

Financial Statements

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of **Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.** ("the Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its financial cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is an exploration stage company and at present, its operations do not generate cash flow. The company incurred a net loss of \$281,556 for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$829,917), has an accumulated deficit of \$5,098,643 (2024 - \$4,817,087) and a working capital deficiency of \$132,307 (2024 - \$657,015). As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section of our report, we have determined the matter described below to be a key audit matter to be described in our report.

Evaluation of Capitalized Resource Property Costs for Potential Impairment

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Note 6 to the financial statements. At each reporting date, the Company must consider whether there is objective evidence of impairment in the resource properties as a result of events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the resource property costs (a "loss event") and whether that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated recoverability of the resource properties. The Company's assessment of whether there are any indicators that the carrying value of its investment in the resource properties may be impaired is a significant management judgment.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Evaluation of Capitalized Resource Property Costs for Potential Impairment (Continued)

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of evidence of impairment for the resource properties as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of higher assessed risk of material misstatement, which required significant auditor judgment in the evaluation of the results of our procedures.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The primary procedure we performed to address this key audit matter included the following:

We evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's impairment analysis by assessing the resource properties for any indicators of impairment in accordance with IFRS 6.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for other information. Other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 to be filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions. Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 the auditors' report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but 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 financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. (Continued)

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as a 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 of 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore 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 Edwin Leung.

Jones & O'Connell LLP

Jones & O'Connell LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
St. Catharines, Ontario
April 29, 2026

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at December 31

2025

2024

Assets

Current

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 388,907	\$ 17,537
Sales tax receivable	14,042	7,339
Prepaid expenses	<u>10,046</u>	<u>5,878</u>

Total current assets 412,995 30,754

Mineral exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6) 5,272,962 5,832,473

Total assets **\$ 5,685,957** **\$ 5,863,227**

Liabilities

Current

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	\$ 498,275	\$ 540,732
Flow through share premium liability (Note 7)	17,778	-
Flow through share premium provision (Note 7)	29,245	13,547
Due to related parties (Note 9)	-	<u>133,490</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>545,298</u>	<u>687,769</u>

Government assistance (Note 8) - 60,000
Total long-term liabilities - 60,000

Total liabilities 545,298 747,769

Shareholders' equity

Capital stock (Note 10)	\$ 7,961,209	7,833,269
Share not issued (Note 10)	-	-
Warrants (Note 10)	649,509	656,156
Contributed surplus	1,628,584	1,443,119
Accumulated deficit	<u>(5,098,643)</u>	<u>(4,817,087)</u>

Total shareholders' equity 5,140,659 5,115,458

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity **\$ 5,685,957** **\$ 5,863,227**

Going concern (Note 2)

Subsequent events (Note 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board

Original Signed



Director



Director

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2025	2024
Expenses		
General and administration	\$ 214,511	\$ 228,736
Investor relations and promotion	120,782	227,632
Legal and regulatory	41,262	50,833
Professional fees	36,050	34,500
Exploration and Evaluation	495	231
Share-based compensation (Notes 9 and 10)	85,102	267,678
Interest and bank charges	1,554	1,143
Interest on promissory notes and demand notes	31,099	19,164
Interest and Penalties	1,627	-
	<u>532,482</u>	<u>829,917</u>
Other Income and (Expenses)		
Provision for indemnification	(15,698)	-
Interest income	113	-
Flow-through premium income (Note 7)	17,997	-
Gain on sale of property (Note 6)	248,514	-
	<u>250,926</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ <u>(281,556)</u>	\$ <u>(829,917)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares	<u>111,877,433</u>	<u>103,645,419</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>(0.003)</u>	<u>(0.008)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Capital stock		Non-issued Shares	Reserves			Total
	Shares	Amount		Warrant reserves	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	
Balance, December 31, 2023	95,941,670	\$ 7,516,365	\$ 29,612	\$ 873,687	\$ 537,344	(3,987,170)	\$ 4,969,838
Share issuance (December placement) (Note 10)	1,975,001	29,612	(29,612)	-	-	-	-
Private placement, net of issuance costs (Note 10)	11,809,734	274,168	-	433,690	-	-	707,859
RSU expense	-	-	-	-	6,424	-	6,424
RSU issuance of shares	187,483	13,124	-	-	(13,124)	-	-
DSU expense	-	-	-	-	16,182	-	16,182
Stock option expense	-	-	-	-	245,072	-	245,072
Expiry of Warrants	-	-	-	(651,221)	651,221	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(829,917)	(829,917)
Balance, December 31, 2024	109,913,888	\$ 7,833,269	\$ -	\$ 656,156	\$ 1,443,119	(4,817,087)	\$ 5,115,458
Private placements, net of issuance costs (Note 9,10)	5,300,000	114,816	-	106,839	-	-	221,655
RSU expense (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	28,244	-	28,244
RSU issuance of shares (Note 10)	187,482	13,124	-	-	(13,124)	-	-
DSU expense (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	12,695	-	12,695
Stock option expenses (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	44,163	-	44,163
Expiry of Warrants (Note 10)	-	-	-	(113,486)	113,486	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(281,556)	(281,556)
Balance, December 31, 2025	115,401,370	\$ 7,961,209	\$ -	\$ 649,509	\$ 1,628,584	(5,098,643)	\$ 5,140,659

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31

2025

2024

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (281,556)	\$ (829,917)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based compensation	85,102	276,678
Flow through premium income	(17,997)	
Accrued interest (Note 9)	13,175	16,459
Gain on sale of property	(248,514)	
Flow through provision	15,698	
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Prepaid expenses	(4,168)	(692)
Sales tax receivable	(6,703)	3,654
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(42,456)	89,055
Net cash received from (used in) operating activities	<u>(487,419)</u>	<u>(453,763)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Proceeds on sale of property, net of costs	950,000	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 6)	(141,976)	(48,796)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>808,024</u>	<u>(48,796)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Premium received on issuance of flow through shares	35,775	
Issuance of promissory notes (Note 9)	196,550	
Repayment of promissory notes (Note 9)	(263,215)	(36,103)
Repayment of government assistance (Note 8)	(60,000)	
Issuance of capital stock and warrants, net (Note 10)	141,655	554,569
Net cash from financing activities	<u>50,765</u>	<u>518,466</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	371,370	15,907
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	17,537	1,630
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 388,907</u>	<u>\$ 17,537</u>
Non-Cash Transactions:		
Settlement of promissory notes		
Through issuance of capital stock (Note 10)	\$ 80,000	153,290

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

1. Nature of business

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc. (referred to herein as the "Company") is an exploration stage junior mining company that was incorporated on September 7, 2011 under the laws of Ontario, Canada. The Company is engaged in the identification, evaluation and exploration of mineral properties in Yukon, Canada. The Company has not yet determined whether any of its properties contain mineral resources that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of any amounts recorded for mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of these resources and upon attaining future profitable production from the properties or sufficient proceeds from disposition of the properties.

The Company became a reporting issuer on December 15, 2021 with its registered office at 110 Westhunt Drive, Unit 2, Carp (Ottawa), Ontario, Canada. The Company became a public company listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange on May 5, 2022.

2. Going concern

The Company is an exploration stage company. At present, its operations do not generate cash flow. The Company incurred a net loss of \$281,556 during the year ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$829,917). As of December 31, 2025, its accumulated deficit was \$5,098,643 (December 31, 2024 - \$4,817,087) and its working capital stood at a deficiency of \$132,303 (December 31, 2024 – deficiency of \$657,015).

The ability of the Company to recover the costs it has incurred to date on exploration and evaluation is dependent upon it being able to identify a commercial ore body, finance further exploration and development costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory, and other constraints which may hinder the successful development of its assets.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its capacity to obtain adequate financing on reasonable terms from lenders, shareholders and other investors in order to develop its assets and to carry on profitable operations in the future. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future which could lead to a potential inability to meet future obligations. These factors indicate the existence of material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. After having considered the Company's dependency on raising funds in the short and long term, the Company has adopted the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of assets and to the reclassification of asset and liability amounts that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue its operations. Such adjustments could be material.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. Basis of presentation, critical accounting, judgements and key estimation uncertainties

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in note 4. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) at January 1, 2025.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2026.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments and key estimation uncertainties

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates, or changes to judgments, are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Significant assumptions that management has made about current unknowns, the future, and other sources of uncertainty, could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include but are not limited to, the following:

Share-based payments and share purchase warrants - The fair value of share-based payments and compensation is subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices from similar types of companies, changes in subject input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. The Black Scholes model incorporated inputs such as the risk-free rate, volatility by reference to comparable companies, estimated life and forfeiture rate.

Critical accounting judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in note 2. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

Recoverability of mineral exploration and evaluation assets – The assessment of impairment of mineral exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment to determine whether indicators of impairment exist including factors such as, the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of mineral property interests are budgeted and results of exploration activities up to the reporting date. The Company has determined that there are no indicators of impairment.

Deferred Taxes – Until such time as the Company has certainty as to future profits, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. Accounting policy information

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Mineral exploration and evaluation assets

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures (E&E) are recognized and capitalized. Evaluation of asset costs are only capitalized upon the legal right to explore a property has been acquired. E&E include such costs as acquisition costs, fees and taxes to maintain assets, materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. Costs not directly attributable to E&E activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects, the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Mineral exploration and evaluation assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Management groups mineral claims that are contiguous and specific to an area encompassing the same prospective minerals into one area of interest and assigns a name to this mineral property or project. Each named mineral property is considered an area of interest and a cash generating unit ("CGU").

Exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of a project may exceed its recoverable amount. 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). The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each project, on the basis of areas of interest.

Although not an exhaustive list, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that a specific project should be tested for impairment:

- The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the financial statement period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- Substantive expenditures on further exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area has not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or sale.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less disposal costs 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.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. Accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and their subsequent measurement is dependent on their classification as described below. Their classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics and the Company's designation of such instruments. The following summarizes the Company's classifications and measurements of financial instruments:

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accruals	Amortized cost
Government assistance	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and is not designated as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in net earnings when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. Borrowing liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, government assistance and due to related parties are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition are grouped into a hierarchy based on the degree to which the fair value is observable as follows: Level 1 fair value measurements are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Impairment of financial assets

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized through profit/loss for financial assets measured at amortized cost. At each statement of financial position date, on a forward-looking basis, the Company assesses the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The impairment model does not apply to investments in equity instruments.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. Accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

The expected credit losses are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) or full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument). A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognized when either the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party. If neither the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired nor the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, the Company will assess whether it has relinquished control of the asset or not. If the Company does not control the asset then derecognition is appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognized when the associated obligation is discharged or canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in net earnings.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments are equity settled awards that are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recognized, over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of awards that are expected to vest, along with a corresponding increase in equity. Compensation costs are presented separately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company has three share-based compensation plans: A Share Option Plan, Restricted Share Unit ('RSU') Plan and Deferred Share Unit ('DSU') Plan as noted below, and as further discussed in Note 10 of these financial statements.

Share Option Plan

Stock options are equity-settled share-based compensation awards. The fair value of stock options at the grant date is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the stock option vesting period based on the number of units estimated to vest. Vesting periods range from immediate to five years. This expense is recognized as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. When options are exercised, the proceeds received by the Company, together with the amount in contributed surplus, are credited to common shares.

Restricted Share Unit Plan and Deferred Share Unit Plan

The purpose of the RSU and DSU Plans ('Plans') is to advance the interests of the Company by encouraging management, employees, consultants and independent directors to receive equity-based compensation and incentives, thereby (i) increasing the proprietary interests of such persons in the Company, (ii) aligning the interests of such persons with the interests of the Company's shareholders generally, (iii) encouraging such persons to remain associated with the Company, and (iv) furnishing such persons with additional incentives in their efforts on behalf of the Company. The Board also contemplates that through the Plans, the Company will be better able to compete for and retain the services of the individuals needed for the continued growth and success of the Company.

Restricted Share Units ('RSUs') are granted to contractors, consultants, employees and management to compensate them for their individual performance and are intended to supplement stock option awards in this specific respect and as a means of reducing the cash payable for their services. The goal of such grants is to more closely tie awards to individual performance based on established performance criteria. RSUs are granted on a certain date and contain a provision specifying a vesting date, which is the date on which they automatically convert for an equivalent number of common shares.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. Accounting policy information (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

Deferred Share Units ('**DSUs**') are granted as a means of reducing the cash payable to directors for their services. In so doing, the interests of directors will become more closely aligned with those of the Company and its shareholders. The DSUs are subject on grant to certain terms and conditions set out in a Deferred Share Unit Notice of Grant that also determines the vesting conditions.

RSUs and DSUs are measured at the fair value of the shares at the date of the grant as they are settled through the issuance of shares upon vesting. The Company's compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the number of units estimated to vest.

Flow through shares

Under Canadian income tax legislation, a company is permitted to issue flow through shares whereby the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. Common shares issued on a flow-through basis typically include a premium over the market price of the Company's common shares that is associated with the tax benefits of the flow-through share. The Company estimates the proportion of proceeds attributable to the flow-through premium as the excess of the subscription price over the market value of the shares and records this value as a liability at issuance.

Deferred income tax related to the temporary differences created by the renouncement of flow-through share tax benefits to subscribers are recorded on a pro-rata basis when the qualified expenditures are incurred. This can occur either before or after the formal renunciation of expenditures is filed with tax authorities. When the qualified expenditures are incurred, the tax value of the renunciation is recorded on a pro-rata basis as a deferred income tax liability with a corresponding charge to income tax expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. If unrecognized deferred tax assets exist, deferred tax liabilities recorded upon incurring the qualified expenditures are offset with a deferred tax recovery recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Additionally, as qualified expenditures are incurred, the Company recognizes a pro-rata reduction of the flow-through premium liability as other income in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Provision for decommissioning and restoration

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Environmental rehabilitation

Provisions for environmental rehabilitation are made in respect of the estimated future costs of closure and restoration and for environmental rehabilitation costs (which include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas) in the accounting period when the related environmental disturbance occurs. The provision is discounted using a pre tax rate, and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs. At the time of establishing the provision, a corresponding asset is capitalized and is depreciated over future production from the mining property to which it relates. The provision is reviewed on an annual basis for changes in cost estimates, discount rates and operating lives. The Company has not recognized a provision for environmental rehabilitation.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4. Accounting policy information (continued)

Income taxes

The Company does not have taxable profits and no current income tax is due.

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of the related asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and increased or reduced to the extent that it is probable, or no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax is recognized as an expense or income in the profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting in a business combination.

Government assistance

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. Government loans treated as financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, with the difference between the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and the amount received recorded as a government grants.

Segment reporting

The Company has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by executive management (collectively, the Chief Operating Decision Maker, or "CODM") in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. These measures include operating expenditures, expenditures on exploration and development, plant and equipment, non-current assets and total debt, if any.

The Company operates under a single geographic segment engaged in mineral exploration and development in the Yukon region of Canada. Financial information is reported to the CODM on at least a monthly basis. As the operations comprise a single segment, amounts disclosed in the financial statements also represent segment amounts.

Loss per share

The calculation of basic income or loss per share is based on income or loss for the period divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income or loss per share is equal to basic income per share as the effect of potentially dilutive options and warrants is anti-dilutive.

Standards adopted in the year

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they did not have a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

5. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing after January 1, 2025. Many are neither applicable nor have a material impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, which sets out presentation and base disclosure requirements for financial statements. The changes, which mostly affect the income statement, include the requirement to classify income and expenses into three new categories – operating, investing and financing – and present subtotals for operating profit or loss and profit or loss before financing and income taxes.

Further, operating expenses are presented directly on the face of the income statement – classified either by nature, by function or by using a mixed presentation. Expenses presented by function require more detailed disclosures about their nature.

IFRS 18 also provides enhanced guidance for aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements, introduces new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures (MPMs) and eliminates classification options for interest and dividends in the statement of cash flows.

Adoption of IFRS 18 is effective January 1, 2027.

6. Mineral exploration and evaluation assets

A summary of the changes in exploration and evaluation assets is presented below for the years ending December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025.

	Anderson- Davidson	Edmonton	Carlin- Roop	Trail-Minto	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 1,978,230	\$ 490,639	\$ 2,664,836	\$ 649,972	\$ 5,783,677
Expenditures					
Claim fees	39,165	-	-	9,398	48,563
Exploration	233	-	-	-	233
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 2,017,628	\$ 490,639	\$ 2,664,836	\$ 659,370	\$ 5,832,473
Expenditures					
Claim fees	3,887	3,465	-	5,680	13,032
Exploration	79,772	962	1,771	46,438	128,943
Sale of Property	-	-	-	(701,486)	(701,486)
Correction to Project Allocation	(17,638)	17,638	10,002	(10,002)	-
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 2,083,649	\$ 512,704	\$ 2,676,609	-	\$ 5,272,962

Yukon Property Acquisitions

The Company entered into binding letter agreements with European Ventures Inc. (European), a related company, in December of 2011 (amended in July 2014) for the acquisition of the Anderson, Davidson and Edmonton Creek claim groups and in February 2012 for the acquisition of the Roop and Trail-Minto claim groups and April 2012 for the Carlin claim group. European retained a 2.75% net smelter return royalty (NSR) on the Anderson, Roop and Trail-Minto claim groups and a 2.5% NSR on the Davidson and Edmonton and Carlin claim groups. The NSRs are subject to a 1% buyback.

All of the NSR buybacks are applicable at any time up to commercial production. Any full 1% NSR can be bought back for \$1M if gold is at \$1,000 per ounce or less; \$2 million if gold is at \$3,000 per ounce or more with a sliding scale between \$1,000 and \$3,000 per ounce. A buyback can be exercised in increments of 0.5%.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

6. Mineral exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Pursuant to an agreement dated December 12, 2025 the Company agreed to sell its non-core Trail- Minto property to Banyan for a total of \$1,000,000. As part of the agreement, Banyan agreed to grant the Company a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) of which Banyan can buy-back 50% (1%) for a total of \$1,000,000 at any time.

At the time of signing with Banyan, Trail-Minto was subject to a 2.75% NSR in favour of Auropean Ventures Inc. (Auropean) and Auropean was deemed to be a related party with Auropean holding slightly less than 10% of Mayo's shares. Banyan had stipulated that the NSR in favour of Auropean would be removed from Trail-Minto and replaced by the NSR to be granted by Banyan to Mayo in order to close the deal. In order to have Auropean's 2.75% NSR removed and to compensate Auropean, the directors of Mayo Lake and Auropean came to an agreement whereby in return for Auropean removing its 2.75% NSR on Trail-Minto, Auropean would be paid \$50,000 and Mayo would share fifty percent (50%) of benefits received by Mayo from the NSR or for the sale thereof. A written contract between the parties covering the above terms was approved by their respective boards and signed by both parties.

7. Flow through share premium liability and provision

Liability as of December 31	2025	2024
Opening balance as of January 1	\$ -	\$ 13,547
Adjustment of flow-through premium	(8,802)	-
Issuance of flow through shares	35,775	-
Flow-through income	(9,195)	-
Transfer to provision	-	(13,547)
Closing balance	\$ 17,778	\$ -

Provision as of December 31	2025	2024
Opening balance as of January 1	\$ 13,547	\$ -
Transfer from liability	-	13,547
Adjustment to flow-through provision	15,698	-
Closing balance	\$ 29,246	\$ 13,547

The Company incurred actual qualifying expenditures of \$160,132 in 2022 and 2023, leaving a shortfall of \$54,869 as at December 31, 2024. Accordingly, effective December 31, 2023 the Company recorded (in other expenses and current liabilities) a \$13,547 provision for the estimated cost to indemnify flow-through share subscribers for their expected personal income tax reassessments by Canada Revenue Agency attributable to each subscriber's proportionate share of the shortfall. The indemnifications are provided for in the underlying subscription agreements for the private placement. The governmental audit/reassessment process may be lengthy; therefore, it may be several months or longer before the Company's final liability is eligible.

The Company has made the following assumption in estimating the subscriber indemnification provision:

- Subscribers have a combined personal income tax rate of 53.53%

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has also accrued in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the estimated Federal Part XII.6 tax for the 2023 year. This amount was paid in December, 2025.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had a \$13,547 flow-through share premium liability which was transferred to the flow-through share premium provision effective December 31, 2024, in recognition of the Company's indemnification accrual.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

8. Government assistance

As of December 31	2025	2024
Current	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term	60,000	60,000
Payment of government assistance	(60,000)	
Total	\$ -	\$ 60,000

On July 23, 2020, the Company received the Canadian Emergency Business Account (CEBA) in the amount of \$40,000. On December 22, 2020, the Company received the CEBA top-up in the amount of \$20,000. CEBA is a government program providing interest-free loans to small businesses, repaying the balance of the loan on or before December 31, 2023 would have resulted in loan forgiveness of 33 percent (up to \$20,000). The Company had the possibility to apply for extension to March 28, 2024. Since it did not receive such an extension the loan was converted to a term loan to December 31, 2026 bearing interest rate of 5% per annum. The Company will only be required to pay monthly 5% interests on the full outstanding balance. The full capital amount was paid in December, 2025

9. Related party transactions and key management compensation

The Company has contracts for management and geological services provided by key management, namely officers, administrators and directors of the Company through companies or partnerships controlled or influenced by them. In addition, key management or their related companies may hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. Transactions are recorded at their fair value as agreed between all parties.

- Dr. Vern Rampton, President and CEO, provides management services to the Company through Rampton Resource Group Inc. (RRG) his personal corporation for a monthly fee of \$8,300. RRG also provides office facilities and accessories plus an office manager/bookkeeper through contracts negotiated within consideration of competitive pricing. All expenses are passed through to the Company at a minimal mark-up.
- Tyrell Sutherland, Vice-President Exploration, provides management & geological services to the Company through Sans Peur Exploration Services Inc. his solely owned personal services corporation.
- Darrell Munro, Corporate Administrator, provides investor relations and administrative services through his sole proprietorship for a monthly fee of \$7,500.
- Andre Rancourt, CFO, provides accounting services through his sole proprietorship.
- Lee Bowles, Manager Business Development, provides financial & advisory services through Ironstone Capital Corporation Inc. his personal services corporation for a monthly fee of \$5000.

Related party promissory notes (unsecured).

Promissory Notes as of December 31	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 133,490	\$ 306,424
Issuance of notes	45,550	-
Repayments of notes	(147,215)	(189,393)
Accrued interest	13,175	16,459
Converted to common shares unit as described in Note 10 (xv)	(45,000)	-
Closing balance	\$ -	\$ 133,490

Promissory Notes as of December 31	2025	2024
Current	\$ -	\$ 133,490
Long-term	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ 133,490

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

9. Related party transactions and key management compensation (continued)

- On June 18, 2021 the Company issued a series of promissory notes totalling \$101,000 bearing interest at 6% per annum to certain members of the management team in lieu of payment for services rendered. A total of \$16,000 of the principal was repaid in 2022 and \$5,000 in May of 2024. The remaining principal totalling \$80,000 plus interest originally due on June 30, 2023 has been extended to June 30, 2026. These notes and interests have been repaid in full in December, 2025.
- The Company issued a promissory note in the amount of \$25,000 on September 2, 2021 bearing interest at the rate of 1.5% per month to a related party. Both the principal and interest originally due on June 30, 2023 has been extended to June 30, 2026. The note may be prepaid at the option of the Company. This note and interests have been repaid in full in December, 2025.
- Auropean Ventures Inc. ('Auropean') was formerly designated as an insider, having previously held more than 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company. It has periodically provided credit to the Company. On October 31, 2022 Auropean Ventures Inc. relinquished its status as an insider when its shareholdings fell slightly below 10% of the Company's outstanding shares.
- The President and CEO through his wholly owned corporation Rampton Resource Group Inc. and the Company's Corporate Administrator provide services to Auropean Ventures Inc. ('Auropean').
- The President & CEO and two directors of the Company are also the sole directors of Auropean.
- On November 12, 2021, the directors passed a resolution approving the borrowing of up to \$150,000 from Auropean at a rate of 10% per annum. This promissory note and interests have been repaid in full in May of 2024.
- On July 21, 2022 the Company awarded 3,990,000 incentive options to management, directors, consultants and contractors. Each option is exercisable into one common share at \$0.15 for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance. The options vest in three equal segments of 1,330,000 (August 1, 2022, August 1, 2023 and August 1, 2024).
- On September 30, 2022 the Company awarded 930,158 options exercisable at \$0.15 for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance and 628,699 Restricted Share Units (RSUs) to management, directors, consultants and contractors for their dedication to the Company and more specifically to supplement their compensation for fiscal 2021 as well as the period up to the Company's public listing in May of 2022. Both the options and RSUs vest in three separate equal segments, namely January 30 of 2023, 2024 and 2025.
- On December 12 and December 18, 2023, the Company issued 2 promissory notes of \$18,000 and \$15,000 respectively bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month, payable to the President and CEO of the Company. Both the principal and interest were originally due and payable on April 12 and April 18, 2024 respectively and have been extended to June 30, 2025. These notes and corresponding interests have been repaid in full in September of 2024.
- On May 3, 2024 the Company issued of a total of 4,333,631 options to certain officers, employees and consultants (Recipients) of the Company in lieu of cash compensation as part of its ongoing efforts to incentivize its personnel without depleting cash resources. These options were related to performance of the Recipients for the period beginning July 1, 2022 and ending December 31, 2023. Each option is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.10 for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance. Two independent directors of the Company were awarded a total of 502,200 Deferred Share Units (DSUs); each Unit will vest in the name of the grantee on his retirement from the board and automatically be converted into one common share. The Company's independent directors do not receive cash compensation.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

9. Related party transactions and key management compensation (continued)

- On September 30, 2025 as part of its efforts to reward its personnel without depleting cash resources, the board passed a resolution granting a variety of compensation securities totalling 3,585,600 to certain officers, employees and consultants for their services and sacrifices from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025. The compensation securities include: 1,460,600 options to buy common shares at \$0.06 per share for a period of five years from the date of the grant, of which 1,330,600 were granted to three senior officers and/or directors; 1,275,000 Restricted Share Units which vest into common shares 6 months from the date of the grant; as well as 850,000 Deferred Share Units granted to independent directors, which vest into common shares on the retirement of the grantee director from the board.
- Following the sale of Trail-Minto an agreement was entered between the Company and Auropean to remove Auropean as registered holder of any NSR on Trail-Minto. The Company is to pay \$50,000 to Auropean upon signing as part of the agreement. Refer to Note 6 for more details.
- Interest on the amounts due to related parties during the year ended December 31, 2025 totalled \$13,175 (December 31, 2024 - \$16,459).

Compensation to related parties	Twelve months ended December 31, 2025	Twelve months ended December 31, 2024
Compensation and contract fee expense of key management	\$354,310	\$336,243
Value of RSUs/DSUs with officers and directors expensed (Note 10)	\$30,036	\$22,606
Value of stock options with officers and directors expensed (Note 10)	\$39,871	\$210,125

Accruals and payables owed to related parties at December 31	2025	2024
Rampton Resource Group Inc.	84,636	119,095
Sans Peur Exploration Services Inc.	28,800	52,800
Andre Rancourt	6,050	5,650
Darrell Munro	109,360	92,110
Ironstone Capital Corp	161,500	113,500
Auropean Ventures Inc.	50,000	-
Total	\$ 440,346	\$ 383,155

10. Capital stock

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

Share capital	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2023	95,941,670	\$ 7,516,365
Private placement: issuance of shares from 2023 (i)	1,975,001	29,612
Share issuance on vesting of Restricted Share Units (ii)	187,483	13,124
Private placement (iii)	701,667	17,129
Private placement (iv)	6,906,400	115,231
Private placement (v)	2,333,334	39,278
Private placement(vii)	1,868,333	103,256
Issuance costs	-	(726)
Balance, December 31, 2024	109,913,888	\$ 7,833,269
Share issuance on vesting of Restricted Share Units (ix)	187,482	13,124
Private placement (xi)	600,000	18,051
Private placement – flow-through (xii)	1,600,000	25,080
Private placement (xv)	2,000,000	60,536
Private placement – flow-through (xvi)	1,100,000	18,720
Issuance costs	-	(7,571)
Balance, December 31, 2025	115,401,370	\$ 7,961,209

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

Share capital - shares to be issued	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2024	1,975,001	29,612
Private placement (i)	(1,975,001)	(29,612)
Balance, December 31, 2024	-	\$ -
Private placement (i)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2025	-	\$ -

(i) On December 29, 2023, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 1,975,001 Common Share Units at \$0.06 per Unit totalling \$118,500. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.09 expiring on December 29, 2027. The 1,975,001 warrants were valued at \$88,888 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below. Shares were issued on February 12, 2024.

(ii) On January 30, 2024, the Company issued 187,483 common shares upon the vesting of 187,483 RSUs.

(iii) On March 8, 2024, the Company closed a Private Placement for 701,667 Common Share Units at \$0.06 per Unit totalling \$42,100. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.09 expiring on March 8, 2028. The 701,667 warrants were valued at \$24,970 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

(iv) On May 3, 2024, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 6,906,400 Common Share Units at \$0.06 per Unit totalling \$414,384. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.09 expiring on May 3, 2028. The 6,906,400 warrants were valued at \$299,158 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

(v) On September 30, 2024, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 2,333,334 Common Share Units at \$0.06 per Unit totalling \$140,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.09 expiring on September 30, 2028. The 2,333,334 warrants were valued at \$100,722 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

(vi) On November 5, 2024, 12,529,725 warrants and 218,757 broker warrants expired with a previously recorded value of \$435,563.

(vii) On December 30, 2024, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 1,868,333 Common Share Units at \$0.06 per Unit totalling \$112,100. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.09 expiring on December 30, 2028. The 1,868,333 warrants were valued at \$8,845 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

(viii) On December 30, 2024, 4,145,523 warrants and 367,503 broker warrants expired with a previously recorded value of \$215,658.

(ix) On January 30, 2025 a total of 187,482 Restricted Share Units vested and were exchange for common shares.

(x) On March 15, 2025, 1,318,517 warrants expired with a previously recorded value of \$48,059.

(xi) On March 31, 2025, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 600,000 Common Share Units at \$0.05 per Unit totalling \$30,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.07 expiring on March 31, 2029. The 600,000 warrants were valued at \$11,949 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

(xii) On March 31, 2025, the Company closed a Flow Through Private Placement for 1,600,000 Flow Through Units at \$0.05 per Unit totalling \$80,000. Each Unit consists of one flow through share and one whole common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.07 expiring on March 31, 2028. The 1,600,000 warrants were valued at \$31,514 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below. The Company has also recognized a flow through liability of \$21,200.

In conjunction with the offering, the Company paid finder's fees of \$5,600 and granted 112,000 Broker Unit Warrants in relation to the common share offering. Each Broker Unit Warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.08 expiring March 31, 2028. The Broker Unit Warrants were valued at \$2,206 using the Black-Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below.

(xiii) On May 3, 2025, 869,819 warrants expired with a previously recorded value of \$28,673.

(xiv) On August 30, 2025, 810,004 warrants expired with a previous recorded value of \$36,754.

(xv) On December 17, 2025, the Company closed a Common Share Private Placement for 2,000,000 Common Share Units at \$0.05 per Unit totalling \$100,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one half common share at \$0.07 expiring on December 17, 2028. The 1,000,000 warrants were valued at \$39,464 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below. As part of the private placement 1,200,000 Common Shares Units with a value of \$60,000 were issued to settle promissory notes.

(xvi) On December 17, 2025, the Company closed a Flow Through Private Placement for 1,100,000 Flow Through Units at \$0.05 per Unit totalling \$55,000. Each Unit consists of one flow through share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.08 expiring on December 17, 2028. The 550,000 warrants were valued at \$21,705 using the Black Scholes valuation model, the inputs of which are disclosed below. The Company has also recognized a flow through liability of \$14,575. As part of the private placement 400,000 Flow Through Units with a value of \$20,000 were issued to settle promissory notes.

Warrants and Broker Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Amount	Average price
Balance, December 31, 2023	23,969,049	\$ 873,687	0.036
Granted – private placement (ii)	701,667	24,970	0.036
Granted – private placement (iv)	6,906,400	299,153	0.043
Granted – private placement (v)	2,333,334	100,722	0.043
Expired – warrants (vi)	(12,748,482)	(435,563)	0.034
Granted – private placement (vii)	1,868,333	8,845	0.005
Expired – warrants (viii)	(4,513,026)	(215,658)	0.048
Balance, December 31, 2024	18,517,275	\$ 656,156	0.035
Expired – warrants (x)	(1,318,517)	(48,059)	0.036
Granted – private placement (xi) (xii)	2,312,000	45,669	0.020
Expired – warrants (xiii)	(869,819)	(28,673)	0.033
Expired – warrants (xiv)	(810,004)	(36,754)	0.045
Granted – private placement (xv) (xvi)	1,550,000	61,170	0.039
Balance, December 31, 2025	19,380,935	\$ 649,509	0.034

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

Warrants Exercisable and Outstanding At December 31, 2025			Remaining Contractual Life at December 31, 2025
	Exercise Price	Expiry date	
1,716,700	\$0.10	March 31, 2026	0.24
1,975,001	\$0.09	December 29, 2027	1.99
701,667	\$0.09	March 8, 2028	2.18
6,906,400	\$0.09	May 3, 2028	2.34
2,333,334	\$0.09	September 30, 2028	2.75
1,868,333	\$0.09	December 30, 2028	3.00
1,600,000	\$0.07	March 31, 2028	2.25
550,000	\$0.08	December 17, 2028	2.96
1,000,000	\$0.07	December 17, 2028	2.96
600,000	\$0.07	March 31, 2029	3.25
Total	19,251,435		

Broker Unit Warrants Exercisable and Outstanding At December 31, 2025			Remaining Contractual Life at December 31, 2025
	Exercise Price	Expiry date	
17,500	\$0.06	March 31, 2026	0.24
112,000	\$0.08	March 31, 2028	2.25
Total	129,500		

Warrants Exercisable and Outstanding At December 31, 2024			Remaining Contractual Life at December 31, 2024
	Exercise Price	Expiry date	
1,318,517	\$0.18	March 15, 2025	0.20
786,319	\$0.18	May 4, 2025	0.34
83,500	\$0.24	May 4, 2025	0.34
716,670	\$0.20	August 30, 2025	0.66
1,716,700	\$0.10	March 31, 2026	1.24
1,975,001	\$0.09	December 29, 2027	2.99
701,667	\$0.09	March 8, 2028	3.18
6,906,400	\$0.09	May 3, 2028	3.34
2,333,334	\$0.09	September 30, 2028	3.75
1,868,333	\$0.09	December 30, 2028	4.00
Total	18,406,441		

Broker Unit Warrants Exercisable and Outstanding At December 31, 2024			Remaining Contractual Life at December 31, 2024
	Exercise Price	Expiry date	
93,334	\$0.12	August 30, 2025	0.66
17,500	\$0.06	March 31, 2026	1.24
Total	110,834		

The following summarizes the assumptions used in the valuation of the warrants.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.5% - 2.73%	2.66% - 3.73%
Volatility based on the Company share price	288% - 302%	116.17% - 119.72%
Expected dividend	0%	0%
Forfeiture	0%	0%
Stock price	\$0.02 - \$0.04	\$0.01 - \$0.06
Exercises price	\$0.07 - \$0.08	\$0.09
Expected warrant life	3- 4 years	4 years

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

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Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

Stock options

The Company's Stock Option Plan provides supplemental compensation to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The number of options available for issuance at any one time is subject to a maximum of 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares. All issuances, including the vesting and exercise periods are designated by the Board.

	Number of Options	Weighted Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2023	4,920,158	\$0.15
Granted	<u>4,333,631</u>	\$0.10
Balance, December 31, 2024	9,253,789	\$0.13
Expired	(930,158)	\$0.15
Issued	<u>1,460,600</u>	\$0.06
Balance, December 31, 2025	9,784,231	\$0.11

Expiration Date	Number of Options	Exercise price	Remaining contractual life at December 31, 2025
July 21, 2027	3,990,000	\$0.15	1.55
May 3, 2029	4,333,631	\$0.10	3.34
September 30, 2030	1,460,600	\$0.06	4.75
Total	9,784,231	\$0.11	2.82

As at December 31, 2025, all of the above noted stock options were fully vested.

	Number of Options	Weighted Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2022 and 2023	4,920,158	\$0.15
Granted	<u>4,333,631</u>	\$0.10
Balance, December 31, 2024	9,253,789	\$0.13

Expiration Date	Number of Options	Exercise price	Remaining contractual life at December 31, 2025
September 30, 2025	930,158	\$0.15	3.75
July 21, 2027	3,990,000	\$0.15	2.55
May 3, 2029	4,333,631	\$0.10	4.34
Total	9,253,789	\$0.13	3.23

As at December 31, 2024, 9,242,884 of the above noted stock options were fully vested.

Share-based payment expense recognized for options in the twelve months period ending December 31 of 2025 was \$44,163 (2024 – 245,072). The offsetting credit was charged to contributed surplus.

On July 21, 2022 the Company awarded 3,990,000 incentive options to management, directors, consultants and contractors. Each option is exercisable into one common share at \$0.15; valid for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance. They vest in three separate equal segments of 1,330,000 (August 1, 2022, August 1, 2023 and August 1, 2024). Each tranche is expensed over its complete vesting period.

The fair value of all options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate 2.96%, volatility based on comparable companies 93.68% expected option life 5 years.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

On September 30, 2022 the Company awarded 930,158 incentive options to management, directors, consultants and contractors. Each option is exercisable into one common share at \$0.15; valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance. They vest in three separate equal segments of 1,330,000 (January 30, 2023, January 30, 2024 and January 30, 2025). Each tranche is expensed over its complete vesting period.

The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate 3.55%, volatility based on comparable companies 106.5% expected option life 3 years.

On May 3, 2024 the Company issued of a total of 4,333,631 options to certain officers, employees and consultants (Recipients) of the Company in lieu of cash compensation as part of its ongoing efforts to incentivize its personnel without depleting cash resources. Each option is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.10 for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance.

The fair value of the options was estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumption: Risk free interest rate 3.732%, a volatility based on comparable companies of 120.50% with an expected option life 5 years.

On September 30, 2025 the Company issued of a total of 1,460,600 options to certain officers, employees and consultants (Recipients) of the Company in lieu of cash compensation as part of its ongoing efforts to incentivize its personnel without depleting cash resources. Each option is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.06 for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance.

The fair value of the options was estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumption: Stock price at date of grant \$0.03, risk free interest rate 2.73%, a volatility of 296.96% with an expected option life 5 years. The fair value of the options issued during the year were calculated to be \$43,766.

Restricted Share Unit & Deferred Share Unit Plans (“RSU / DSU plans”)

The plans provide for granting of RSUs and DSUs for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Company through motivation, attraction and retention of employees, consultants and non-employee directors by granting equity-based compensation incentives, in addition to the Company’s Stock Option Plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance for the RSU/DSU plans and the Stock Option Plan combined shall not exceed 20% of the issued and outstanding common shares on the date of adoption.

Under the RSU/DSU plans, no cash settlements are made as settlement is in common shares only. Under the terms of the RSU/DSU plan, the number of common shares issued and issuable to insiders within a one-year period shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares; and to any one insider within one year shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The maximum grant within a one-year period to any one participant shall not exceed 5% of the total issued and outstanding common shares.

Restricted Share Units

RSUs are used to compensate participants for their individual performance-based services achievements and corporate performance, and they are intended to supplement stock option awards. The Company determines the fair market value and the vesting schedule of RSUs at the time of grant. The settlement date shall be no later than the third anniversary of the date of grant and all payments in respect of the vested units shall be paid in full before the end of the particular calendar year. Non-vested RSUs are forfeited if the participant voluntarily leaves employment with the Company. Upon vesting of the RSUs the shares are issued from treasury.

	Number of RSUs
Balance, December 31, 2023	368,966
Vested, January 30, 2024	(187,483)
Balance, December 31, 2024	187,483
Vested, January 30, 2025	(187,483)
Granted, September 30, 2025	1,275,000
Balance, December 31, 2025	1,275,000

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

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Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

10. Capital stock (continued)

Deferred Share Units

DSUs are used as a means of reducing the cash payable by the Company for amounts owing to non-employee directors. A DSU is a notional share that has a fair market value as determined by the Company at the grant date. DSUs are paid out to directors as common shares when they retire from the Board.

	Number of DSUs
Balance, December 31, 2023	900,000
Granted, May 3, 2024	502,200
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,402,200
Granted, September 30, 2025	850,000
Balance, December 31, 2025	2,252,200

11. Income taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at the rates expected to apply when the asset is realized of approximately 26.5% (2024 - 26.5%) with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2025	2024
Loss before income taxes	\$ (281,556)	\$ (829,917)
Expected income tax recovery	(74,612)	(219,928)
Non-deductible expenses	21,651	70,935
Adjustment to prior year filings	-	-
Benefit of tax assets not recognized	52,961	148,993
Provision for current income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has the following tax effected net deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Non-capital losses	\$ 1,158,540	\$ 1,174,866
Share issue costs	7,886	34,339
Accounting basis of exploration and evaluation assets in excess of tax basis	(433,000)	(219,000)
Valuation Allowance	733,426	990,205
Net deferred tax asset	\$ (733,426)	\$ (990,205)
	\$ -	\$ -

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. The amounts recognized above offset the tax liability created by the renunciation the tax benefits related to flow-through shares. The balance of the deferred tax asset has not been recognized in the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had non-capital losses available or approximately \$4,386,448 which expire between 2039 and 2045.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

12. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the business subject to the review of the Audit Committee and the Board as a whole.

Like others in the mineral exploration sector, the Company is heavily dependent on equity financing for its capital needs and currently has a recorded deficit in the amount of \$5,098,643 (December 31, 2024 - \$4,817,087 and total shareholders' equity of \$5,140,659 (December 31, 2024 - \$5,115,458).

The Company's objective is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support an optimal level of exploration activities combined with suitable administrative operations. The Company raises capital, when necessary or opportunistic and consequently does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through private placements consisting of Common Share Units and Flow Through Units, supplemented with debt when necessary. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising capital in this manner.

The Company reviews its capital situation on an ongoing basis which it considers reasonable given its relative size.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management in the year. The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements.

13. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair value

The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company mitigates its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with major financial institutions. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Liquidity risk

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

The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company has historically generated cash flow from its financing activities. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 12. As at December 31, 2025, the Company's Total current liabilities which comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities, flow through share premium liability, flow through share premium provision and due to related parties total \$545,298. The Company will require additional funding to maintain corporate and administrative functions and to fund its continuing exploration activities and commitments. The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within a year.

Rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from its interest-bearing financial liabilities, including amounts due to related parties and government assistance arrangements. These instruments may bear interest at fixed or variable rates, thereby exposing the Company to fair value or cash flow interest rate risk.

Mayo Lake Minerals Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk volatility or exchange rate volatility.

Risk management

The Company's primary exposure is to capital market risk, which arises from its dependence on external financing to fund exploration and operational activities. The availability of such financing is influenced by prevailing market conditions, and broader economic factors. Adverse market conditions may limit the Company's ability to raise funds, impacting liquidity and operational continuity.

The Company's objective in managing capital market risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its operational and strategic requirements. Senior management monitors market conditions on an ongoing basis and seeks to raise capital when conditions are considered favorable. During periods of market volatility or downturn, management prioritizes cost control and cash preservation.

Changes to the Company's strategic focus are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors to ensure alignment with risk management objectives. While the Company does not maintain formal, documented risk management policies, it follows industry-standard practices and applies judgment in managing its financial risks.

14. Subsequent events

On February 27, 2026 the Company closed a common share unit (**CS Unit**) placement for a total of 950,000 CS Units at \$0.05 per CS Unit totalling \$47,500. Each CS Unit consists of one common share and one half warrant exercisable into one Common Share at \$0.07 valid to February 27, 2029. Upon closing, the Company had a total of 116,351,370 common shares outstanding.

On March 31, 2026 a total of 1,275,000 Restricted Share Units vested and were exchange for common shares bringing the total shares outstanding to 117,626,370.

On March 31, 2026, 1,716,700 warrants and 17,500 broker warrants expired.