SOKOMAN MINERALS CORP.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

KRESTON GTA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Sokoman Minerals Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sokoman Minerals Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 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 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss $3,452,630 during the years ended June 30, 2025. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 and will 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, 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 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.

Key Audit Matter

The key audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current years audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the key audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the key audit matter below providing a separate opinion on the key audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Key Audit Matter (continued)

Impairment Assessment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets and Investment in Associate

Key Audit Matter Description

We identified the impairment assessment of exploration and evaluation assets and investment in associate as a key audit matter. As disclosed in Notes 7 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets was approximately $902 thousand as at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024: $0.9 million) and the carrying value of investment in associate was approximately $1.9 million as at June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024: $3.9 million), which is material to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the management's impairment assessment process is highly judgmental and is based on assumptions, which are affected by expected future market or economic conditions.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying value of both exploration and evaluation assets and investment in associate is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal of impairment.

Indicators of impairment may include: (i) the period during which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the years or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed, (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and (iv) sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the resource property is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. In addition, by its activities in exploration, development and production of mineral assets, the Company is exposed to the risk associated with the unpredictable nature of the financial markets as well as political risk associated with conducting operations in an emerging market. A variety of factors, including concerns surrounding unrest and conflict, could negatively impact recoverability of these assets.

We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the exploration and evaluation assets balance and investment in associate, and (ii) the management judgment in assessing the indicators of impairment related to its exploration and evaluation assets and investment in associate, which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing procedures related to the judgment applied by management.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures included, amongst others, the following:

- Performed a walkthrough to understand the Company's process related to assessment of impairment and evaluating the design of related controls.
- Tested assumptions and facts in management's impairment indicators assessment for reasonableness, including the completeness of factors that could be considered as indicators on impairment.

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 it 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 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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, in the auditor's judgment, relevant to the responsibilities of those charged with governance. 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Akil Pervez.

Kreston GTA LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Markham, Canada
October 28, 2025

Sokoman Minerals Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,116,030**	$ 2,526,136
Amounts receivable (note 4)	**46,105**	94,751
Prepaid expenses (note 4)	**36,765**	39,415
Security deposit (note 4)	**14,320**	5,700
Marketable securities (note 5)	**316,075**	506,694
Total current assets	**1,529,295**	3,172,696
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment (note 6)	**111,101**	155,229
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	**901,928**	877,257
Investment in Vinland Lithium Inc. (note 8)	**1,948,782**	3,853,149
Total assets	**$ 4,491,106**	$ 8,058,331
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 11)	**$ 67,130**	$ 264,289
Deferred premium on flow-through shares (notes 10 and 13)	**80,000**	-
Total liabilities	**147,130**	264,289
Equity		
Share capital (note 10)	**42,659,755**	42,724,061
Warrants (note 10)	**148,516**	119,212
Contributed surplus	**9,722,780**	9,685,214
Deficit	**(48,187,075)**	(44,734,445)
Total equity	**4,343,976**	7,794,042
Total equity and liabilities	**$ 4,491,106**	$ 8,058,331

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

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Commitments (note 12)
Subsequent event (note 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "Peter Dimmell" Director

(Signed) "Denis Laviolette" Director

Sokoman Minerals Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Expenses		
Mineral exploration expenses (notes 9 and 11)	**$ 2,698,126**	$ 4,436,127
Office and general	**201,470**	161,376
Filing fees	**54,037**	57,972
Business development and promotion (note 11)	**206,452**	262,786
Directors fees (note 11)	**32,100**	29,700
Professional fees (note 11)	**120,853**	168,682
Salaries and benefits (note 11)	**74,861**	78,578
Share-based payments (note 11)	**37,566**	10,656
Amortization (note 6)	**500**	624
Write down of mineral properties (note 7)	**-**	82,500
Net loss before other items	**(3,425,965)**	(5,289,001)
Other items		
Realized gain on marketable securities (note 5)	**40,715**	-
Interest and dividend income	**9,257**	72,867
Option income (note 7)	**-**	5,027,886
Loss on sale of property and equipment	**-**	9,590
Unrealized loss on marketable securities (note 5)	**(142,369)**	(692,059)
Equity income (loss) on investment (note 8)	**65,732**	(171,977)
	(26,665)	4,246,307
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	**$ (3,452,630)**	$ (1,042,694)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	**$ (0.01)**	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**310,814,741**	261,726,190

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

Sokoman Minerals Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**$ (3,452,630)**	$ (1,042,694)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	**500**	624
Amortization in exploration expenses	**43,628**	64,883
Share-based payments	**37,566**	10,656
Write down of mineral properties	**-**	82,500
Option income	**-**	(5,000,011)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**-**	(9,590)
Realized gain on marketable securities	**(40,715)**	-
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	**142,369**	692,059
Equity (income) loss on investment	**(65,732)**	171,977
Interest and dividend income	**(1,573)**	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	**48,646**	268,197
Prepaid expenses	**2,650**	8,794
Security deposit	**(8,620)**	(3,150)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(197,159)**	(1,159,326)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(3,491,070)**	(5,915,081)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures (net of cash received)	**(24,671)**	10,390
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	**-**	20,000
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	**88,965**	-
Investment in Vinland Lithium Inc.	**-**	(1)
Net cash provided by investing activities	**64,294**	30,389
Financing activities		
Proceeds from private placements	**2,106,250**	3,711,035
Share issuance costs	**(89,580)**	(190,742)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**2,016,670**	3,520,293
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,410,106)**	(2,364,399)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**2,526,136**	4,890,535
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 1,116,030**	$ 2,526,136
Supplemental information		
Broker warrants issued	**$ 29,304**	$ 41,845
Shares issued to acquire exploration properties	**$ -**	$ 27,237
Shares received for exploration properties	**$ -**	$ 1,071,599

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

Sokoman Minerals Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital					
	Number of shares	**Share capital**	**Warrants**	**Contributed surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, June 30, 2023	**229,253,047**	**$ 39,428,676**	**$ 1,806,867**	**$ 7,734,758**	**$ (43,691,751)**	**$ 5,278,550**
Private placements	57,092,846	3,711,035	-	-	-	3,711,035
Share issue costs	-	(232,587)	41,845	-	-	(190,742)
Warrant valuation	-	(210,300)	210,300	-	-	-
Warrants expired	-	-	(1,939,800)	1,939,800	-	-
Shares issued to acquire exploration properties	435,389	27,237	-	-	-	27,237
Share-based payments	-	-	-	10,656	-	10,656
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,042,694)	(1,042,694)
Balance, June 30, 2024	**286,781,282**	**$ 42,724,061**	**$ 119,212**	**$ 9,685,214**	**$ (44,734,445)**	**$ 7,794,042**
Private placements	51,548,214	2,106,250	-	-	-	2,106,250
Share issue costs	1,200,000	(118,884)	29,304	-	-	(89,580)
Distribution of Vinland Lithium Inc. shares pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	-	(1,971,672)	-	-	-	(1,971,672)
Deferred premium on flow-through units	-	(80,000)	-	-	-	(80,000)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	37,566	-	37,566
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,452,630)	(3,452,630)
Balance, June 30, 2025	**339,529,496**	**$ 42,659,755**	**$ 148,516**	**$ 9,722,780**	**$ (48,187,075)**	**$ 4,343,976**

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Sokoman Minerals Corp. ("Sokoman" or "Company") is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV-SIC) and operating under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company is an exploration-stage company that is in the process of exploring its mineral properties located in Canada and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's registered office is 82 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1P1.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to, one year from June 30, 2025. At June 30, 2025, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $48,187,075 (June 30, 2024 - deficit of $44,734,445) and has working capital of $1,382,165 (June 30, 2024 - $2,908,407). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient funds and continue to obtain sufficient capital from investors to meet its current and future obligations. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to other exploration stage companies. As a result of these risks, a material uncertainty exists that cast's significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the going concern assumption. There is no assurance that the Company's funding initiatives will continue to be successful and these consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and consolidated statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material. The Company will have to raise additional funds to advance its exploration and development efforts and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

2. Material accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the IASB ("International Accounting Standards Board") applicable to the preparation of audited financial statements, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 - Audited Financial Reporting. The accounting policies followed in these audited consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied in the audited consolidated annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The policies applied in these audited consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of October 27, 2025, the date the Audit Committee approved the statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include exploration and evaluation assets, share-based payments, allocation of financing proceeds, and income taxes. Differences may be material.

The Company operates in one segment defined as the cash generating unit ("CGU") which is North America. These audited financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 27, 2025.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Basis of presentation

The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments designated at FVTPL, which are measured at fair value. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

Basis of measurement

These audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. In addition, these audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Basis of consolidation

The audited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its inactive wholly-owned subsidiary Golden Dory Exploration Ltd. which has the same fiscal reporting period as Sokoman.

Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency, as determined by management is the Canadian dollar. For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and consolidated financial position are presented in Canadian dollars.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Financial instruments

Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the consolidated statements of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a derecognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset.

Classification and Measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

(i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss (“FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI"); and
(ii) those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement (continued)

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

(i) amortized cost; or
(ii) FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives);

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the fair value of the instrument on initial recognition. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The Company's financial asset consists of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, which is classified and measured at FVTPL, with realized and unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value reported in net loss, and prepaid expenses and security deposit, which is classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is reported in net loss.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, cash held in a financial institution or investments having a maturity of 90 days or less at acquisition or are readily convertible to the contracted amounts of cash.

Property and equipment

Equipment is recorded at historical cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Historical cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Amortization is provided using the declining balance method using the following rates:

Exploration equipment	20%
Office equipment	20%
Trucks	30%

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property and equipment and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in “other operating income and expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs related to exploration properties are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets at fair value at the time the legal right to explore the property has been acquired. The acquisition costs are written off when an exploration and evaluation asset is disposed of through sale or abandonment.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred on exploration properties are expensed until such time that a future economic benefit is more likely to be realized than not by the establishment of ore resources. Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred subsequent to the establishment of commercially viable and technically feasible gold resources on a property are capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset. Exploration and evaluation assets are not depreciated until the properties are in commercial production.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to operations at the time or any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

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

The Company has no material provisions at June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Decommissioning or restoration provision

The Company records the fair value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation, and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The estimated fair value of a liability, and corresponding increase in the related property, is reported in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value is the amount at which that liability could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation transaction and, in the absence of observable market transactions, is determined as the present value of expected cash flows. The Company subsequently allocates the cost to expense using a systematic and rational method over its useful life, and records the accretion of the liability as a charge to the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

As the Company has not commenced construction and development of any mining operations, it does not have any provisions for decommissioning or restoration costs.

Impairment of non-financial asset

At each reporting date of the statements of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its indefinite tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Definite life assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of flow-through share agreements, the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the tax deductions associated with these qualifying expenditures to the flow-through subscribers at an agreed upon date.

Flow-through shares are reported at issue price. If the flow-through shares are issued at a premium to the market price of non-flow through or hard dollar shares at the date of announcement, such premium or excess proceeds is reported as a liability on the consolidated statements of financial position. The subsequent renunciation of such qualifying expenditures incurred by the Company in favour of the flow-through subscribers is reported as a reduction in the 'deferred premium on flow-through shares' liability on the statements of financial position and a corresponding reduction in deferred tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Share-based compensation transactions

Stock options

The fair value of stock options granted to directors, officers, and employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model using assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, expected forfeitures and expected life of the options. The fair value of this share-based payment is recognized as a charge to the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity on the consolidated statements of financial position.

The fair value of stock options, subject to a vesting schedule, is recognized using the accelerated method and is measured using Black Scholes and assumptions at the time of vesting. The applicable fair values of any stock options which are exercised are transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock. Management is required to estimate forfeitures, and revise its estimates of the number of stock options expected to vest each period. The impact of any revisions to management's estimate on forfeitures, if any, is recognized during the period.

Share-based payments to non-employees

Share-based payments granted to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. In the event the Company cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of goods or services received, the transaction is recorded at the estimated value of the underlying equity instrument, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. Management is required to estimate forfeitures, and revise its estimates of the number of stock options expected to vest each period. The impact of any revisions to management's estimate on forfeitures, if any, is recognized during the period.

Loss per common share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for the issuance have been met. Diluted earnings per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options and warrants, if dilutive. In periods where the Company reports a loss, the effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and therefore basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Segment disclosures

The Company operates in North America in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for timing differences between the tax and accounting basis of assets and liabilities, and for the recognition of accumulated capital and non-capital losses, which in the opinion of management, are more likely than not to be realized before expiry.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period when the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is expected to be settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are disclosed as non-current. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities resulting from a change in enacted tax rates is included in income in the year in which the change is enacted or substantively enacted.

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is the change in equity (net assets) of the Company during a reporting period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes to equity during a year except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Comprehensive income is comprised of net income for the period and other comprehensive income. This standard requires certain gains and losses that would otherwise be recorded as part of net earnings to be presented in “other comprehensive income" until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

The Company had no comprehensive income or loss transactions, other than its net loss, presented in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, nor has the Company accumulated other comprehensive income during the periods that have been presented.

The Company had no comprehensive income or loss transactions, other than its net loss, presented in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss and Deficit, nor has the Company accumulated other comprehensive income during the periods that have been presented.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity. Parties are also considered related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between said parties. Such transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

Significant judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Many of the amounts included in the audited consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments and/or estimates. These judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances. Actual results may differ from the amounts included in the audited consolidated financial statements. Areas of significant judgment and estimates affecting the amounts recognized in the unaudited Interim condensed financial statements include:

Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that costs incurred will be recovered through successful exploration and development or sale of the asset under review. Furthermore, the assessment as to whether economically recoverable reserves exist is itself an estimation process. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period when the new information becomes available. The carrying value of these assets is detailed in note 7.

Valuation of share-based payments

The Company records all share based payments and warrants using the fair value method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of stock options, warrants and broker warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of the fair value of stock options, warrants, broker warrants and compensation options is the stock price expected volatility used. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on comparable information derived from the trading history of guideline public companies which are in a similar situation to the Company taking into consideration the expected life of the options.

Estimated useful lives and residual values of equipment and the measurement of depreciation expense

Management estimates the useful lives of equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for depreciation of equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's equipment in the future.

Government grants

The Company makes periodic applications for financial assistance under available government incentive programs and tax credits related to the mineral property expenditures. The Company recognizes government assistance on an accrual basis when all requirements to earn the assistance have been completed and receipt is reasonably assured. Government grants are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position under tax credits recoverable and accrued as a reduction of mineral exploration expenses. Government grants relating to mineral expenditures are reflected as a reduction of the cost of the property or as a reduction to exploration expenses. Government grants relating to operating expenses are reflected as a reduction of the expense.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

New and future accounting pronouncements not yet effective

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods after June 30, 2025. Management is still evaluating and does not expect any such pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements ("IFRS 18")

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, focusing on presentation and disclosure in financial statements. Key changes would impact the structure of the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and amendments to disclosure requirements for certain profit or loss performance measures. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, effective reporting period beginning on January 1, 2027. This will also impact comparative information at the point of adoption. An assessment of the impact of the new standard will be performed on the financial statements to which the pronouncement applies.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7")

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to asses the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

Management does not expect any material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption of these amendments.

3. Capital and financial risk management

The Company manages capital, based on its cash and equivalents and ongoing working capital, with an objective of safeguarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, maximizing the funds invested into exploration and development activities, exploring and developing gold resources, and considering additional financings which minimize shareholder dilution. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the year ended June 30, 2025 and, accordingly, the approach of the current year is consistent with that of the prior fiscal year.

The Company’s capital structure reflects a company focused on mineral exploration and financing both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate.

The Company manages capital in proportion to risk and manages the exploration and evaluation assets and capital structure based on economic conditions and prevailing gold commodity pricing and trends. The Company relies on equity financings to maintain adequate liquidity to support its ongoing exploration and development activities and ongoing working capital commitments.

3. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Fair value

The carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities. The Company's exposure to potential loss from financial instruments relates primarily to its cash held with Canadian financial institutions.

The fair value of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at their fair value, is measured within a 'fair value hierarchy' which has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and
- Level 2: valuation techniques using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash and cash equivalents is considered Level 1.

There have been no major or significant changes that have had an impact on the overall risk assessment of the Company during the year. The objectives and strategy for the exploration and evaluation asset portfolio remains unchanged.

The Company's exploration and development activities expose it to the following financial risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is concentrated in two specific areas: the credit risk on operating balances including receivables, primarily comprised of amounts receivable and Cash held with Canadian financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of these financial assets.

The aggregate gross credit risk exposure at June 30, 2025 was $1,162,135 (June 30, 2024 - $2,620,887), and was comprised of $46,105 (June 30, 2024 - $94,751) in amounts receivables and $1,116,030 (June 30, 2024 - $2,526,136) in cash held with Canadian financial institutions with an "AA" credit rating.

Property risk

The Company's significant projects are in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Unless the Company acquires or develops additional significant properties, the Company will be solely dependent upon these properties. If no additional mineral resource properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting these properties may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates and liquidity. A discussion of the Company's primary market risk exposures, and how those exposures are currently managed, follows:

3. Capital and financial risk management (continued)

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial assets and liabilities and operating costs are principally denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has no US dollar hedging program due to its exposure to financial gain or loss as a result of foreign exchange movements against the Canadian dollar.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity prices, and in particular gold spot prices, fluctuate and are affected by factors outside of the Company's control. The current and expected future spot prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mineral exploration companies and may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its ongoing working capital requirements.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk is minimal as there are no outstanding loans or interest-bearing debts. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other active interest rate management programs at this time.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there will be sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and working capital obligations as they become due. To manage cash flow requirements, the Company maintains principally all its assets in cash and equivalents.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Company believes that the +(-) 10% movements in investments FVTPL that are reasonably possible over the next twelve-month period will not have a significant impact on the Company. The Company believes that its cash position and short term investments provide adequate liquidity to meet all of the Company's near-term obligations.

4. Amounts receivable, prepaid expenses and security deposit

	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
Prepaid expenses	**$ 36,765**	$ 39,415
Security deposit	**14,320**	5,700
HST receivable	**21,130**	71,782
Accounts receivable	**24,432**	5,887
Interest receivable	**543**	17,082
	$ 97,190	$ 139,866

5. Marketable securities

All of the marketable securities held by the Company were acquired through current and prior year's property option and sales transactions with the below listed companies. As at June 30, 2025, the following securities were included in marketable securities:

	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 506,694**	$ 127,154
Additions	**-**	1,071,599
Disposals	**(88,965)**	-
Unrealized loss	**(142,369)**	(692,059)
Realized gain	**40,715**	-
Balance, end of year	**$ 316,075**	$ 506,694

6. Property and equipment

Cost	Office equipment	Trucks	Prospecting equipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2023	$ 12,649	$ 339,025	$ 78,480	$ 430,154
Disposals	-	(39,162)	-	(39,162)
Balance, June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025	$ 12,649	$ 299,863	$ 78,480	$ 390,992

Accumulated Amortization	Office equipment	Trucks	Prospecting equipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2023	$ 9,520	$ 138,396	$ 51,092	$ 199,008
Disposals	-	(28,752)	-	(28,752)
Depreciation for the year	624	59,407	5,476	65,507
Balance, June 30, 2024	10,144	169,051	56,568	235,763
Depreciation for the year	500	39,244	4,384	44,128
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ 10,644	$ 208,295	$ 60,952	$ 279,891

Carrying value	Office equipment	Trucks	Prospecting equipment	Total
Balance, June 30, 2024	$ 2,505	$ 130,812	$ 21,912	$ 155,229
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ 2,005	$ 91,568	$ 17,528	$ 111,101

7. Exploration and evaluation assets

	June 30, 2023	Additions (Disposals)	June 30, 2024	Additions (Disposals)	June 30, 2025
Moosehead	$ 368,689	$ -	$ 368,689	$ 4,900	$ 373,589
Fleur de Lys	261,565	69,950	331,515	-	331,515
Benton Joint Venture	245,841	(104,316)	141,525	(11,539)	129,986
Crippleback	35,525	-	35,525	31,310	66,835
East Alder	45,500	(45,500)	-	-	-
Unity Resource	82,500	(82,500)	-	-	-
Burin Property	1	-	1	-	1
Lamaline	1	-	1	-	1
Iron Horse	1	-	1	-	1
Total	$ 1,039,623	$ (162,366)	$ 877,257	$ 24,671	$ 901,928

Moosehead

The Company acquired 100% of the property during the year ended June 30, 2018. The Company issued 7,754,371 common shares and issued 1,428,571 share purchase warrants. The purchase warrants had an exercise price of $0.05 per share and were fully exercised in 2019. The property is subject to a 2% NSR royalty. The Company had a requirement to incur $500,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, which was incurred during the year ended June 30, 2019. Hence this spending requirement has been met.

Fleur de Lys

In March 2021, the Company acquired the Fleur de Lys Project on the Baie Verte Peninsula of northwestern Newfoundland, through staking and option agreements.

In June 2021, the Company entered into 2 property option agreements:

- The Company can acquire a 100% interest in a property (the "Duffitt Property") subject to a 2% NSR in favour of the optionors. 1% of the NSR may be purchased by the Company for $1,000,000. Pursuant to the option agreement, the Company can acquire 100% interest in the Duffitt Property by making cash payments totalling $100,000 and issuing a total of 450,000 Sokoman shares over 3 years. The Company exercised the option in June 2024.

- The Company can acquire a 100% interest in a property (the "Squires/McGuire Property") subject to a 2% NSR in favour of the optionors. 1% of the NSR may be purchased by the Company for $1,000,000. Pursuant to the option agreement, the Company can acquire 100% interest in the Squires/McGuire Property by making cash payments totalling $50,000 and issuing 250,000 Sokoman shares over 3 years. The Company exercised the option in June 2024.

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Benton Joint Venture

Killick Lithium

In May 2021, the Company entered into a strategic alliance with Benton Resources Inc. ("Benton") to jointly acquire and explore gold opportunities in Newfoundland. The Company and Benton acquired, by staking, a new property named the Killick Lithium project (formerly the Golden Hope project).

On October 11, 2023, the Company and Benton entered into a Definitive Agreement (the “Transaction”) with Piedmont Lithium Inc. and its subsidiaries (“Piedmont”), enabling Piedmont to earn up to a 70% direct and indirect ownership interest in the Killick Lithium project.

Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction, each of Benton and Sokoman assigned all of its rights and interest to the Killick Lithium project to Vinland Lithium Inc. ("Vinland"), a newly incorporated British Columbia corporation, in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Vinland, held by each of Benton and Sokoman in equal proportions. In turn, Vinland assigned the Killick Lithium project to its newly incorporated, wholly-owned subsidiary, Killick Lithium Inc. ("Killick").

Vinland and Piedmont entered into:

(i) a subscription agreement pursuant to which Piedmont subscribed for a 19.9% ownership interest in Vinland for an aggregate subscription amount of $2,000,000 (the "Subscription"); and
(ii) a shareholders' agreement with Benton and Sokoman setting forth the framework for the governance of Vinland and for the holding, disposal and subsequent issuances of interests in Vinland.

Upon the completion of the Subscription, Killick and Piedmont entered into:

(i) an earn-in agreement, pursuant to which Piedmont was granted the option to acquire up to a direct 62.5% interest in the Killick Lithium project (the "Earn-In Agreement");
(ii) a royalty agreement pursuant to which Benton and Sokoman were jointly granted an aggregate 2% royalty on the net returns of precious metals and the value of lithium received from the Killick Lithium project; and
(iii) a marketing agreement pursuant to which Piedmont was granted the exclusive marketing rights for the promotion and sale of lithium products produced from the Killick Lithium project.

Pursuant to the Earn-In Agreement, Piedmont was granted the option (the "Initial Earn-In Right") to acquire a 16.35% voting and participating interest in Killick in consideration of:

(i) the issuance by Piedmont to each of Benton and Sokoman of shares of its common stock having an aggregate subscription price of $2,000,000 (completed) based on Piedmont’s 10-day volume weighted average price ("VWAP") up to the date of the initial interest exercise notice, and
(ii) payment of work expenditures in the aggregate amount of at least $6,000,000 (the "Initial Earn-In Amount") within the 30-month period following the Initial Earn-In Right exercise notice.

Upon exercise of the Initial Earn-In Right by Piedmont, Piedmont’s combined direct and indirect (through Vinland) ownership interest in Killick will be equal to approximately 33%.

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Benton Joint Venture (continued)

Within 60 days following the funding of the Initial Earn-In Amount, Piedmont shall have the option (the "First Additional Earn-In Right"), exercisable by notice, to acquire an additional 21.65% (totaling 38%) voting and participating interest in Killick (the "First Additional Interest") in consideration of:

(i) the issuance by Piedmont to each of Benton and Sokoman of shares of its common stock having an aggregate subscription price of $2,000,000 based on Piedmont's 10-day VWAP up to the date of the First Additional Earn-In Right exercise notice; and
(ii) payment of work expenditures in the aggregate amount of at least $3,000,000 (the "First Additional Earn-In Amount") within the 12-month period following the First Additional Earn-In Right exercise notice.

Upon exercise of the First Additional Earn-In Right by Piedmont, Piedmont's combined direct and indirect (through Vinland) ownership interest in Killick will be equal to approximately 50%.

Within 60 days following the funding of the First Additional Earn-In Amount, Piedmont shall have the option (the "Second Additional Earn-In Right"), exercisable by notice, to acquire an additional 24.5% (totaling 62.5%) voting and participating interest in Killick (the "Second Additional Interest") in consideration of:

(i) the issuance by Piedmont to each of Benton and Sokoman of shares of its common stock having an aggregate subscription price of $6,000,000 based on Piedmont's 10-day VWAP up to the date of the Second Additional Earn-In Right exercise notice; and
(ii) payment of work expenditures in the aggregate amount of at least $3,000,000 (the "Second Additional Earn-In Amount") within the 12-month period following the Second Additional Earn-In Right exercise notice.

Upon exercise of the Second Additional Earn-In Right by Piedmont, Piedmont's combined direct and indirect (through Vinland) ownership interest in Killick will be equal to approximately 70%.

The Company has accounted for the assignment of its rights and interest in the Killick Lithium project to Vinland as a disposition of exploration and evaluation asset. As a result, the Company recorded an option income of $5,038,386.

Grey River

In May 2021, the Company and Benton jointly acquired the Grey River Project optioned from local interests under letter agreements.

In July 2021, the Company entered into the following option agreement on behalf of the strategic alliance with Benton:

- The Company can acquire a 100% interest in a property (the "Lewis Property") subject to a 1.5% NSR in favour of the optionors. 1% of the NSR may be purchased by the Company for $1,000,000. Pursuant to the option agreement, the Company can acquire 100% interest in the Lewis Property for the following considerations:
    - Cash payment of $10,000 (completed);
    - Issuance of 50,000 Sokoman shares upon TSX Venture Exchange approval (completed);
    - Cash payment of $10,000 and issuance of 50,000 Sokoman shares on or before the first anniversary (completed);
    - Cash payment of $10,000 and issuance of 50,000 Sokoman shares on or before the second anniversary (completed); and
    - Cash payment of $10,000 and issuance of 500,000 Sokoman shares on or before the third anniversary.

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Benton Joint Venture (continued)

Larry's Pond

Sokoman and Benton jointly entered into an option agreement to acquire the Larry's Pond Project. Under the terms of the joint venture, the Company will reimburse Benton for 50% of the following option payments to be made by Benton:

- Cash payment of $10,000 on execution of the agreement (completed);
- Issuance of 50,000 Benton shares upon receipt of Exchange approval of the agreement (completed);
- Cash payment of $10,000 and issuance of 50,000 Benton shares by the first anniversary;
- Cash payment of $10,000 and issuance of 50,000 Benton shares by the second anniversary; and
- Cash payment of $30,000 and issuance of 50,000 Benton shares by the third anniversary.

Crippleback Lake

The property was acquired during the year ended June 30, 2017. To obtain a 100% interest, the Company is committed to the following payments: total cash of $34,500 (paid) and, share payments totaling 600,000 (issued) over a three-year option agreement. The vendors will retain a 2% NSR with a buyback of 1% for $1 million, as well as, a 1% NSR on Sokoman's contiguous claims with a $500,000 cash buyback of 0.5%. The vendors will also receive 10% of the value of any third party transaction Sokoman completes on the property, as well as first consideration for any eligible field work.

Startrek

The Company acquired 100% interest in two antimony/gold properties in northeastern Newfoundland, the Startrek and Antimony Ridge properties. The Company has issued two million common shares of Sokoman. The property is subject to a 2% NSR royalty to the vendors. This acquisition agreement is with parties related to a Director at the time. The Antimony Ridge property has since been dropped leaving only the Startrek property.

Iron Horse

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iron Horse project is located approximately 120 kilometers Northeast of Labrador City, Labrador.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company signed a letter of intent with Campden Hill Holdings Pty Ltd. ("Campden Hill"), an Australian-based private company. Pursuant to the terms of the letter of intent, Campden Hill can acquire 100% interest in the Iron Horse project for the following considerations:

- Cash payment of $20,000 (completed, recognized as option income) within 5 days of the date of execution of the agreement for an exclusive three-month due diligence period;
- A payment of $100,000 in cash or shares during the three month period following the execution of the agreement;
- A payment of $180,000, comprising of $30,000 in cash and $150,000 in cash or shares on or before the first anniversary; and
- A payment of $500,000 in cash or shares on the date that a bankable feasibility study is completed.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company terminated the letter of intent due to Campden Hill's failure to make the $100,000 payment in cash or shares.

8. Investment in Vinland Lithium Inc.

Detail of the Company's investment in Vinland Lithium Inc. for the year ended June 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Number of shares	Carrying amount
Balance, June 30, 2023	-	$ -
Share received upon incorporation of Vinland Lithium Inc.	1	1
Shares received pursuant to Killick Lithium asset transfer agreement (note 7)	4,025,125	4,025,125
Equity loss on investment	-	(171,977)
Balance, June 30, 2024	4,025,126	3,853,149
Shares received from Benton pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	1,615	1,573
Distributed to shareholders pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	(2,025,126)	(1,971,672)
Equity income on investment	-	65,732
Balance, June 30, 2025	2,001,615	$ 1,948,782

The Company has recorded its investment in Vinland Lithium Inc. as an equity investment.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company completed a plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement"), whereby it would, through a return of capital transaction, distribute 2,025,126 common shares of Vinland with a carrying value at the time of distribution of $0.97 per share to shareholders of the Company on a pro-rata basis to shareholders with accounts holding greater than 8,000 shares of the Company as part of a larger initiative to have Vinland achieve a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange. The distribution was approved at the Company's annual general and special meeting of shareholders on March 21, 2025. The distribution amount of $1,971,672 has been recorded in equity as a reduction in share capital.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company holds 2,001,615 Class A common shares (19.92%) of Vinland with a carrying value of $1,948,782 (June 30, 2024 - 4,025,126 Class A common shares (40.05%) with a carrying value of $3,853,149).

9. Mineral exploration expenses

A summary of exploration expenditures incurred for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

For year ended June 30, 2025	Moosehead	Fleur de Lys	Crippleback	Other	Total
Field office expenses	$ 114,388	$ 23,736	$ 35,968	$ 1,762	$ 175,854
Geo services	182,590	28,810	251,079	19,388	481,867
Drilling	681,742	331,767	284,688	-	1,298,197
Analysis	95,548	36,090	-	-	131,638
Wages and salaries	370,383	152,022	96,138	4,023	622,566
Amortization	43,628	-	-	-	43,628
Travel and accommodations	84,733	20,354	7,279	10	112,376
Government grant and recoveries	-	-	(150,000)	(18,000)	(168,000)
Total	$ 1,573,012	$ 592,779	$ 525,152	$ 7,183	$ 2,698,126

9. Mineral exploration expenses (continued)

For year ended June 30, 2024	Moosehead	Fleur de Lys	Crippleback	Benton Joint Venture	Total
Field office expenses	$ 179,322	$ 36,663	$ 6,054	$ 28,428	$ 250,467
Geo services	366,368	9,078	4,604	217,670	597,720
Drilling	2,322,177	-	-	-	2,322,177
Analysis	195,758	53,387	-	68,728	317,873
Wages and salaries	560,111	164,696	16,094	113,502	854,403
Amortization	64,883	-	-	-	64,883
Travel and accommodations	107,646	9,060	530	5,457	122,693
Administrative	-	-	-	13,492	13,492
Government grant	-	(32,581)	-	(75,000)	(107,581)
Total	$ 3,796,265	$ 240,303	$ 27,282	$ 372,277	$ 4,436,127

10. Share capital

(a) Authorized share capital

(i) an unlimited number of common shares
(ii) an unlimited number of preferred shares issued in series (none issued to date)

(b) Common shares issued

	Number of shares	Share capital
Balance, June 30, 2023	229,253,047	$ 39,428,676
Private placements (i)(ii)	57,092,846	3,711,035
Share issue costs (i)(ii)	-	(232,587)
Warrant valuation (i)(ii)	-	(210,300)
Shares issued to acquire exploration properties	435,389	27,237
Balance, June 30, 2024	286,781,282	$ 42,724,061
Private placements (iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)	51,548,214	2,106,250
Share issue costs (iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)	1,200,000	(118,884)
Deferred premium on flow-through shares (vi)(vii)	-	(80,000)
Distribution of Vinland Lithium Inc. shares pursuant to Plan of Arrangement (note 8)	-	(1,971,672)
Balance, June 30, 2025	339,529,496	$ 42,659,755

(i) On November 29, 2023, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $2,462,525 consisting of 37,885,000 flow-through units (the "FT Units") at a price of $0.065 per unit. Each FT Unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant is exercisable for an exercise price of $0.13 for a period of 12 months. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred $123,881 of cash share issuance costs and issued 1,787,100 broker warrants ("Broker Warrants"). Each Broker Warrant is exercisable for an exercise price of $0.10 for a period of 12 months.

The grant date fair values of the 18,942,500 Warrants and 1,787,100 Broker Warrants were estimated to be $132,700 and $30,880, respectively, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 80%, risk-free interest rate of 4.17%, and expected life of 1 year.

10. Share capital (continued)

(b) Common shares issued (continued)

(ii) On December 20, 2023, the Company completed the second and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $1,248,510 consisting of 16,007,846 FT Units at a price of $0.065 per unit and 3,200,000 non flow-through units. Each non flow-through unit consisted of one common share and one Warrant. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred $66,861 of cash share issuance costs and issued 879,240 Broker Warrants.

The grant date fair values of the 11,203,924 Warrants and 879,240 Broker Warrants were estimated to be $77,600 and $10,965, respectively, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 81%, risk-free interest rate of 3.91%, and expected life of 1 year.

(iii) On December 17, 2024, the Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $1,421,250 consisting of 35,400,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.04 per share and 150,000 non flow-through shares at a price of $0.035 per share. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred $51,000 of cash share issuance costs, issued 1,200,000 finders' shares, and issued 1,050,000 broker warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable for an exercise price of $0.06 for a period of 12 months.

The grant date fair values of the 1,050,000 broker warrants were estimated to be $13,403 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 112%, risk-free interest rate of 2.99%, and expected life of 1 year.

(iv) On December 31, 2024, the Company completed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $65,000 consisting of 1,012,500 flow-through shares at a price of $0.04 per share and 700,000 non flow-through shares at a price of $0.035 per share. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred $2,400 of cash share issuance costs and issued 60,000 broker warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable for an exercise price of $0.06 for a period of 12 months.

The grant date fair values of the 60,000 broker warrants were estimated to be $604 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 113%, risk-free interest rate of 2.92%, and expected life of 1 year.

(v) On February 3, 2025, the Company completed the third and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $220,000 consisting of 6,285,714 non flow-through shares at a price of $0.035 per share. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred $12,180 of cash share issuance costs and issued 348,000 broker warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable for an exercise price of $0.06 for a period of 12 months.

The grant date fair values of the 348,000 broker warrants were estimated to be $9,711 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 122%, risk-free interest rate of 2.56%, and expected life of 1 year.

10. Share capital (continued)

(b) Common shares issued (continued)

(vi) On May 5, 2025, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $300,000 consisting of 6,000,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.05 per share. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid cash finders' fees totaling $18,000 and 360,000 non-transferable broker warrants exercisable at $0.07 for one year.

The grant date fair values of the 360,000 broker warrants were estimated to be $3,905 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 129%, risk-free interest rate of 2.56%, and expected life of 1 year.

The Company recognized a deferred premium liability on flow-through shares of $60,000.

(vii) On June 10, 2025, the Company closed the second and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $100,000 consisting of 2,000,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.05 per share. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid cash finders' fees totaling $6,000 and 120,000 non-transferable broker warrants exercisable at $0.07 for one year.

The grant date fair values of the 120,000 broker warrants were estimated to be $1,681 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 130%, risk-free interest rate of 2.70%, and expected life of 1 year.

The Company recognized a deferred premium liability on flow-through shares of $20,000.

(c) Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture (the “Stock Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the issued and outstanding Common Shares exercisable for a period of up to five (5) years.

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, June 30, 2023	12,725,000	$ 0.29
Expired	(4,450,000)	0.16
Balance, June 30, 2024	8,275,000	$ 0.36
Granted (i)	2,650,000	0.08
Balance, June 30, 2025	10,925,000	$ 0.29

(i) On April 1, 2025, the Company granted 2,650,000 stock options to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock options are exercisable for 5 years at $0.08 per stock option. The options vest 1/4 each on grant date and every six months thereafter. The grant date fair value of $78,978 was assigned to the stock options as estimated by using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: share price of $0.045, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 98% which is based on historical volatility of the Company's share price, risk-free rate of return of 2.57% and an expected maturity of 5 years.

10. Share capital (continued)

(c) Stock options (continued)

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2025:

Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options outstanding
November 27, 2025	0.22	0.41	2,825,000
March 14, 2026	0.295	0.70	250,000
May 13, 2026	0.46	0.87	150,000
September 28, 2026	0.44	1.25	4,450,000
May 19, 2027	0.44	1.88	600,000
April 1, 2030	0.08	4.76	2,650,000
		1.90	10,925,000

(d) Warrants

Warrant transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, June 30, 2023	19,897,772	$ 0.42
Issued	32,812,764	0.13
Expired	(12,500,000)	0.45
Balance, June 30, 2024	40,210,536	$ 0.17
Issued	1,938,000	0.06
Expired	(5,866,340)	0.12
Balance, June 30, 2025	28,884,424	$ 0.13

The following table reflects the warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2025:

Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Number of warrants outstanding
November 29, 2025 (i)	0.13	18,942,500
December 17, 2025	0.06	1,050,000
December 20, 2025 (i)	0.13	8,003,924
December 31, 2025	0.06	60,000
February 3, 2026	0.06	348,000
May 5, 2026	0.07	360,000
June 10, 2026	0.07	120,000
		28,884,424

(i) In November 2024, the Company extended the term of the warrants for 12 months. As a result, 18,942,500 warrants were extended to November 29, 2025 and 8,003,923 warrants were extended to December 20, 2025.

11. Related party transactions

(a) The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

(i) Included in business development and promotion is $75,000 for the year ended June 30, 2025 (2024 - $84,900) paid to a company related to a director.

(ii) Included in business development and promotion is $36,000 for the year ended June 30, 2025 (2024 - $36,000) paid to a director.

(iii) During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred legal fees of $12,262 (2024 - $57,928) included in professional fees and share issuance costs of $9,000 (2024 - $11,580) to a law firm controlled by the Corporate Secretary.

(iv) Included in professional fees is $69,166 for the year ended June 30, 2025 (2024 - $68,338) paid to Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("MSSI") for an employee of MSSI to act as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and bookkeeping services.

(b) Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. Remuneration of directors and key management personnel of the Company, except as noted in (a) above, was as follows:

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	**Year Ended June 30, 2024**
Salaries and benefits	**$ 14,625**	$ 31,406
Wages and salaries included in mineral exploration expenses	**115,375**	137,969
Directors fees	**32,100**	29,700
Share-based payments	**14,885**	-
	$ 176,985	$ 199,075

As at June 30, 2025, $3,296 (June 30, 2024 - $2,902) was owed to key management personnel and this amount was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

12. Commitments

In connection with the flow-through share financings in 2024 and 2025, the Company is committed to incur qualifying Canadian Exploration Expenditures (as such term is defined in the Income Tax Act (Canada)) of a total of $1,456,500 by December 31, 2025 and $400,000 by December 31, 2026. If the Company does not incur the required qualifying expenditures, it will be required to indemnify the holders of the flow-through shares for any tax and other costs payable by them as a result of the Company not making the required expenditures.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company is required to incur qualifying exploration expenditures totaling approximately $925,000 by December 31, 2025 and $400,000 by December 31, 2026.

13. Income taxes

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes is different from the amount that would have been computed by applying statutory Canadian federal and provincial rates (26.5%) due to the following:

	Year Ended June 30, 2025	Year Ended June 30, 2024
Loss before income taxes	**$ (3,452,630)**	$ (1,042,694)
Expected tax recovery at 26.5%	**(914,947)**	(276,314)
Adjustments for the following items:		
Mineral exploration expenses	**715,003**	1,175,574
Permanent difference	**133**	17,359
Stock-based compensation	**9,955**	2,824
Deductible share issue costs	**(58,325)**	(65,183)
Loss carry forward not recognized	**229,317**	387,703
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	**18,864**	90,427
Option income	**-**	(1,332,390)
Deferred income tax recovery	**-**	-

Deferred income tax assets/liabilities

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes as opposed for income tax purposes. The tax effect of these temporary differences that would give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at June 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Non-capital losses	**$ 4,014,952**	$ 3,762,447
Mineral property expenditures	**2,702,114**	3,321,230
Share issue costs	**74,376**	108,962
Property and equipment	**45,032**	68,305
Temporary differences	**6,836,474**	7,260,944
Valuation allowance	**(6,836,474)**	(7,260,944)
Net deferred tax liability	**$ -**	$ -

The potential deferred tax benefit of the non-capital losses has not been recognized in the financial statements except to the extent of exploration expenditures renounced to holders of flow-through shares as prescribed.

13. Income taxes (continued)

Non-capital losses

Utilization of the non-capital losses and the foreign exploration and development expenditures are subject to limitations. The Company has placed a full valuation allowance on its excess tax assets due to a lack of past taxable profits. It does not believe significant income tax obligations will occur in the near-future. As at June 30, 2025, the Company has $15,082,000 (June 30, 2024 - $14,222,000) in unused tax losses available for tax carry-forward purposes as follows:

2027	$ 39,000
2028	204,000
2029	990,000
2030	603,000
2031	1,146,000
2032	2,250,000
2033	2,100,000
2034	620,000
2035	130,000
2036	335,000
2037	292,000
2038	426,000
2039	1,020,000
2040	606,000
2041	637,000
2042	1,063,000
2043	360,000
2044	1,401,000
2045	860,000
	$ 15,082,000

14. Subsequent events

On September 29, 2025, the Company announced a series of key leadership appointments to its board of directors and executive team.

- Denis Laviolette was appointed as director, Executive Chairman, and CEO.
- Tim Froude transitioned to the role of President, having previously served as President and CEO, and resigned as a director.
- Gary Nassif was appointed as a director.
- Greg Matheson was appointed as VP Exploration.
- Colin Bowdidge resigned as a director.

The Company granted 22,000,000 stock options to Mr. Laviolette and Mr. Matheson. The stock options are exercisable for 3 years at $0.055 per share. The options vested immediately.

On October 2, 2025, the Company announced the appointment of Wanda Cutler as a director.

On October 2, 2025, the Company granted 6,000,000 stock options to directors and consultants of the Company. The stock options are exercisable for 5 years at $0.14 per share. The options vested immediately.

14. Subsequent events (continued)

On October 8, 2025, the Company announced that it entered into an agreement in connection with a bought deal private placement, which will consist of:

- 53,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.19 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $10,070,000; and
- 53,000,000 flow-through common shares of the Company at a price of $0.265 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of $14,045,000.

The flow-through shares will be distributed on a charity flow through basis.

The underwriters will have the option exercisable, in whole or in part at any time up to 48 hours prior to the closing of the offering, to purchase up to an additional 7,950,000 flow-through common shares for additional gross proceeds of $2,106,750.

Subsequent to June 30, 2025, 16,500,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds totaling $907,500.