b) Classification of financial instruments:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, cash equivalents, receivables, deposits, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liability, share-based compensation liabilities, and deferred acquisition payments. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, investments and share-based compensation liabilities are classified and measured at fair value. The Company's receivables, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, lease liability and deferred acquisition payments are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

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### c) Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The Company classified its fair value measures within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had measured cash, cash equivalents and investments at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amounts of receivables, deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The Company values share-based compensation liabilities based on the closing market price of its common shares, which is a Level 2 measure.

### d) Financial instruments risk exposure:

#### *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company mitigates its exposure to credit loss associated with cash and cash equivalents by placing its cash and cash equivalents in major financial institutions. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had cash equivalents of \$52,797,370 in term deposits (2024 - \$42,188,197) that are cashable in no more than 90 days and bear interest up to 4.91% (2024 – 4.91%). Interest income on term deposits during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$2,030,690 (2024 - \$2,279,853).

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to movements in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2025, the Company did not have debt instruments exposed to variable interest rates.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. To mitigate the risk, the Company reviews its working capital position regularly to ensure there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's operating cash requirements are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change.

## 17. Subsequent events

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, 2,644,200 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.43 were exercised by directors, employees and contractors of the Company for total gross proceeds of \$1,150,226.