



**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

**For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

## Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Shareholders of:  
**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of EnviroMetal Technologies Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' deficiency 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 financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describe certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the Company'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 the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate 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 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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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.

#### **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 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 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 Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. 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 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 Mike Kao.

*WDM*

*Chartered Professional Accountants*

Vancouver, B.C.

April 28, 2026



**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Cash		21,920	14,780
Trade and other receivables	5	8,824	38,547
Assets held for sale	6	-	13,700
Prepaid expenses and deposits		5,931	19,096
		<b>36,675</b>	86,123
Property, plant and equipment	8	79,688	358,725
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>116,363</b>	444,848
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	412,192	245,859
Current portion of lease liabilities	10	-	32,920
Due to related parties	13	956,735	1,118,715
Promissory notes	11	50,000	50,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,418,927</b>	1,447,494
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY</b>			
Share capital	12(b)	35,594,867	35,594,867
Reserves		6,072,314	6,072,314
Contributed surplus		750,000	750,000
Deficit		(43,719,745)	(43,419,827)
<b>Total shareholders' deficiency</b>		<b>(1,302,564)</b>	(1,002,646)
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency</b>		<b>116,363</b>	444,848

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors on April 28, 2026:

*"Ken McNaughton"*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

*"Mel Lavitt"*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Years ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
		\$	\$
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Operating costs		13,978	40,376
Management and employee costs	13, 15	76,742	420,709
General and administration	15	157,550	384,762
		(248,270)	(845,847)
<b>Other income (expenses)</b>			
Bank service charge		(3,651)	(4,103)
Depreciation	8	(101,911)	(232,035)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		31,068	(45,844)
Gain on forgiveness of accounts payable		-	5,381
Gain on disposal of investments	7	-	120,748
Loss on disposal of plant, property and equipment	8	(28,599)	-
Interest income		407	1,802
Interest and financing costs	10,11	(7,492)	(15,142)
Other income		5,211	660
Other recoveries		10,579	77,405
		(94,388)	(91,128)
<b>Loss from continuing operations</b>		<b>(342,658)</b>	<b>(936,975)</b>
<b>Gain (loss) from discontinued operations</b>		<b>42,740</b>	<b>(8,300)</b>
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss</b>		<b>(299,918)</b>	<b>(945,275)</b>
<b>Net loss per share:</b>			
Basic and diluted		(0.00)	(0.01)
<b>Weighted average number of common shares:</b>			
Basic and diluted		113,607,280	113,607,280

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

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Operating activities:</b>		
Net loss for the year	(299,918)	(945,275)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	101,911	232,035
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(31,068)	45,798
Gain on forgiveness of accounts payable	-	(5,381)
Gain on disposal of investments	-	(120,748)
Loss on disposal of plant, property and equipment	28,599	-
Interest expense	7,492	15,143
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Trade and other receivables	8,823	222,339
Prepaid expenses and deposits	13,165	36,931
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	162,799	(56,754)
Due to related parties	(134,115)	349,284
<b>Cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(142,312)</b>	<b>(226,628)</b>
<b>Investing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of investment	7	20,900
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		99,848
<b>Cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>148,527</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from subscription receivable	-	25,000
Payment of lease liabilities	(33,675)	(99,821)
<b>Cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(33,675)</b>	<b>(74,821)</b>
Net cash used in continuing operations	(6,560)	(201,601)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	16	13,700
Cash, beginning of year	14,780	201,281
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>21,920</b>	<b>14,780</b>
<b>Supplemental cash flow information</b>		
Cash interest paid	3,651	4,103
Cash interest received	(407)	(1,760)
Income taxes paid	-	-

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

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency****For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares)

	Reserves						Total Shareholders' Deficiency
	Common Shares	Share Capital	Share-based Payments Reserve	Warrants Reserve	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	113,607,280	35,594,867	5,785,662	286,652	750,000	(42,474,552)	(57,371)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(945,275)	(945,275)
Balance, December 31, 2024	113,607,280	35,594,867	5,785,662	286,652	750,000	(43,419,827)	(1,002,646)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(299,918)	(299,918)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>113,607,280</b>	<b>35,594,867</b>	<b>5,785,662</b>	<b>286,652</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>(43,719,745)</b>	<b>(1,302,564)</b>

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

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except where noted)

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**1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN**

EnviroMetal Technologies Inc. (“the Company” or “EnviroMetal”) was incorporated under the province of Alberta’s Business Corporations Act on October 21, 2016. On December 4, 2020, the Company enacted a continuance from the province of Alberta to the province of British Columbia under the province of British Columbia’s Business Corporation Act and adopted new articles of incorporation.

The Company specializes in precious metal extraction processes with applications in the primary and secondary metals industries. The Company shares are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “ETI”. The Company additionally trades in the United States on the OTCQX venture marketplace under the symbol “EVLLF” and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol “7N2”.

The Company’s registered office is located at #1500 - 1055 West Georgia St., Vancouver, BC V6E 0B6 and its corporate offices are located at #208 - 6741 Eastlake Drive, Burnaby, BC V3N 4A3.

These consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred a loss of \$299,918 (2024 - \$945,275), has working capital deficiency of \$1,382,252 (2024 - \$1,361,372) and has an accumulated deficit of \$43,719,745 (2024 - \$43,419,827). There are several adverse conditions which present a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred operating losses since inception, is unable to self-finance operations and has significant on-going cash requirements to meet its overhead obligations. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon economic and market factors which involve uncertainties including the Company’s ability to raise adequate equity financing and ultimately develop profitable operations. The Company is of the view that these objectives can be met, and that the going concern assumption is appropriate. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue, expenses and the statements of financial position classifications used, and such adjustments could be material.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**a) Statement of compliance**

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on April 28, 2026.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

**b) Basis of measurement**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, as specified by IFRS Accounting Standards, as well as information presented in the statements of cash flows.

**c) Functional and presentation currency**

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

**d) Basis of consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary, EnviroCircuit. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Control exists where the parent entity has power over the investee and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**a) Cash**

Cash includes cash on deposit in Canadian banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**b) Assets held for sale**

The Company has accounted for assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*. Items classified as assets held for sale are non-current assets and liabilities that will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continual use. This condition is satisfied when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, management is committed to the sale, and it is highly probable to occur within one year. Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less selling costs and, if significant, are presented separately from other assets as current assets on the statements of financial position. If assets are held for longer than 12 months, the Company records a provision for the expected decrease in sales value.

**c) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of plant and equipment are capitalized as part of the costs. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Upon retirement, disposal or destruction of an asset, the cost and related depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in profit or loss. Property, plant and equipment assets are tested for impairment if events or circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired.

A summary of the Company's annual depreciation rates and methods is as follows:

<b>Class of property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>Useful life (years)</b>	<b>Depreciation method</b>
Plant and equipment	7 to 10	Straight-line
Vehicles	5	Straight-line
Office furniture and fixtures	3 to 5	Straight-line

**d) Leases**

In accordance with IFRS 16 *Leases*, as of January 1, 2018, at the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the "right-of-use" asset) unless the underlying asset has a low value or the lease term is twelve months or less, in which case leases are expensed in the period incurred. At commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. The right-of-use asset is then amortized using the straight-line method from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the end of the useful life of the asset. The right-of-use asset may be reduced for any impairment losses, if any.

At the lease commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the future lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate the Company would pay for similar assets at similar locations over a similar term, as the discount rate. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The lease liability is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments due to a change in an index or rate, a change in the Company's estimate of an amount payable under residual value guarantee, or if there is a change in the assessment of whether the Company will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option. When the lease liability is re-measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset or recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**e) Convertible notes**

A financial instrument is an equity instrument if the instrument includes no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, and if the instrument will or maybe settled with the issuer's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver variable number of its own equity instruments or a derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments. The Company's convertible notes have met the definition of an equity instrument and were classified as such. The convertible notes have been measured at fair value less transaction costs and are due on demand. The interest accrued will be reclassified to share capital upon issuance of the shares on settlement of the convertible notes.

**f) Revenue recognition**

The Company derives revenue from the sale of precious metals in a concentrate or pure form, licensing fees and consulting fees. In accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers*, the Company recognizes revenue using the following 5 steps:

1. Identify that a contract exists
2. Identify performance obligations
3. Determine price
4. Allocate price to performance
5. Recognize performance is completed

Revenue streams are as follows:

Sales of precious and other metals

The Company sells precious and other metals to smelters and refiners for final transformation into investment grade precious metals or commercial grade base metals. These smelters and refiners have over-arching agreements that govern how materials flows will be accounted for at the point of sale. The sale is recorded at the point in time when performance obligation is met, and when the risk and rewards of ownership is passed on to the smelting or refining companies, which is the date that they acknowledge receipt of the goods via waybill or bill of lading. The transaction price is determined over time, with provisional payments based on the market value of the marketable metals at the time of delivery (using the average price from the previous month) and adjusted at the time of the final settlement. As the Company does not use forward contracts, there may be provisional adjustments to the price received from the sale of materials for up to 6 months after initial delivery.

Consulting services

The services are sold to companies operating in the mining and/or recycling industries and primarily relate to the design and implementation of the Company's intellectual property, catered to the client's needs. Services rendered are measured either using time as the basis for measurement, or achievement of pre-determined milestones. The primary time basis of measurement is labour hours for technical analysis, and the primary milestones would be delivery of digital report, investigatory result, or completion of a project. For consulting services where the sales model is uncapped hours with a report to formalize completion, revenue is recorded as the input hours are measured. When a project has a fixed value, and the duration is longer than one period revenue is recorded based on actual hours as a percentage of budgeted. When a project has a fixed value and the duration is within a period, revenue is recorded on the delivery of the final milestone, usually a technical report.

**g) Impairment**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its property, plant and equipment at the cash generating unit ("CGU") level to determine whether there is any indication that these assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant CGU is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The Company has two CGUs; (1) E-waste and mineral processing; and (2) performing technical services related to implementing its proprietary technology for the extraction of precious metals for the mining and E-waste industries. These two revenue streams have independent labour pools, locations, and client profiles and as such are separated for the purposes of CGU analysis.

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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Impairment of a CGU is assessed when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount, being the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For fair value less costs to sell, the Company uses discounted cash flow techniques to determine fair value when it is not possible to determine fair value either by quotes from an active market or a binding sales agreement. Discounted cash flow techniques require management to make estimates and assumptions concerning future production revenues and expenses. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on many factors, including future metal prices, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital expenditures and plant closure and site rehabilitation costs. If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount with the impairment recognized in profit and loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there had been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. If an impairment is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, subject to the amount not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had impairment not been recognized for the asset in prior periods.

**h) Income taxes**

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred income taxes based on taxable profits. Current and deferred income taxes are included in profit and loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income (loss) for the current period and any adjustment to income taxes payable or receivable in previous periods. Current income taxes are determined based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws at the end of the current financial reporting year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method where there are differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and unused tax losses and credits. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured by applying tax rates that are expected to apply when the amounts are realized or settled respectively, based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws at the end of the current financial reporting year. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be realized and is later reduced if the Company determines it is no longer probable to be realized. The Company has not currently recognized any deferred tax assets or liabilities. No deferred tax asset has been recognized in respect of tax loss carry-forwards or deductible temporary differences as it is not probable at the end of the financial reporting year that future taxable profits will be available such that a tax asset can be realized.

**i) Share capital**

The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds of issuance.

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants on a residual value basis. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date of issuance. Proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a residual value basis, wherein the fair value of the common shares is based on the market value on the date of issuance and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Upon exercise of warrants, consideration paid by the warrant holder together with the amount previously recognized in warrants reserves is recorded as an increase to share capital.

When there is an issuance of shares above the par value, the premium is recorded as contributed surplus in shareholders' equity on the balance sheet.

**ENVIROMETAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j) Share-based payments**

The Company has a share-based payments plan described in Note 12 c). Compensation costs are measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and are recognized on a graded basis over the vesting period in profit and loss, with a corresponding increase to reserves. Upon exercise, common shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserves is credited to share capital, as adjusted for any consideration paid.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to determine the fair value of new grants. This model incorporates subjective assumptions, including volatility and expected life. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews and adjusts the amount recognized as an expense based on the number of options expected to vest. The impact of the revision, if any, is recognized in profit and loss, with a corresponding adjustment to share-based payments reserves.

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the services received at the date of receiving those services. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

**k) Government subsidies**

Amounts received or receivable resulting from government subsidies programs are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the amount of government subsidies will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the amount relates to an expense item, it is recognized as a reduction against the costs it is intended to compensate. When the amount does not relate to an expense item, it is recognized as other income. When the amount relates to an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the asset and is then recognized as income over the useful life of the depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

**l) Earnings (loss) per share**

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares for the year.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to the common shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares for the year including all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive equity instruments were converted to common shares. The weighted average number of common shares used to calculate the dilutive effect assumes that the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of stock options would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

In periods where a net loss is incurred, basic and diluted loss per share is the same as the effect of outstanding stock options would be anti-dilutive.

**m) Financial instruments**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification of financial assets is made in accordance with their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held.

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in profit and loss. Gains or losses on equity financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Company's financial assets comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, excluding government subsidies and taxes receivable, which are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortized cost

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk that would provide objective evidence that a financial asset at amortized cost is impaired. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

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**3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment using the effective interest method. They are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity dates.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or they expire.

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

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, loan payable and promissory notes, which are classified as and measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity dates.

**n) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the obligation.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a probable asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company.

The Company does not recognise contingent assets but discloses its existence where inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain.

**o) New accounting standards and interpretations**

New standards and interpretations not yet effective

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments clarify the classification of certain financial assets with contingent features and the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems, and introduce additional disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date. The Company has not applied IFRS 18 for purposes of these Financial Statements.

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**4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates and assumptions. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Significant estimates and judgments used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Revenue for provisional invoices

Provisional invoices are issued for precious metal sales that reflect the estimated amount of metal in the shipment and the current dollar value of the metal at the date of the invoice. Both the amount of precious metal and the expected price on settlement are not known on delivery. The Company records a provisional invoice using the best available estimates and updates when new information becomes available until final settlement.

Assets held for sale

The value of assets held for sale requires significant judgment. Illiquid markets, uncertain selling costs, and environmental weathering all contribute to potential variance in final value received by the Company. The reported carrying value is assessed each reporting period and assets held for sale that have been unsold for 12 months or longer are reviewed for indicators of obsolescence. Principally, these indicators are either technological or physical. Currently management does not anticipate any of the assets currently held for sale to experience significant technological obsolescence, however, some assets held for sale are stored outdoors and as such the Company estimates that after four years the main value of the remaining assets may be through a salvage sale. The actual amount of physical deterioration over time and final sale value is subject to significant variation on outcomes.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each statement of financial position date upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. This determination requires significant judgment. Factors that could trigger an impairment review of property, plant and equipment include, but are not limited to, significant negative industry or economic trends including the price of precious and base metals, decrease in market capitalization and/or deferral of capital investments.

The Company's recoverable amount measurement with respect to the carrying amount of non-financial assets is based on numerous assumptions and may differ significantly from actual recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is based, in part, on certain factors that may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. This evaluation involves a comparison of the estimated recoverable amount of non-financial assets to their carrying values. The Company's recoverable amount estimates are based on numerous assumptions such as, but not limited to, estimated realized metal prices, operating costs, metal recoveries, capital and site restoration expenditures, and estimated future foreign exchange rates, and may differ from actual values. These differences may be significant and could have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operation.

Management's estimates of future cash flows are subject to risk and uncertainties. It is reasonably possible that changes could occur with evolving economic conditions, which may affect the recoverability of the Company's non-financial assets.

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**4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)**

Current income taxes

The Company's interpretations of underlying tax regulations may differ from those of the tax department. Judgment is required to determine the appropriate accounting and disclosure treatment based on the facts. To the extent that a dispute arises, management must determine whether it is probable that a tax liability exists and whether the extent of the liability may be estimated and accrued in the consolidated financial statements in addition to determining the appropriate level of disclosure regarding the dispute.

Share-based compensation related to stock options

Management assesses the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to inputs including the risk-free interest rate, share price volatility and expected life of the equity-settled instruments. As well, management must make assumptions about anticipated forfeitures based on the historical actions of plan participants which may not be a true representation of future participant exercise behavior.

Application of the effective interest method

Interest is recognized in interest income and interest expense in profit and loss generally for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the net carrying amount upon initial recognition. Significant judgment is applied in determining the effective interest rate due to uncertainty in the timing and amounts of future cash flows.

Reversal of provision

Provisions shall be reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision shall be reversed. Management has relied on expert advice based on the legal professional's interpretation of the underlying joint venture agreements, the notice of material breach served to the counterparty and assessment of the merit of the ongoing case against the Company. As a result, management has applied judgment in concluding that the provision recorded in the prior reporting period is no longer required.

Expected credit loss

Under IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*, the Company initially recognizes expected credit losses arising from potential default over the next 12 months. The Company uses the probability of default based on the exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default to factor the expected loss.

Incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in leases where it is the lessee, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation as the Company does not have financing transactions with third parties.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) and groups leases into their constituent categories with similar characteristics. The other significant estimates used as an input is the relative increase or decrease in interest rates according to prevailing market adjustments for individual categories. The two main metrics used to adjust market interest rates for categories are whether a lease is for a short or long duration, and if the asset is fixed or mobile.

Going concern evaluation

Significant judgments used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements relate to the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management has applied judgments in the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern when preparing its consolidated financial statements. Management prepares the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or has no realistic alternative but to do so. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. As a result of the assessment, management concluded the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate.

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**5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

A summary of the Company's trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Government subsidies	3,837	8,657
Other receivable	4,987	29,890
	<b>8,824</b>	<b>38,547</b>

A summary of the Company's aging of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current to 30 days	3,837	24,902
31 - 60 days	-	8,823
Greater than 90 days	4,987	4,822
	<b>8,824</b>	<b>38,547</b>

**6. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company ceased processing E-waste (Note 16). As a result, management determined the value of the E-waste processing assets to be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continued use. Accordingly, the Company reclassified \$997,401 from property, plant, and equipment to assets held for sale. The assets reclassified as assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A summary of the Company's assets held for sale is as follows:

	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	28,800
Sold	(700)
Write down	(14,400)
Balance, December 31, 2024	13,700
Sold	(13,700)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company disposed of certain assets held for sale with a carrying value of \$13,700 for gross proceeds of \$56,440 resulting in a \$42,740 gain on disposal of assets held for sale (Note 16).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company disposed of certain assets held for sale with a carrying value of \$700 for gross proceeds of \$6,800 resulting in a \$6,100 gain on disposal of assets held for sale (Note 16).

**7. INVESTMENT IN GROUP 11**

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company acquired 12,000,000 shares of Group 11 Technologies Inc. ("Group 11"), a US-based technology firm, representing 40% of the issued and outstanding shares of Group 11 at the acquisition date. In exchange for the initial 40% ownership position, EnviroMetal granted Group 11 a license to use the Company's metal extraction technology. On initial recognition, the investment was recorded at cost, being \$750,000. During the year ended December 31, 2021, Group 11 completed a private placement financing resulting in the issuance of additional shares and a dilution of the Company's ownership to 34%. The Company has determined it has significant influence over Group 11 and has accounted for this investment using the equity method of accounting. As at December 31, 2022, Group 11 had constrained activities, and additional financing was unavailable in its market. As a result, the Company determined its investment to be unrecoverable and wrote the balance of its investment off through profit or loss.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company sold 2,300,000 shares of Group 11 for total proceeds of \$120,748, resulting in a gain on the sale of investments. Of the total proceeds, \$99,848 was collected during the year ended December 31, 2024 and the remaining \$20,900 was collected in the year ended December 31, 2025.

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**8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

A summary of the Company's property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Equipment	Right-of-use assets	Office fixtures	Computers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance, December 31, 2024 and 2023	3,371,302	1,831,609	363,951	41,391	5,608,253
Disposals	(380,190)	-	-	-	(380,190)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>2,991,112</b>	<b>1,831,609</b>	<b>363,951</b>	<b>41,391</b>	<b>5,228,063</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Balance, December 31, 2023	2,989,915	1,712,758	273,429	41,391	5,017,493
Additions	81,367	80,627	70,041	-	232,035
Balance, December 31, 2024	3,071,282	1,793,385	343,470	41,391	5,249,528
Additions	43,206	38,224	20,481	-	101,911
Disposals	(203,064)	-	-	-	(203,064)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>2,911,424</b>	<b>1,831,609</b>	<b>363,951</b>	<b>41,391</b>	<b>5,148,375</b>
<b>Carrying value</b>					
Balance, December 31, 2024	300,020	38,224	20,481	-	358,725
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>79,688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,688</b>

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company disposed of certain property, plant and equipment assets with a carrying value of \$177,126 for gross proceeds of \$148,527 resulting in a \$28,599 loss on disposal of property plant and equipment.

As of December 31, 2025, equipment are held by third-party contractors under a non-monetary loan agreement to facilitate service delivery. The Company retains ownership and manages residual value risk through contractual indemnification and insurance requirements.

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**9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

A summary of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Accounts payable	349,160	185,305
Accrued liabilities	50,000	50,000
Accrued interest (Note 11)	13,032	10,554
	<b>412,192</b>	<b>245,859</b>

**10. LEASE LIABILITIES**

The Company's right-of-use assets are included in property, plant and equipment (Note 8). The imputed financing costs for lease liabilities were determined based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate and finance lease terms available to similar sized natural resource focussed companies, which was estimated to be 11.48% for equipment and 10.96% for buildings.

A summary of the Company's lease liabilities is as follows:

	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	123,615
Payment of lease liabilities	(99,821)
Interest expense	9,126
Balance, December 31, 2024	32,920
Payment of lease liabilities	(33,675)
Interest expense	755
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>
Current portion	-
Non-current portion	-

**11. PROMISSORY NOTES**

On December 15, 2023, existing convertible notes of \$50,000 were reclassified to promissory notes. The promissory notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum and mature the earlier of: (i) the Company completing an equity financing of \$500,000 or more; or (ii) March 30, 2024. The promissory notes have been classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost and are due on demand.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the promissory notes accrued interest of \$6,737 (2024 - \$6,016) which are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9).

**12. SHARE CAPITAL**

**a) Authorized**

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, without par value.

**b) Issued and outstanding**

During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no share capital transactions.

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**12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**

**c) Stock options**

The Company's equity compensation plan ("2020 Plan") was approved by shareholders on November 24, 2020. Per the 2020 Plan, the aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 20% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on the date of grant. Options that are exercised, expire or are otherwise terminated for any reason will again be available for the purpose of granting options pursuant to the 2020 Plan. The 2020 Plan allows for options to be issued to directors, officers, employees, consultants or a subsidiary of the Company. Options granted must be exercised no more than five years from the date of grant or such lesser period as may be determined by the Company's board of directors and in accordance with the policies of the CSE. The board of directors determine the time period during which options will vest and the method of vesting, which are subject to the policies of the CSE.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, a total of 900,000 stock option with weighted average exercise price of \$0.62 expired unexercised upon their expiry on June 30, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a total of 6,625,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.50 expired unexercised.

A summary of the Company's stock option activities is as follows:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price
	#	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	7,525,000	0.52
Expired	(6,625,000)	(0.50)
Balance, December 31, 2024	900,000	0.62
Expired	(900,000)	(0.62)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**d) Warrants**

During the year ended December 31, 2025, a total of 5,678,822 warrants with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.15 expired unexercised.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, a total of 14,470,276 warrants with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.50 expired unexercised.

A summary of the Company's warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
	#	\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	20,149,098	0.40
Expired	(14,470,276)	(0.50)
Balance, December 31, 2024	5,678,822	0.15
Expired	(5,678,822)	(0.15)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related parties include directors and key management of the Company and entities controlled by these individuals. Key management personnel consist of senior management including the Chief Executive Officer.

A summary of the Company's related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follow:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>\$</b>	
Directors' fees included in public company costs (Note 15)	-	69,106
Salaries and benefits included in management and employee costs	<b>76,650</b>	345,000
	<b>76,650</b>	414,106

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a balance due to related parties of \$956,735 (2024 - \$1,118,715). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing, without specific repayment terms, are due on demand and have been incurred in the normal course of business. All transactions involving related parties are made on terms equivalent to those which prevail with arm's length transactions.

**14. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES**

The National Research Council of Canada Industrial Research Assistance Program provides companies with qualifying research projects with a monthly financial grant based on eligible wage expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$nil (2024 - \$23,643), in government wage subsidy income as reductions of management and employee costs.

On October 31, 2022, the Company entered into a project funding agreement with the Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovation (CEMI). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company is set to receive funding for eligible costs incurred related to its Gold Recovery Circuit Pilot project. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company received funding from CEMI amounting to \$nil (2024 - \$50,736) which were recognized as reductions of operating costs, management and employee costs and general and administration.

**15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION**

A summary of the Company's general and administration expenses for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>\$</b>	\$
Consulting fees	<b>21,000</b>	75,250
General and administration	<b>32,587</b>	79,680
Professional fees	<b>59,136</b>	74,232
Public company costs	<b>38,153</b>	153,610
Travel	<b>6,674</b>	1,990
	<b>157,550</b>	<b>384,762</b>

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**16. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company discontinued processing E-waste at its EnviroCircuit facility. Consequently, as at December 31, 2022, assets and liabilities allocable to EnviroCircuit were classified as a disposal group. Revenue and expenses, gains and losses relating to the discontinuation of this subgroup have been eliminated from the Company's continuing operations and are shown as a single line item in profit or loss.

A summary of the Company's net gain (loss) from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale (Note 6)	42,740	6,100
Write down of assets held for sale (Note 6)	-	(14,400)
	<b>42,740</b>	<b>(8,300)</b>

A summary of the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the disposal group is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<b>Current asset</b>		
Asset held for sale	-	13,700
	-	13,700

A summary of cash flows from the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash flows (used in) provided by in operating activities	(42,740)	8,300
Cash flows provided by investing activities	56,440	6,800
Cash flows used in financing activities	-	-
	<b>13,700</b>	<b>15,100</b>

**17. INCOME TAXES**

A summary of the Company's reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(299,918)	(945,725)
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	27%	27%
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	(81,000)	(255,000)
Non-deductible expenditures and non-taxable revenues	-	(33,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(299,000)	(1,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	167,000	(81,000)
Temporary differences originated in the year	5,000	(84,000)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	208,000	454,000
Income tax expense	-	-

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**17. INCOME TAXES (continued)**

A summary of the Company's significant components of unrecognized deferred tax assets is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets:		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards and other	8,000	-
Right-of-use assets	-	(10,000)
Lease liability	-	10,000
Foreign exchange	(8,000)	-
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated financial statements of financial position are as follows:

	2025	Expiry	2024	Expiry
	\$		\$	
Share issuance costs and financing fees	22,000	<b>2022 to 2025</b>	46,000	2022 to 2025
Capital losses	623,000	<b>No expiry date</b>	623,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses	31,211,000	<b>2036 to 2045</b>	30,574,000	2036 to 2044
Property and equipment	992,000	<b>No expiry date</b>	729,000	No expiry date
Intangible assets	4,543,000	<b>No expiry date</b>	4,901,000	No expiry date
Lease liability	-		(5,000)	No expiry date
Foreign Exchange	(31,000)	<b>No expiry date</b>	46,000	No expiry date
	37,360,000		36,914,000	

**18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - 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 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables (excluding government subsidies and taxes receivable), due to related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and promissory notes. The Company classifies its cash at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables (excluding government subsidies and taxes receivable) and due to related parties at amortized cost. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and promissory notes are classified at amortized cost.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of trade and other receivables, due to related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and promissory notes are approximate their respective fair values because of their short-term nature.

The Company's current business involves consulting for clients, licensing its proprietary technology for the extraction of precious metals for the mining and E-waste industries and select processing of ores and concentrates, which exposes the Company to a variety of financial instrument related risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's board of directors provides oversight for the Company's risk management processes.

**a) Credit risk**

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and trade and other receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and guaranteed investment certificates consists of accounts at reputable financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. In Canada, federal deposit insurance covers balances up to \$100,000. As at December 31, 2025, management considers the Company's exposure to credit risk is minimal. Aging of trade and other receivables are as disclosed in Note 5.

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**18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, considering its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$21,920 (2024 - \$14,780) to settle current liabilities of \$1,418,927 (2024 - \$1,447,494). The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

A summary of the Company's contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements as at December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 3 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	412,192	-	412,192
Due to related parties	956,735	-	956,735
Promissory notes	50,000	-	50,000
	<b>1,418,927</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,418,927</b>

**c) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. As at December 31, 2025, the Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has no financial instruments that are subject to variable interest rates. As at December 31, 2025, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk due to business transactions in foreign countries or currencies. The Company primary transactions are in Canadian dollars and United States dollars. 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 is subject to normal risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, it has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure.

A summary of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US\$ is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	\$	\$
Cash	<b>6,241</b>	220
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<b>(35,121)</b>	(24,670)
Due to related parties	<b>(559,205)</b>	(587,070)
	<b>(588,085)</b>	(611,520)

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has determined that a 5% change in US dollars against the Canadian dollar on financial assets and liabilities would result in an increase or decrease of approximately \$29,404 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$30,576) to net loss and comprehensive loss.

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**19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to bring its mineral properties to commercial production.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it for changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets, being mineral properties.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through equity offerings or sell assets to fund operations. Management reviews the Company's capital management approach on a regular basis. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid, and highly-rated financial instruments, such as cash and other short-term guaranteed deposits, all held with major financial institutions. There have not been changes to the Company's capital management policy during the year.