



EPIC GOLD

— CORP —

(formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

DAVIDSON

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.) (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

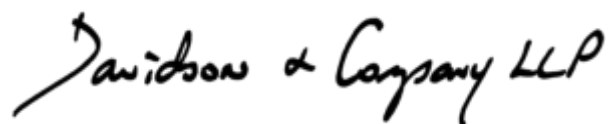
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year 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 Michael MacLaren.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

April 27, 2026

Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash		3,531,157	5,307,426
Taxes and other receivables	6	302,876	273,356
Prepaid expenses	12	66,789	73,175
Marketable securities	9	9,851,745	24,110
Total Current Assets		13,752,567	5,678,067
Non-Current Assets			
Deposits	10 (j)	18,000	12,850
Equipment	8	37,645	37,705
Exploration and evaluation properties	10	696,250	18,767,986
Total Non-Current Assets		751,895	18,818,541
Total Assets		14,504,462	24,496,608
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7, 12	430,092	150,522
Flow-through liability	11	329,383	323,414
Total Current Liabilities		759,475	473,936
Total Liabilities		759,475	473,936
Shareholder's Equity			
Share capital	11	58,371,987	56,329,521
Subscription receivable	11	(30,000)	
Contributed Surplus	11	4,494,245	4,301,797
Accumulated deficit		(49,091,245)	(36,608,646)
Total Shareholder's Equity		13,744,987	24,022,672
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		14,504,462	24,496,608

Nature of operations (Note 1) **Subsequent events** (Note 16)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2026.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors: (Signed) "Larry Short" Director (Signed) "Siri Genik" Director

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

Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	For the Year Ended	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Exploration & evaluation expenditures, net of recoveries	10,12	1,814,663	2,894,450
Management & director fees	12	609,173	669,471
Investor relations		581,434	443,913
General and administrative		101,082	126,286
Professional fees		482,683	143,401
Regulatory and filing fees		115,636	95,022
Amortization	8	23,060	23,331
Share-based compensation	11,12	192,448	222,425
Loss before finance and other items		(3,920,179)	(4,618,299)
Impairment on mineral property	10	-	(766,990)
Loss on sale of mineral properties	10	(8,916,209)	-
Other income		-	7,000
Gain (loss) on marketable securities	9	(64,807)	14,290
Interest Income		96,494	270,105
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(1,312)	-
Recovery of flow through share liability premium	11	323,414	371,383
Loss and comprehensive loss		(12,482,599)	(4,722,511)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		(0.07)	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		182,452,880	161,202,404

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

Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares	Share Capital	Subscription Receivable	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity (Deficit)
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at December 31, 2023	156,629,845	55,089,678	-	4,079,372	(31,886,135)	27,282,915
Shares issued for cash	19,538,654	1,601,554	-	-	-	1,601,554
Share issue costs	-	(31,709)	-	-	-	(31,709)
Fair value of shares issued for property acquisition	1,000,000	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Allocated to flow through liability	-	(405,002)	-	-	-	(405,002)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	222,425	-	222,425
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,722,511)	(4,722,511)
Balance at December 31, 2024	177,168,499	56,329,521	-	4,301,797	(36,608,646)	24,022,672
Shares issued for cash	25,876,666	2,140,749	(30,000)	-	-	2,110,749
Share issue costs	-	(65,150)	-	-	-	(65,150)
Fair value of shares issued for property acquisition	7,810,606	296,250	-	-	-	296,250
Allocated to flow through liability	-	(329,383)	-	-	-	(329,383)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	192,448	-	192,448
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(12,482,599)	(12,482,599)
Balance at December 31, 2025	210,855,771	58,371,987	(30,000)	4,494,245	(49,091,245)	13,744,987

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

Epic Gold Corp. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	For The Year Ended	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		\$	\$
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		(12,482,599)	(4,722,511)
Items not involving cash:			
Amortization	8	23,060	23,331
(Gain) loss on marketable securities	9	64,807	(14,290)
Impairment on mineral property	10	-	766,990
Loss on sale of mineral properties	10	8,916,209	-
Recognition of flow through income	11	(323,414)	(371,383)
Share-based compensation	11	192,448	222,425
Net change in non-cash working capital items:			
Taxes and other receivables		(29,520)	18,257
Prepaid expenses		6,386	78,663
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		243,901	20,728
Net cash used in operating activities		(3,388,722)	(3,977,790)
Investing activities			
Proceeds on sale of marketable and other securities	9	11,220	37,235
Equipment Purchase	8	(23,000)	(25,000)
Exploration and evaluation property acquisition expenditures	10	(451,885)	(70,000)
Deposits	10	(5,150)	17,600
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(468,815)	(40,165)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of equity for cash	11	2,110,750	1,601,554
Share issuance costs		(29,482)	(31,709)
Net cash provided by financing activities		2,081,268	1,569,845
Decrease in cash		(1,776,269)	(2,448,060)
Cash at beginning of year		5,307,426	7,755,486
Cash at end of year		3,531,157	5,307,426

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 15)

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

1. Nature of operations

Epic Gold Corp. (“Epic” or the “Company”) formerly Exploits Discovery Corp was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on May 28, 2018 as “1165847 B.C. Ltd.” The Company’s head office is at 52 Church St, Suite 206, Toronto, ON, M5C 2B5. The Company is focused on evaluating, acquiring, and exploring mineral properties, in Canada and abroad. The Company’s shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “Exchange” or “CSE”) under the symbol EPG.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current operations, including exploration and evaluation programs, will result in profitable mining operations. The Company’s continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company’s ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next 12 months. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss of \$12,482,599 and had shareholders’ equity of \$13,744,987 and, as of that date, had working capital of \$12,993,092.

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company estimates based on its current working capital at December 31, 2025, that it has sufficient funds to operate for the ensuing 12 months.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The principal accounting policies and critical estimates and judgements used when compiling these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries; 1255919 BC Ltd. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated in full.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2026.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout these consolidated 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 that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from estimates made, relate, but are not limited to, the following:

Valuation of Exploration and Evaluation assets

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

Going concern

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements regarding the going concern of the Company as previously discussed in Note 1.

Share-based compensation

The Black-Scholes option valuation model used by the Company to determine fair values for stock-based compensation was developed for use in estimating the fair value of freely traded options. This model requires input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect a stock option's fair value estimate.

Deferred taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and

commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Deferred Flow-Through Premium Estimates

Recorded costs of flow-through share premium liabilities reflect premiums received by the Company on the issue of flow-through shares. The premium is subject to measurement uncertainties and requires the Company to assess the value of non-flow-through shares. The determination is subjective and does not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the premium liability.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in these consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its' subsidiaries operates (the "functional currency"), which was determined to be the Canadian dollar and is also the Company's presentation currency. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the time of the transactions as follows:

- i. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange at each reporting date with the resulting gains or losses recorded in foreign exchange gain/loss in the profit or loss;
- ii. Non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates and are not retranslated; and
- iii. Expense items are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

c) Cash

Cash includes cash, demand deposits and short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents have maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Interest earned is included in interest income on the profit or loss.

d) Marketable Securities

Marketable and other securities consist of equity securities that are listed on a recognized stock exchange, over which the Company does not have control or significant influence. Marketable securities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

e) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation property acquisition costs directly related to specific properties are deferred, commencing on the date that the Company acquires legal rights to explore a property, until technical and economic feasibility of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable, or until the properties are sold or abandoned. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred, until such time a development decision is made. Exploration costs may include costs such as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors, analysing historical exploration data, geophysical studies, and depreciation on equipment used during the exploration stage. If the properties are put into commercial production, the acquisition and exploration expenditures will be depleted using the units of production basis based upon the proven

reserves available. If the properties are sold or abandoned, the acquisition costs will be written off.

Mineral properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may exceed the recoverable amount. Where there is evidence of impairment, the net carrying amount of the asset will be written down to its recoverable amount. Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many resource properties.

f) Income (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. The diluted loss per share calculation assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. 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. All of the Company's outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

g) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

Proceeds received from the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants, are allocated to common shares and warrants on a residual value method whereby the common shares are valued based on the quoted market price of the common shares at the time the units are issued, and the share purchase warrants are valued using the residual value method.

h) Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation transactions are measured based on the fair value of the share-based compensation issued. The Company grants stock options to certain employees, directors and consultants under the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan. Each tranche in an option award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates for the expected life of options and stock price volatility which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Volatility and the expected life of options is estimated based on an analysis of factors such as the Company's historical price trends, history of option holder activity, and peer and industry benchmarks for similar transactions.

Share-based compensation transactions with parties other than employees and directors are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

i) Income Taxes

Income tax consists of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent they relate to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net loss and comprehensive loss depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

j) Flow through shares

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

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

k) Related Party 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. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

l) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire or construct an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for putting it into use. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the equipment using the following methods: Vehicles 20% straight-line.

m) Rehabilitation provision

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

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the profit or loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. When applicable for closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the profit or loss. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the provision was \$nil.

n) Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets are classified and measured either at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair value on those items recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI.

The Company's marketable securities are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Amortized Cost

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment.

The Company's cash, taxes and other receivables and deposits are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

iii. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI

Financial assets are recorded at FVTOCI when assets are not held for trading, and the Company makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify as FVTOCI. All subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income as a component of shareholders' equity. The Company did not hold any financial assets measured at FVTOCI as at year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

EPIC GOLD CORP. (formerly Exploits Discovery Corp.)
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective yield basis is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they do not fall into the amortized cost category detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments carried at FVTPL are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Recognition and measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value of the instruments presented in the period they arise. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value requires judgement and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of securities based on quoted trading prices at the end of the reporting period or the closing trade price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the end of the reporting period.

Disposition of marketable securities

Realized gains or losses on the disposal of securities and unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as FVTPL are reflected in profit or loss on the transaction date and are calculated on a weighted average cost basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. 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 profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The New Found Gold common shares held are measured at fair value and classified as Level 2 and all other marketable securities are at Level 1. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities classified at amortized cost approximated their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

o) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets if any, are reviewed at 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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

p) New and amended IFRS standards not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards or interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted. These standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, except for IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements". IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements and has an effective date of January 1, 2027. The effects of the adoption of IFRS 18 on the Company's consolidated financial statements have not yet been determined.

4. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines its capital to comprise its shareholders' equity, specifically its share capital, warrant and option reserve and accumulated deficit. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration activity and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5. Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Company's Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and taxes and other receivables. Cash consists of cash on deposit with banks with high credit worthiness. Included in taxes and other receivables at December 31, 2025, is \$270,162 (December 31, 2024 - \$240,642) relating to goods and services taxes receivable and payroll taxes refundable from various Canadian government agencies. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to its financial instruments is not significant.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's liquidity risk is the risk that Company has insufficient funds to settle its contractual financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by ensuring sufficient funds are available as contractual cash flows become due.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$3,531,157 as well as marketable securities of \$9,851,745, to settle current liabilities of \$759,475.

While the Company has been successful in obtaining required funding in the past, there is no assurance that future financings will be available.

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Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that might arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity and equity prices.

i. Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk, as it only holds cash and does not have any interest-bearing debt.

ii. Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal.

6. Taxes and Other Receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Recovery due from vendors	\$ 32,714	\$ 32,714
Overpayment of taxes due from CRA	149,646	149,646
Sales tax	120,516	90,996
Total	\$ 302,876	\$ 273,356

7. Accounts payable and Accrued Liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Due to vendors	\$ 430,092	\$ 150,522
Total	\$ 430,092	\$ 150,522

8. Equipment

The following tables summarize the Company's vehicles equipment carrying values:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Vehicles and equipment	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2023	70,132	(34,096)	36,036
Additions	25,000	(23,331)	1,669
December 31, 2024	95,132	(57,427)	37,705
Additions	23,000	(23,060)	(60)
December 31, 2025	118,132	(80,487)	37,645

9. Marketable Securities

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's marketable securities were valued at \$9,851,745 (December 31, 2024 - \$24,110).

The marketable securities comprise of the following individual investments:

Listed Securities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
New Found Gold	\$ 9,851,745	\$ -
Opawica Exploration Inc.	-	22,860
Volatus Capital Corp	-	1,250
Total	\$ 9,851,745	\$ 24,110

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a fair value adjustment of \$64,807 on marketable securities in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss of \$12,890 (December 31, 2024 – gain of \$14,290). On December 4, 2025, the Company received New Found Gold shares valued at \$9,903,662, which was recognized net of discount of \$1,887,057 on the shares held for lack of marketability due to the four month hold period. The discount for lack of marketability is based on the Chaffe model and will be removed as the hold periods decrease. The key inputs used in the model are the holding period and volatility over that period. The holding period on recognition was 4 months with a volatility of 79.62%, representing a 16% discount (December 31, 2025 – 14%). As of December 31, 2025, the NFG shares were revalued at \$9,851,745.

10. Exploration and Evaluation Properties

Newfoundland Properties

a) Great Bend Property

In July 2020, the Company staked certain claims in central Newfoundland and Labrador for a total cost of \$105,000, which the Company collectively now refers to as the Great Bend property.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$600,000. The Company will issue an additional 1,000,000 common shares upon completion of a pre-feasibility study. These mineral claims are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty ('NSR') which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims, expanding its Great Bend Property, by issuing 103,316 common shares with a fair value of \$61,990.

During the fiscal year, 2024, the Company decided not to renew the Great Bend property claims. As a result of this decision the Company recorded an impairment of \$766,990 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

b) Mount Peyton Property

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Mt. Peyton property by issuing a cash payment of \$2,000 and issuing 500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$185,000. In addition, the Company must issue a further 5,000 common shares on the 6th through 20th anniversary of signing the agreement. Certain claims are subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$750,000.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 504,426 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$302,655.

In September 2020, the Company acquired additional claims through its acquisition of Exploits Gold Corp. of which \$5,067,745 is allocated to the Mt. Peyton property.

In September 2021, the Company staked additional claims at a cost of \$144,275.

c) Gazeebow Property

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Gazeebow property by paying \$7,000 and issuing 600,000 common shares with a fair value of \$360,000. These mineral claims are subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000.

In May 2021, the Company entered into a mineral property purchase agreement with Crest Resources Corp. (Crest) to acquire the Gazeebow North property and advanced \$200,000 towards the purchase price, however in June 2021, the agreement was terminated.

In August 2022, the Company entered into a new agreement with Crest to acquire the Gazeebow North property. To acquire the mineral claim the Company forgave a receivable balance from Crest of \$44,580. The Company also staked an additional claim for \$14,300.

d) Dog Bay Property

In August 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Dog Bay property by making a cash payment of \$30,000 (paid) and issuing 1,000,000 common (issued with a fair value of \$600,000) and must make further payments as follows:

- \$40,000 cash (paid) and 400,000 common shares (issued with a fair value of \$276,000) on the 1st anniversary; and
- \$50,000 cash (paid) and 500,000 common shares on the 2nd anniversary (issued with a fair value of \$75,000); and
- \$60,000 cash (paid) and 600,000 common shares on the 3rd anniversary; and (issued with a fair value of \$60,000); and
- \$70,000 cash (paid) and 1,000,000 common shares on the 4th anniversary; and (issued with a fair value of \$75,000) (see Note 11a); and
- \$10,000 in cash or common shares on the 5th to 10th anniversary; and
- \$50,000 in cash or common shares on the 11th to 20th anniversary.

Fulfillment of the payments on the the 4th anniversary completed the option and resulted in the Company acquiring ownership of the property. Payments on or after the 5th anniversary will be in lieu of advance royalty payments. In addition, payments on or after the 5th anniversary may be made in cash or common shares at the discretion of the Company, where the value of any common shares issued will be at the 30 day volume weighted average price.

The property is subject to a 2% NSR which the Company can purchase half (1%) for \$4,000,000; the Company also has a right of first refusal on any sale or transfer of the NSR.

In August 2020, the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional mineral claims by issuing 194,477 common shares with a fair value of \$116,686.

In October 2020, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of 1255919 BC Ltd. for 6,200,000 common shares valued at \$3,534,000 which was recorded as obligation to issue shares. The only asset of 1255919 BC Ltd. was a 100% interest in certain claims. In November 2020, the 6,200,000 common shares were issued.

In March 2021 the Company acquired a 100% interest in additional claims in the 'Hicks-Dog Bay' area, issuing 550,000 common shares with a fair value of \$264,000. These claims are subject to a 2% NSR to one of the underlying vendors, of which 1% may be bought back for \$1,000,000.

e) Jonathan's Pond Property

In September 2020, the Company acquired Jonathan's Pond property through its 100% acquisition of Exploits Gold Corp. of which \$2,533,873 is allocated to the Jonathon's Pond property. In December 2020, the Company acquired additional mineral claims by issuing 6,562,799 common shares to New Found Gold with a fair market value of \$4,856,471 and a 2% NSR.

f) Bullseye Property

During September 2022, the Company acquired through staking a 100% interest in certain claims known as the Bullseye Property.

Sale of Newfoundland Properties to New Found Gold Corp:

On December 5, 2025, the Company closed the sale of a 100% interest in all of its mineral claims in central Newfoundland to New Found Gold Corp. ("NFG").

As consideration for the claims, Epic received 2,821,556 common shares of NFG (the "NFG Shares"), representing total consideration of \$9,903,662 on that date; and was also granted a 1.0% net smelter returns royalty on certain of the mineral claims pursuant to a royalty agreement between the Company and NFG (the "Royalty Agreement"). As a result the Company recorded an impairment of \$8,916,209, representing the difference of the carrying value of the properties being \$18,819,871 and proceeds of \$9,903,662.

In addition, as contingent consideration, within 10 business days following a positive final determination by the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador with respect to certain disputed mineral claims, Epic would receive an additional 725,543 NFG shares.

For three years from the date of the Royalty Agreement, NFG retains the right and option to purchase 0.5% of the NSR royalty for a cash payment of \$750,000.

Ontario Properties

g) Hawkins Property

On May 13, 2025, the Company entered into an option agreement with Pavey Ark Minerals Inc., an arms-length party, whereby Pavey Ark has granted the Company the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Hawkins property, located in Ontario, Canada.

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Under the terms of the agreement, the Company shall have the right to earn a hundred (100%) percent interest into the property in consideration for a series of cash payments, the issuance of common shares of the Company (determined on the basis of a 20-day volume weighted average trading price at the time of issuance) and incurring exploration expenditures on the property, as follows:

	Cash	Shares	Exploration Expenditures
Year 1 (<i>due upon signing</i>)	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Year 2	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Year 3	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Year 4	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Year 5	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$500,000
Total	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000

Upon exercise of the option, Pavey Ark will retain a 2.0% NSR over the property (other than in respect of the certain claims in the agreement that are subject to a pre-existing royalty, which shall be subject to a 0.5% NSR).

Quebec Properties

h) Cartier Properties

On June 1, 2025, the Company entered into an option agreement with Cartier Resources Inc. to acquire up to a 100% interest in three advanced exploration stage gold projects in Québec: (a) the "Wilson project" located in Lebel-sur-Quévillon, Québec; (b) the "Fenton project" located in Chapais, Québec ; and (c) the "Benoist project" located in Miquelon, Québec. Under the terms of the option agreement, the Company shall have the right to earn a one hundred (100%) percent interest, subject to existing royalties, in and to the properties in consideration for a series of cash payments, the issuance of common shares of the Company and incurring exploration expenditures on the properties, as follows:

Year	Wilson Property			Fenton Property			Benoist Property		
	Cash	Consideration Shares	Exploration Expenditures	Cash	Consideration Shares	Exploration Expenditures	Cash	Consideration Shares	Exploration Expenditures
On Execution				\$200,000 cash payment (paid) 1,750,000 shares valued at \$96,250					
1st Anniversary	\$100,000	1,000,000	\$750,000	\$50,000	250,000	\$500,000	\$50,000	250,000	\$500,000
2nd Anniversary	\$150,000	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$75,000	250,000	\$750,000	\$75,000	250,000	\$750,000
3rd Anniversary	\$200,000	1,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$125,000	500,000	\$1,250,000	\$125,000	500,000	\$1,000,000
4th Anniversary	\$250,000	1,000,000	\$1,750,000	\$175,000	750,000	\$1,500,000	\$175,000	750,000	\$1,250,000
Total	\$700,000	4,000,000	\$4,750,000	\$425,000	1,750,000	\$4,000,000	\$425,000	1,750,000	\$3,500,000

i) Other Property Agreement – Goldspot

In October 2020, the Company entered into a royalty and geological consulting services agreement with GoldSpot Discoveries, whereby GoldSpot Discoveries was granted a 0.5% NSR on certain of the Company's Newfoundland Claims included in the agreement with an option to acquire a further 0.5% NSR for a one-time cash payment of \$1,000,000.

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j) Security

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid \$18,100 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,380) in security deposits with the Government Newfoundland and Labrador and received a refund of \$12,950, all of which is recognized as a recovery. Upon the completion and acceptance of the first-year assessment work, the Company expects to recover all remaining security deposits. As at December 31, 2025, there was \$18,000 (December 31, 2024 - \$12,850) in deposits owing from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The following table summarizes the cumulative exploration and evaluation acquisitions costs the Company has incurred on the various properties:

Property	Jonathan's Pond	Mt. Peyton	Dog Bay	Great Bend	Gazebow	Hawkins	Wilson	Fenton	Benoist	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					\$
Balance, December 31, 2023	7,390,344	5,677,675	5,129,087	766,990	425,880	-	-	-	-	19,389,976
Acquisition Costs – Cash Payments	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Acquisition Costs – Share Payments	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Impairment of mineral property	-	-	-	(766,990)	-	-	-	-	-	(766,990)
Balance, December 31, 2024	7,390,344	5,677,675	5,274,087	-	425,880	-	-	-	-	18,767,986
Acquisition Costs – Cash Payments	-	-	51,885	-	-	200,000	66,667	66,667	66,666	451,885
Acquisition Costs – Share Payments	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	32,083	32,083	32,083	296,250
Sale of mineral properties to New Found Gold	(7,390,344)	(5,677,675)	(5,325,972)	-	(425,880)	-	-	-	-	(18,819,871)
Balance, December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	98,750	98,750	98,750	696,250

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Exploration and Evaluation Property expenditures:

Year ended:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Airborne surveys	122,009	-
Fieldwork and consumables	153,508	135,947
Claim maintenance	128,757	3,992
Geological consulting	453,608	68,579
Geophysics	2,150	177,904
Assays	141,813	220,424
Drilling	352,695	1,095,583
Vehicle costs	1,265	17,422
Rentals	62,092	62,533
Travel	79,272	71,739
Wages	464,344	1,144,752
Recovery	(146,850)	(104,425)
Total	1,814,663	2,894,450

11. Shareholder's Equity

The Company's authorized share capital includes an unlimited number of Class "A" common shares having no par value. At December 31, 2025, 210,855,771 common shares (December 31, 2024 – 177,168,499) were issued and outstanding. Please refer to the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for movements in share capital during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

On December 29, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$690,750, of which \$30,000 is subscription receivable. The Company issued 9,210,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.075 per common share. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$46,050 as a flow through liability. As part of the financing the Company paid share issuance costs of \$37,150.

On December 23, 2025, the Company closed a charity flow-through private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$1,450,000. The Company issued 16,666,666 charity flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.087 per common share. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$283,333 as a flow through liability. As part of the financing the Company paid share issuance costs of \$28,000.

On June 9, 2025, the Company issued 1,750,000 common shares in relation to the Cartier agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$96,250 (see Note 9(h)).

On May 20, 2025 the Company issued 6,060,606 common shares in relation to the Hawkins agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$200,000 (see Note 9(g)).

On November 14, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$240,000. The Company issued 3,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.08 per common share. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$105,000 as a flow through liability.

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On November 14, 2024, the Company also closed a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$346,154. The Company issued charity flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.09 per charity common share. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$173,077 as a flow through liability. As part of the financing the Company paid share issuance costs of \$6,365.

On August 7, 2024, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares in relation to the Dog Bay agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$75,000 (see Note 9(d)).

On September 27, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for gross proceeds of \$1,015,400. The Company issued 12,692,500 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.08 per common share. As part of the financing the Company paid \$25,433 cash commission. In connection with the flow through common shares, the Company recorded \$126,925 as a flow through liability.

Flow-through Share Premium

	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2023	289,795
Flow-through premium additions	405,002
Recognition of flow-through premium	(371,383)
Balance, December 31, 2024	323,414
Flow-through premium additions	329,383
Recognition of flow-through premium	(323,414)
Balance, December 31, 2025	329,383

Stock Options

The Company has established a stock option plan whereby the board of directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants to a maximum of 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. These options may be granted for a maximum of 10 years from the date of grant and vest as determined by the board of directors.

On December 10, 2025, the Company granted 3,425,000 stock options to options to directors, officers, employees and consultants with an exercise price of \$0.065 and an expiry of 3 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$142,823 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 3 years, expected volatility of 103%, risk free interest rate of 2.60% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. During fiscal 2025, \$142,823 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On February 11, 2025, the Company granted 200,000 stock options to the chair of the board with an exercise price of \$0.06 and an expiry of 5 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$6,720 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 5 years, expected volatility of 106%, risk free interest rate of 2.73% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. As of December 31, 2025, \$6,457 was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

On September 30, 2024, the Company granted 2,150,000 stock options to directors and officers with an exercise price of \$0.08 and an expiry of 5 years. The fair value of these options was estimated to be \$103,630 using the following Black Scholes assumptions: expected life of 5 years, expected volatility of 103%, risk free interest rate of 2.70% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. During fiscal 2025, \$43,168 (2024-\$66,742) was recognized as an expense in connection with the vesting of these options.

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During the year ended December 31, 2025, \$192,448 of share-based compensation was recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss (December 31, 2024 - \$222,425).

The following table summarizes stock option movements during the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2023	8,175,000	\$ 0.26
Granted	2,150,000	0.08
Cancelled/expired	(875,000)	0.48
Balance, December 31, 2024	9,450,000	0.20
Granted	3,625,000	0.06
Cancelled/expired	(3,950,000)	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2025	9,125,000	0.14

Outstanding stock options at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Number of Stock Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
September 15, 2026	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.62	0.71
December 7, 2028	2,725,000	2,725,000	0.11	2.94
September 30, 2029	1,775,000	1,775,000	0.08	3.75
February 11, 2030	200,000	133,333	0.06	4.12
December 10, 2028	3,425,000	3,425,000	0.065	2.95
	9,125,000	9,058,333	0.14	2.88

The weighted average exercise price of exercisable options is \$0.14 (December 31, 2024- \$0.24)

12. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Key management personnel are those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel include the Board of Directors and the executive management team.

Compensation for key management personnel of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Management fees and wages paid to key management and directors	696,280	828,347
Consulting fees paid to a company with common directors	120,000	-
Share-based compensation	159,938	177,235
	976,218	1,005,582

As at December 31, 2025, \$nil (December 31, 2024 - \$12,763) of director's fees is included in prepaids and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$nil (December 31, 2024 - \$12,000) due to management.

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13. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 27% (2024– 27%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net loss before income tax	\$ (12,482,599)	\$ (4,722,511)
Expected income tax recovery	(3,370,000)	(1,275,000)
Change in statutory rate and other	(6,000)	49,000
Permanent differences	(27,000)	(38,000)
Impact of flow-through shares	243,000	432,000
Share issuance costs	(18,000)	(9,000)
Adjustment to prior year provision versus statutory return	3,273,000	(18,000)
Change in tax benefits not recognized	(95,000)	859,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Exploration and evaluation properties	1,387,000	2,021,000
Property and equipment	22,000	16,000
Share issuance costs	60,000	88,000
Marketable securities	14,000	34,000
Non-capital losses	3,874,000	3,328,000
	5,392,000	5,487,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(5,392,000)	(5,487,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2025	Expiry Date Range	2024	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences	\$		\$	
Share issue costs	221,000	2025-2029	325,000	2025-2028
Property and equipment	80,000	No expiry date	57,000	No expiry date
Exploration and evaluation assets	5,135,000	No expiry date	7,484,000	No expiry date
Marketable securities	104,000	No expiry date	250,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses	14,349,000	2037-2045	12,328,000	2037-2044

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

14. Segmented Information

The Company has one geographic segment, being Canada, and one operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation properties.

15. Supplemental Disclosure with Respect to Cash-Flows

The Company did not pay interest, income tax or dividends, nor did it receive any dividends during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions for the year ended December 31, 2025 included:

- Issuance of 6,060,606 common share with a fair value of \$200,000 in relation to the Hawkins agreement (see Note 10(g)).
- Issuance of 1,750,000 common share with a fair value of \$96,250 in relation to the Cartier agreement (see Note 10(h)).
- Share issuance costs in accounts payable of \$35,670.
- Flow through premium of \$329,383.

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions for the year ended December 31, 2024 included:

- Issuance of 1,000,000 common share with a fair value of \$75,000 in relation to the Dog Bay agreement (see Note 10(d)).

16. Subsequent Events

On January 26, 2026, the Company's Board of Directors appointed Rod Husband as President and Chief Executive Officer of the company, following the resignation of Jeff Swinoga as President, Chief Executive Office and Director.

On February 10, 2026, the granted Rod Husband incentive stock options to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.075 per share, exercisable on or before February 10, 2029.