

RED LAKE GOLD INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

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Adam Kim
ADAM SUNG KIM LTD.
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Red Lake Gold Inc.

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Red Lake Gold Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at November 30, 2025 and November 30, 2024, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of cash flows and statements of changes in equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at November 30, 2025 and November 30, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

I draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$2,491,275 during the year ended November 30, 2025, and, as of that date, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$5,610,983 since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I 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 the auditor's report, I have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in my auditors' report.

Evaluation of indicators of impairment for exploration and evaluation assets

Description of the matter

I draw attention to Notes 4 to the financial statements. The Company has exploration and evaluation assets of \$31,250 as at November 30, 2025. The carrying amounts of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Significant judgment is required in assessing indicators of impairment. The Company completes an evaluation at each reporting period of potential impairment indicators.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

I identified the evaluation of indicators of impairment for exploration and evaluation assets as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of exploration and evaluation assets. This matter was of most significance due to the difficulties in evaluating the result of my audit procedures to assess the Company's determination of whether the factors, individually and in the aggregate, resulted in indicators of impairment.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures I performed to address this key audit matter.

I evaluated the Company's analysis of impairment indicators by:

- Obtaining an understanding of management's process for developing an assessment of the existence of impairment indicators.
- Assessing whether the information in the analysis was consistent with information included in internal communicates to management and the Board of Directors, the Company's press releases, management's discussion and analysis, and other public filings
- Reading updated technical reports for any indicators of impairment arising from changes to estimates of mineral reserves and resources
- Considering evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, including the status of significant mineral licenses and expenditures on mineral properties, the results of exploration activities and any updates to estimates of mineral reserves and resources
- Comparing the Company's market capitalization to the carrying value of its net assets.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I 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 IFRSs, 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

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Adam Kim, CPA, CA.

“Adam Sung Kim Ltd.”
Chartered Professional Accountant

10290 171A Street
Surrey, BC, Canada V4N 3L2
March 19, 2026

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	19,186	269,383
GST Receivable	10,718	44,986
Prepaid expenses	2,212	-
	32,116	314,369
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	31,250	2,211,418
TOTAL ASSETS	63,366	2,525,787
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,485	22,781
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	4,770,265	4,755,265
Contributed surplus (Note 5)	878,599	867,449
Deficit	(5,610,983)	(3,119,708)
	37,881	2,503,006
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	63,366	2,525,787

NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board on March 19, 2026:

"Brian Hearst" Director "Michael J. England" Director

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

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the Year Ended November 30, 2025	For the Year Ended November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
EXPENSES		
Consulting (Note 6)	117,975	163,500
Office and miscellaneous	15,386	6,777
Professional fees (Note 6)	67,001	48,986
Share-based compensation (Notes 5 and 6)	11,150	95,923
Transfer agent and filing fees	16,285	18,073
Net loss before other items	(227,797)	(333,259)
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	89	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	(2,263,567)	(25,000)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(2,491,275)	(358,259)
LOSS PER SHARE (basic and diluted)	(0.05)	(0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	50,267,270	40,746,000

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

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares		Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, November 30, 2023	35,739,169	4,012,765	771,526	(2,761,449)	2,022,842
Shares issued for cash	14,500,000	742,500	-	-	742,500
Share-based compensation	-	-	95,923	-	95,923
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(358,259)	(358,259)
Balance, November 30, 2024	50,239,169	4,755,265	867,449	(3,119,708)	2,503,006
Shares issued for warrants exercised	300,000	15,000	-	-	15,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	11,150	-	11,150
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,491,275)	(2,491,275)
Balance, November 30, 2025	50,539,169	4,770,265	878,599	(5,610,983)	37,881

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

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the Year Ended November 30, 2025	For the Year Ended November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(2,491,275)	(358,259)
Items not affecting cash:		
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	2,263,567	25,000
Share-based compensation	11,150	95,923
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,704	9,705
GST receivable	34,268	(24,299)
Prepaid expenses	(2,212)	-
Cash used in operating activities	(181,798)	(251,930)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(83,399)	(263,717)
Cash used in investing activities	(83,399)	(263,717)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	-	742,500
Exercise of warrants	15,000	-
Cash provided by financing activities	15,000	742,500
CHANGE IN CASH	(250,197)	226,853
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	269,383	42,530
CASH, END OF YEAR	19,186	269,383
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for interest	-	-
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-

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

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Red Lake Gold Inc. (the “**Company**”) was incorporated on July 24, 2017 under the laws of British Columbia. The address of the Company’s principal place of business and registered office is Suite 1890, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. On May 7, 2018, the Company was listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The Company changed its corporate name from Pivit Exploration Inc. to Red Lake Gold Inc. on July 5, 2019.

The Company’s principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of mineral property assets. As at November 30, 2025, the Company had not yet determined whether the Company’s mineral property asset contains ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company’s interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of and the future profitable production from the property or realizing proceeds from its disposition. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and the uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Effective as of November 30, 2024, the Company amalgamated with its two wholly owned subsidiaries, 1183140 B.C. Ltd. and Fenelon Gold Inc. (the “Internal Amalgamation”). As part of the Internal Amalgamation, the issued shares of both its subsidiaries were cancelled without any repayment of capital and all assets, liabilities and obligations of the subsidiaries were assumed by the Company. The Company’s share capital remained unchanged.

For the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company reported a net loss of \$2,491,275 (2024 - \$358,259) primarily reflecting a non-cash impairment to an exploration and evaluation asset and the Company had a deficit of \$5,610,983 as at same date (2024 - \$3,119,708). The Company’s ability to continue its operations and to realize its assets at carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing or divesting project interests to cover its operating costs and fund exploration to meet prescribed mining claim assessment obligations. These factors may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, as well as to any continuity of the Company’s exploration-stage projects (either in part or in whole). These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

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

b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

c) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. As of November 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company held no cash equivalent instruments.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development are capitalized on mineral properties in which the Company has a continuing interest. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against projected income using the units-of-production method over estimated recoverable reserves.

Management annually assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and properties for which events and circumstances may indicate possible impairment. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if the property has been abandoned, there are unfavourable changes in the property economics, there are restrictions on development, or when there has been an undue delay in development, which exceeds three years. In the event that estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined by management to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and development costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the reserves, and the profitability of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether or not any of its future mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized to mineral properties as exploration and development costs do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed costs, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

e) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees or others providing services are measured at the estimated fair value of the instruments issued on the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to external vendors are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to equity settled share-based payments reserve.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related equity settled share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from equity settled share-based payment reserve.

f) Flow-through shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian tax legislation. On issuance, the premium recorded on the flow-through share, being the difference in price over a common share with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability. As expenditures are incurred, the liability associated with the renounced tax deductions is recognized through profit and loss with a pro-rata portion of the deferred premium.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

f) Flow-through shares (*continued*)

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carry-forwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

g) Foreign currency

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "Functional Currency"), are translated into the Functional Currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at exchange prevailing on the statement of financial position date are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

h) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the units-of-production or the straight-line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance level of its early-stage activities is viewed as *de minimis*.

i) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

j) Income taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the period end date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each period end date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

k) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial assets

(a) Recognition and measurement of financial assets

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(b) Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets at initial recognition as financial assets: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset that meets both of the following conditions is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

- The Company's business model for such financial assets, is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of the financial asset measured at amortized cost is determined using the effective interest method, net of impairment loss, if necessary.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

k) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized initially at fair value with any associated transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, the financial asset is re-measured at fair value, and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it arises.

Other than cash, the Company does not have any financial assets at fair value measured as FVTPL financial instruments.

(iii) Financial assets measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the asset is measured at fair value with changes in fair value included as “financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income” in other comprehensive income.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset if the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Company are recognized as a separate asset or liability. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Financial liabilities

(a) Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company recognizes financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(b) Classification of financial liabilities

The Company recognizes financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

(i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

A financial liability at amortized cost is initially measured at fair value less transaction cost directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. Subsequently, the financial liability is measured at amortized cost based on the effective interest rate method.

The Company’s accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

k) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss is initially measured at fair value with any associated transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, the financial liability is re-measured at fair value, and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it arises.

The Company does not have any liabilities classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the financial liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statements of financial position only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

l) Share Capital

Agent's warrants issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the shares issued as consideration for exploration and evaluation assets is based on the trading price of those shares on the CSE on the date of the agreement to issue shares as determined by the Board of Directors. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued using the residual method.

RED LAKE GOLD INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

m) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Where it is possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. Each of the Company's exploration and evaluation properties is considered to be a cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss.

n) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.

o) New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

p) New accounting standards not yet effective

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements

IFRS 18 introduces three sets of new requirements to give investors more transparent and comparable information about companies' financial performance for better investment decisions.

1. Three defined categories for income and expenses—operating, investing and financing—to improve the structure of the income statement, and require all companies to provide new defined subtotals, including operating profit.

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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

p) New accounting standards not yet effective *(continued)*

2. Requirement for companies to disclose explanations of management-defined performance measures that are related to the income statement.
3. Enhanced guidance on how to organize information and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or in the notes.

This new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Company will be assessing the impact of adopting the above standard on the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Significant accounting estimates

i. Stock-based compensation

The fair value of share-based payments and warrants 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, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

ii. Recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

Assets or cash-generating units (“CGUs”) are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets.

Significant judgement is required when determining whether facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets may exceed its recoverable amount. The retention of regulatory permits and licenses, the Company’s ability to obtain financing for exploration and development activities and its future plans on the exploration and evaluation assets, current and future metal prices, and market sentiment are all factors considered by the Company.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS *(continued)*

In respect of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets recorded on the statements of financial position, management has determined that it continues to be appropriately recorded, as there has been no obsolescence or physical damage to the assets and there are no indications that the value of the assets have declined more than what is expected from the passage of time or normal use.

Significant accounting judgments

iii. Ability to continue as a going-concern

Management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern at each reporting date, using all quantitative and qualitative information available. This assessment, by its nature, relies on estimates of future cash flows and other future events (as discussed in Note 1), whose subsequent changes could materially impact the validity of such an assessment.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

For the year ended November 30, 2025:

	Whirlwind Jack	Fenelon North	Other Projects	Total
	\$	\$		\$
Acquisition Costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	1,266,400	34,194	-	1,300,594
Acquisition (claim staking)	1,850	-	81,549	83,399
Impairment	(1,268,250)	(34,194)	(50,299)	(1,352,743)
Balance, end of year	-	-	31,250	31,250
Exploration Costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	823,764	87,060	-	910,824
Impairment	(823,764)	(87,060)	-	(910,824)
Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Balance, November 30, 2025	-	-	31,250	31,250

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(continued)*

For the year ended November 30, 2024:

	Whirlwind Jack	Fenelon North	Celt Lake	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition Costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	1,261,500	34,194	25,000	1,320,694
Acquisition (claim staking)	4,900	-	-	4,900
Impairment	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
Balance, end of year	1,266,400	34,194	-	1,300,594
Exploration Costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	564,947	87,060	-	652,007
Geological	5,981	-	-	5,981
Soil Sampling Surveys	250,000	-	-	250,000
Project Travel	2,836	-	-	2,836
Balance, end of year	823,764	87,060	-	910,824
Balance, November 30, 2024	2,090,164	121,254	-	2,211,418

Whirlwind Jack Gold Project (Red Lake, Ontario)

During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company entered into an acquisition and amalgamation agreement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities in the capital of a company (now amalgamated) that owned a 100% interest in the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project ("Whirlwind Jack") located in Ontario for the following consideration:

- i) cash payment of \$75,000 (paid); and
- ii) issuance of 8,000,000 common shares (issued and valued at \$1,160,000).

In addition, a pre-existing 2% gross royalty on the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project was assumed by the Company.

On August 29, 2019, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire 430 additional mining claims adjacent to the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project. In conjunction with the agreement, the Company made a cash payment equivalent to costs incurred in staking the claims to an arm's-length individual and assumed a pre-existing 2% gross royalty on the claims.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (*continued*)

On November 3, 2021, the Company executed a definitive agreement (“Earn-In Agreement”) with a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corp. (“Barrick Gold”) whereby the Company granted the right to Barrick Gold, as operator, to earn-in a 70% interest in the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project under the following option terms:

- i) Incur an aggregate of at least \$4,000,000 of exploration expenditures within 48 months of the Earn-In Agreement, of which at least \$500,000 is a guaranteed expenditure in the first twelve months (“Expenditure Period”).
- ii) Deliver a 43-101 compliant technical report that establishes a mineral resource of at least half a million ounces of gold (or gold-ounce equivalent) as prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and published within a further twelve months beyond the Expenditure Period.
- iii) Subject to a successful earn-in by Barrick Gold, the Company and Barrick Gold shall establish a joint-venture corporation (“JV Corp.”) to be held on the basis of 30% as to the Company and 70% as to Barrick Gold.
- iv) The Company may, at its sole discretionary election, avail itself of certain development funding options, including whereby upon approval of a feasibility study within the JV Corp., the Company may request that Barrick Gold provide or otherwise successfully arrange third-party financing of the Company’s portion of any debt financing required for the development and construction of an operating mine (the “Mine Financing Mechanism”), in consideration for a further 10% allocation out of the Company’s 30% allocation in the JV Corp. Among other provisions, the Mine Financing Mechanism outlines that funding from Barrick Gold shall be facilitated at an interest rate equal to Barrick Gold’s cost of capital, with 80% of initial free cash flow related to the Company’s interest being allocated to repayment.
- v) If either the Company or Barrick Gold’s interest in the JV Corp. declines below a 10% threshold, then that party’s interest shall, as applicable, convert to a 1% NSR.

On June 7, 2022, the Company delivered a termination letter to Barrick Gold in relation to the Earn-In Agreement as involved the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project, which was the subject of the aforementioned exploration earn-in agreement, pursuant to provision pertaining to incurable material breaches.

On June 30, 2022, the Company was named in a Statement of Claim (the “Claim”) in Ontario, Canada filed by Barrick Gold. The Company retained Lenczner Slaght LLP of Toronto, Ontario and intended to defend the Claim (see Note 9).

During the year ended November 30, 2023, the Company entered into a termination and mutual release agreement (the “Mutual Release Agreement”) whereby the Company and Barrick Gold Inc. agreed to resolve matters related to the Claim (see also Note 9).

Following the Mutual Release Agreement signed in April 2023, the Company moves forward with its original project ownership and Barrick Gold holds no forward interest in the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project. No provision of the Earn-In Agreement survived. In addition, and among other terms of the Mutual Release Agreement, neither party made any cash payments toward the other and neither party assumed legal expenses related to the other.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company impaired the carrying value of the Whirlwind Jack Gold Project in an amount of \$2,092,014.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (*continued*)

Fenelon North Gold Project (Quebec)

On February 11, 2020, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with an arm's-length party to purchase a one hundred percent right, title and interest to mining claims located in the Abitibi region of Quebec, Canada. As consideration, the Company paid the vendor \$12,000 upon the closing date of the agreement. A pre-existing 2% royalty on the project was assumed by the Company.

On June 2, 2020, the Company expanded its Fenelon North Gold Project by acquiring additional mining claims in the general area through a purchase agreement with an arm's-length individual whereby the Company acquired a one hundred percent right, title and interest to certain mining claims located in the Abitibi region of Quebec, Canada for cash consideration of \$22,194. In conjunction with the agreement, the Company made a cash payment to the vendor equivalent to costs incurred in staking the claims and assumed a pre-existing 2% gross royalty on the claims.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company impaired the carrying value of the Fenelon North Gold Project in an amount of \$121,254.

Moray East Gold Project (Ontario)

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company acquired various mining claims in the amount of \$10,150 in Eastern Ontario through staking, such mining claims comprising the Company's Moray East Gold Project.

Soo North Copper Project (Ontario)

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company acquired various mining claims in the amount of \$21,100 in Eastern Ontario through staking, such mining claims comprising the Company's Soo North Copper Project.

Celt Lake Lithium Project (Ontario)(Discontinued in 2024)

In September 2023, the Company staked the Celt Lake Lithium Project ("Celt Lake") near Ear Falls, Ontario. The Company acquired Celt Lake through the staking of 500 individual mining claims for which it paid fees to the Government of Ontario in the amount of \$25,000.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company reduced the carrying value of this project and recognized an impairment loss associated with the claim staking fees (\$25,000), representing its carrying cost in the project. The mining claims associated with this discontinued project reverted to the Crown in September 2025.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

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

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (*continued*)

b) Share Capital Activities

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- On October 24, 2025, the Company issued 300,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$15,000 pursuant to the exercise of warrants with an exercise price of \$0.05.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- On January 12, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered common share unit financing for 1,000,000 common share units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$50,000. Each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.06 per common share for the period of 36 months from the date of closing.
- On April 4, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered common share unit financing of 2,000,000 common share units (the "Hard-Dollar Units") at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each Hard-Dollar Unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.05 per common share for the period of 60 months from the date of closing. On the same date, the Company also closed a non-brokered flow-through unit financing of 3,000,000 flow-through common share units (the "Flow-Through Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Flow-Through Unit. Each Flow-Through Unit consisted of one flow-through common share and a common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.05 per common share for the period of 60 months from the date of closing. The flow-through premium liability associated with this issuance was \$Nil.
- On September 4, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered common share unit financing that consisted of 3,500,000 common share units at a price of \$0.055 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.07 per common share for the period of 60 months from the date of closing.
- On November 29, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered common share unit financing that consisted of 5,000,000 common share units at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.05 per common share for the period of 60 months from the date of closing.

c) Stock Options:

The Company adopted an equity settled stock option plan, and which is effective pursuant to shareholder ratification in 2023. The Company follows the policies of the CSE under which it would be authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 15% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company.

Under the policies, the exercise price of each option equals the market price or a discounted price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years. Vesting terms are determined by the Board of Directors at the time of grant.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

In estimating the fair value of options issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the Company is required to make assumptions. The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common share price on the CSE. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise, forfeiture and employee termination within the valuation model. The Company has historically not paid dividends on its common stock.

On August 1, 2024, the Company granted incentive stock options to purchase 850,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.12 per share for a period of five years. Accordingly, the Company recorded the estimated grant date fair value of \$95,923 in connection to these options.

The grant date fair value of the options granted above was based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of \$0.12; exercise price of \$0.12; expected life of 5 years; expected volatility of 166%; risk free interest rate of 2.96%; expected dividend yield of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%.

On December 23, 2024, the Company granted incentive stock options to purchase 125,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.12 per share for a period of five years. Accordingly, the Company recorded the estimated grant date fair value of \$11,150 in connection to these options.

The grant date fair value of the options granted above was based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of \$0.10; exercise price of \$0.12; expected life of 5 years; expected volatility of 169%; risk free interest rate of 3.04%; expected dividend yield of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%.

The following table summarizes the movements in the Company's outstanding stock options:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as at November 30, 2023	1,990,000	\$0.27
Granted	850,000	0.12
Expired/cancelled	(1,310,000)	0.27
Balance as at November 30, 2024	1,530,000	\$0.18
Granted	125,000	0.12
Expired/cancelled	(200,000)	0.12
Balance as at November 30, 2025	1,455,000	\$0.18

As at November 30, 2025, the following stock options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options exercisable
June 3, 2026	680,000	\$0.25	680,000
August 1, 2029	650,000	\$0.12	650,000
December 23, 2029	125,000	\$0.12	125,000
Total Outstanding	1,455,000		1,455,000

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5. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

d) Warrants:

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued 14,500,000 warrants pursuant to the private placements disclosed in Note 5(b).

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Stock Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as at November 30, 2023	-	-
Issued	14,500,000	\$0.06
Balance as at November 30, 2024	14,500,000	\$0.06
Exercised	(300,000)	\$0.05
Balance as at November 30, 2025	14,200,000	\$0.06

As at November 30, 2025, the following warrants were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of warrants	Exercise price
January 12, 2027	1,000,000	\$0.06
April 4, 2029	4,700,000	\$0.05
September 4, 2029	3,500,000	\$0.07
November 29, 2029	5,000,000	\$0.05
Total Outstanding	14,200,000	

6. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. The Company has identified its directors and officers as its key management personnel.

Related Party Transactions (Cash transactions)

	For the Year Ended November 30, 2025	For the Year Ended November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
Consulting Fees	84,400	133,500
Professional Fees	37,010	34,030

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties, unless otherwise noted.

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6. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

Related Party Transactions (Non-Cash transactions)

	For the Year Ended November 30, 2025	For the Year Ended November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
Stock options (Black-Scholes)	11,150	78,995

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recognized a fair value of \$11,150 (2024 - \$78,995) related to the granting of stock options to a director of the Company.

As at the date of this report, filled officer positions at the Company presently include the role of the Chief Financial Officer, with other positions having vacancy.

As at November 30, 2025, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$5,000 plus applicable sales tax (2024 - \$2,500) due to an accounting firm in which the Chief Financial Officer of the Company is a partner and \$Nil plus applicable sales tax (2024 - \$3,000) due to the former Vice-President, Exploration of the Company.

7. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so as to pursue the sourcing and exploration of its mineral exploration projects. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject as at November 30, 2025.

The Company considers the aggregate of its share capital, contributed surplus and deficit as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and adjusts its capital structure considering changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company did not change its policies around the management of capital during the year ended November 30, 2025.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
	\$	\$
Cash	19,186	269,383
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,485	22,781

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required to develop these estimates. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

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8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK (*continued*)

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 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company enters into financial instruments to finance its operations in the normal course of business. The fair values of cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The Company has deposited the cash with a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The risk of loss is low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. Accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period. The Company has a sufficient cash balance to settle current liabilities.

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. The Company is exposed to market risk from time to time as may affect capital-related matters.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, from time to time, on its cash balances. Surplus cash, if any, is placed on call with financial institutions and management seeks market interest rates when appropriate.

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9. LEGAL MATTER (WHIRLWIND JACK GOLD PROJECT) (RESOLVED)

On June 30, 2022, the Company was named as a party in a statement of claim issued by Barrick Gold Inc. in the Toronto Superior Court of Justice (court file No.: CV-22-00683409-0000) (the "Claim"). The Claim alleges, among other things, that the Company breached certain obligations in an earn-in and joint venture agreement related to Whirlwind Jack to pursue more lucrative commercial arrangements concerning the Company's mining claims. The Company retained Lenczner Slaght LLP of Toronto, Ontario and intended to defend the Claim.

During 2023, the Company entered into a termination and mutual release agreement (the "Agreement") whereby the Company and Barrick Gold Inc. agreed to resolve matters related to the Claim. The Claim was discontinued by filing of Barrick Gold Inc. at the Toronto Superior Court of Justice and the matter is considered by the Company to be closed.

10. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
Loss before taxes for the year	\$ (2,491,275)	\$ (358,259)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Expected income tax recovery	\$ (673,000)	\$ (97,000)
Permanent differences	3,000	28,000
Change in prior year estimates	322,000	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary	348,000	69,000
Total income taxes expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
Non-capital losses available for future losses	\$ 546,000	\$ 495,000
Share issuance costs	1,000	2,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	384,000	86,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	\$ 931,000 (931,000)	\$ 583,000 (583,000)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has approximately \$2,022,000 (2024: \$1,832,000) of non-capital losses available, which will expire through to 2045 and may be applied against future taxable income. The Company also has approximately \$1,454,000 of exploration and development costs which are available for deduction against future income for tax purposes. As at November 30, 2025, the net amount which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset has not been recognized as it is not probable that such benefit will be utilized in the future years.

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11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed also represent segment amounts. All assets of the Company are located in Canada.

12. FLOW-THROUGH SHARES

The Company is partially financed through the issuance of flow-through shares, requiring that the Company spend the proceeds for qualified mining exploration expenses. Moreover, tax rules regarding flow-through investments set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work, subject to penalties if the conditions are not respected. Although the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures, refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities would have a negative tax impact for investors.

On April 4, 2024, the Company completed flow-through private placements totaling \$150,000. As at November 30, 2024, the Company incurred all \$150,000 in eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures.