First Lithium

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2025

NOTICE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of First Lithium Minerals Corp. ("**Corporation**") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

The Corporation's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's independent auditor.

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.

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JUNE 30, 2025

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Management's Responsibility

To the Shareholders of First Lithium Minerals Corp. (the "**Corporation**"):

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The majority of the Board of Directors is composed of Directors who may be neither management nor employees of the Corporation. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities and for approving financial information. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Corporation's external auditors.

/s/ "*Rob Saltsman*"	/s/ "*Claude Ayache*"
Rob Saltsman	Claude Ayache
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Ontario
August 28, 2025

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

As at	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
A S S E T S		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,375,408	$ 1,919,789
Sales tax receivable (Note 3)	60,712	54,799
Prepaid expenses	95,910	95,908
	1,532,030	2,070,496
NON-CURRENT		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	794,057	711,724
	$ 2,326,087	$ 2,782,220
L I A B I L I T I E S		
CURRENT		
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	$ 122,036	$ 171,072
Due to related parties (Note 8)	304,660	235,471
	426,696	406,543
S H A R E H O L D E R S' E Q U I T Y		
Share capital (Note 6)	15,171,008	15,171,008
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	407,027	407,027
Accumulated deficit	(13,678,644)	(13,202,358)
	1,899,391	2,375,677
	$ 2,326,087	$ 2,782,220

Nature of Organization and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the board of directors:

/s/ "*Rob Saltsman*"	/s/ "*Peter Espig*"
Rob Saltsman, Director	Peter Espig, Director

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Amount of Common Shares	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2024	95,176,119	$ 15,142,898	$ 407,027	$ (11,839,351)	$ 3,710,574
Net comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(472,254)	(472,254)
Balance, June 30, 2024	95,442,786	$ 15,171,008	$ 407,027	$ (12,311,605)	$ 3,238,320
Balance, January 1, 2025	95,442,786	$ 15,171,008	$ 407,027	$ (13,202,358)	$ 2,375,677
Net comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(476,286)	(476,286)
Balance, June 30, 2025	95,442,786	$ 15,171,008	$ 407,027	$ (13,678,644)	$ 1,899,391

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
June 30,	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Expenses				
General and administrative	$ 1,806	$ 3,566	$ 3,494	$ 5,803
Directors' fees (Note 8)	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000
Management fees (Note 8)	60,000	60,000	120,000	120,000
Mineral exploration (Notes 4 and 8)	109,013	122,893	250,554	230,402
Professional fees (Note 8)	41,832	60,888	92,742	121,353
Regulatory and Shareholders expenses	9,213	22,459	21,346	39,851
	229,364	277,306	503,136	532,409
OPERATING LOSS	(229,364)	(277,306)	(503,136)	(532,409)
Expenses				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	2,154	(4,879)	1,667	(8,275)
Interest income	11,146	30,999	25,183	68,430
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (216,064)	$ (251,186)	$ (476,286)	$ (472,254)
Net loss per common share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (Note 12)				
Basic and diluted	95,442,786	95,176,119	95,442,786	95,176,119

FIRST LITHIUM MINERALS CORP.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(All Amounts are in Canadian Dollars)

June 30,	For the three months ended 2025	2024	For the six months ended 2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the year	$ (216,064)	$ (251,186)	$ (476,286)	$ (472,254)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities				
Sales tax receivable	(28,949)	12,284	(5,913)	73,018
Prepaid expenses	(2)	5,002	(2)	7,600
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(42,300)	(36,444)	(49,036)	(6,428)
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(287,315)	(270,344)	(531,237)	(398,064)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Due to related parties	(11,766)	52,341	69,189	87,845
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(11,766	52,341	69,189	87,845
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets, net	(57,333)	(8,790)	(82,333)	(85,458)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(57,333)	(8,790)	(82,333)	(85,458)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(356,414)	(226,793)	(544,381)	(395,677)
- Beginning of the year	1,731,822	2,684,016	1,919,789	2,852,900
- End of the year	$ 1,375,408	$ 2,457,223	$ 1,375,408	$ 2,457,223
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash	$ 125,408	$ 190,077	$ 125,408	$ 190,077
Short-term deposits	1,250,000	2,267,146	1,250,000	2,267,146
	$ 1,375,408	$ 2,457,223	$ 1,375,408	$ 2,457,223

1. Nature of Organization and Going Concern

Description of the Business

First Lithium Minerals Corp. ("the "**Corporation**" or **FLMC**" or "**PCG**") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on March 25, 1993, and on June 30, 2022 filed a Certificate of Continuance under the Ontario Business Corporations Act and on July 27, 2022 filed a Certificate of Amendment to change its name from Petrocorp Group Inc. to First Lithium Minerals Corp. Its registered head office is 40 King Street West, Suite 2400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3Y2. On July 28, 2022, the Corporation completed its acquisition of First Lithium Minerals Inc. ("**FLMI**") by way of a reverse-take over ("**RTO**") as well as the concurrent acquisition of QL Minerals Inc. (**"QLM**"). The principal business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries is the exploration of mineral properties located in Chile and Canada (Note 4).

The Corporation is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("**Exchange**") under the symbol FLM, on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ("**OTCBB**") under the symbol FLMCF and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol X28.

These consolidated financial statements ("**Financial Statements**") of the Corporation were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 28, 2025.

Going Concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applied on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. As at June 30, 2025, the Corporation had no sources of operating cash flows. The Corporation therefore will require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities. As at June 30, 2025, the Corporation had a working capital of $1,105,334 (December 31, 2024 – $1,663,953), and has incurred losses since inception, resulting in an accumulated deficit of $13,678,644 (December 31, 2024 - $13,202,358). The Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. There can be no assurances that the Corporation will be successful in this regard, and therefore, there is substantial doubt regarding the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly, the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate. If the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate for these Financial Statements, then adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the expenses and the balance sheet classifications, which could be material, would be necessary.

As an entity with no cash operating activities, funding to meet its operating expenses as well as working capital is dependent on the Corporation's ability to issue common shares or borrow funds. While the Corporation currently has sufficient funds on hand to meet its current budget for the foreseeable future, there is no certainty that the Corporation will be able to raise sufficient funds.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Presentation

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Principles of Consolidation
These Financial Statements include the accounts of FLMC, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, FLMI, incorporated in Canada as well as First Lithium Minerals SpA. (“**SpA**”) and First Metal Chile SpA (“**FMC**”), both incorporated in Chile, collectively these entities are referred to as the Corporation.

Statement of Compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards
These Financial Statements have been prepared by management and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards ("**IFRS**"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”).

Basis of Measurement
These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected financial assets and financial liabilities.

Functional and Presentation Currency
These Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation’s and its subsidiaries’ functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies during the years were converted at the then-average exchange rate for the period and year-end balance sheet amounts were converted at the exchange rate as at that date.

Critical Judgments and Estimates**:**
The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of these Financial Statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In making estimates, the Corporation relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. Those estimates and judgments have been applied in a manner consistent with the prior year and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that the Corporation believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making those estimates and judgments in the Financial Statements. The areas involving greater judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these Financial Statements are disclosed separately.

Changes to estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of these Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the years. Actual results could also differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements are:

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets
The application of the Corporation's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Corporation, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss when the new information becomes available.

Environmental cleanup costs
Management has made an estimate of the amount of fees required related to remediation activities at its exploration properties. Management will also request third-party service providers to provide estimates for cleanup activities and will record any adjustments to the amount accrued as the amounts become known.

Income Taxes
Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determinations are made.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern
We draw attention to Note 1 to the Financial Statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in accordance with IFRS.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets
Pre-exploration Costs
Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

Acquisition Costs
The fair value of all consideration paid to acquire an exploration and evaluation asset is capitalized, including amounts paid under option agreements. Consideration may include cash, loans or other financial liabilities, and equity instruments including common shares and share purchase warrants.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures
The Corporation capitalizes land costs, staking and maintenance fees. All other costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("**E&E**") are expensed as incurred. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the year in which they occur.

The Corporation may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Corporation will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Corporation. The Corporation does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Corporation, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

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

The Corporation assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

As the Corporation currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Disposal of Interest in Connection with Option Agreement
On the disposal of an interest in connection with the option agreement, the Corporation does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation performed on the property by the acquirer. In addition, the cash consideration received directly from the acquirer is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the property, and the surplus is recognized as a gain on the disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

The Corporation classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("**FVTPL**"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("**FVTOCI**") or at amortized cost. The Corporation determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Corporation's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Corporation can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Corporation has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table summarizes the classification under IFRS 9 for each financial instrument:

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

Measurement

<u>Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost</u>

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Accounts payable, and due to related parties are classified in this category.

<u>Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL</u>

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Corporation's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

At each reporting date, the Corporation 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 Corporation measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Corporation shall recognize in the consolidated statements of operations 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.

Derecognition
The Corporation derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are 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 consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Rehabilitation Provision
The Corporation is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Corporation records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the year in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation, and revegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration properties. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the year in which they occur.

Other Provisions
Provisions for legal claims, where applicable, are recognized in other liabilities when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Share Capital
Share capital is comprised of common shares and an equity instrument in any contract that evidence of a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Contributed Surplus
The Corporation measures the fair value of options and warrants issued using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model. The fair value of each option or warrant is estimated based on their respective issuance dates taking into account volatility, expected life, the dividend rate, and the risk-free interest rate. The fair value of warrants issued in conjunction with an offering is charged to share issue costs with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of warrants exercised is recorded as share capital, and the fair value of any expired warrants is recorded as contributed surplus.

Equity-settled Share-based Payments
The Corporation operates equity-settled share-based payment plans for its eligible directors, employees and consultants. None of the Corporation's current plans feature any options for a cash settlement.

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that 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 corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payment reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

All equity-settled share-based payments, except warrants, are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, within shareholders' equity. Equity-settled share-based payments to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance costs of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to stock options and or warrants respectively, within shareholders' equity.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs, as well as the related compensation cost previously recorded as contributed surplus, are credited to share capital.

2. Material Accounting Policy Information – continued

Flow-through Placements

Issuance of flow-through shares represents in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through placements are allocated between shares, warrants and other liabilities using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance, then to warrants according to their fair value at the date of issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to other liabilities. The fair value of the warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model. The liability component recorded initially on the issuance of shares is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred.

Earnings / (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, adjusted for the dilutive effects of all convertible securities and incentive stock options and warrants, issued and outstanding, if any. No effect has is given to the potential exercise of stock options and warrants in the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share if the effect would be anti-dilutive. Stock options and warrants have a dilutive effect only when the average market price per common share during the period exceeds the exercise price.

Income Tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax is determined based on the temporary differences between the carrying value and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities. Any change in the net amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities is included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws which are expected to apply to the Corporation's taxable income for the year in which the assets and liabilities will be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation’s assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position’s date. If an indication of impairment exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets on a pro-rata basis.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Sales Tax Receivable

As at	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
GSTHST tax receivable	$ 60,712	$ 54,799

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Corporation's interest in its exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

Property	Interest	Date Acquired
Jenna, Chile	100%	2018
Lucia, Chile	100%	2022
Lidstone, Ontario	100%	2023
LSL, Ontario	100%	2023

Chilean Properties
Jenna property is comprised of 8,175 ha of mineral exploration concessions that form the OCA Ascotan Project located at the commune of Ollagüe, Calama, Province of El Loa, II Region of Antofagasta, Chile, and distributed within three different salars: Salar de Ollagüe, Salar de Carcote and Salar de Ascotán. The Lucia property is comprised of 200 ha of mineral exploration concessions located at the commune of San Pedro de Atacama, Calama, Province of El Loa, II Region of Antofagasta, Chile, within the Salar de Capur.

Ontario Properties
In June 2023, the Corporation acquired a 100% interest in 49 mining claims for $372,500 that was settled with 4,300,000 common shares of the Corporation valued at $322,500 (Note 6) plus $50,000 in cash. Subsequently, the Corporation staked an additional 142 mining claims for a total of 191 mining claims (collectively the "**LSL**" property). During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Corporation wrote off $374,700 that covered 153 mining claims and another 28 mining claims during the period ending June 30, 2025. Currently, the LSL property is comprised of 9 claims covering 184.88 ha and is located approximately 160 km northeast of Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

In December 2023, the Corporation acquired a 100% interest in 85 mining claims (the "**Lidstone"** property) for $410,000 which was settled with 4,000,000 common shares of the Corporation valued at $360,000 plus $50,000 in cash. The Corporation staked 14 additional mining claims in 2023. Lidstone is located 120 km northeast of the town of Armstrong, Ontario, which is approximately 270 km directly north of the City of Thunder Bay. In March 2025, the Corporation acquired an additional 15 claims for $25,000 in cash to expand the Lidstone property to own a total of 867 claims covering 17,297 ha.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets – continued

	Chile	Ontario	Total
Balance, January 1, 2024	$ 208,905	$ 789,900	$ 998,805
Acquisitions of mining rights:			
Acquisitions	—	—	—
Staking and maintenance fees	49,969	37,650	87,619
Write-down during the year	—	(374,700)	(374,700)
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 258,874	$ 452,850	$ 711,724
Balance, January 1, 2025	$ 258,874	$ 452,850	$ 711,724
Acquisitions of mining rights:			
Acquisitions	—	25,000	25,000
Staking and maintenance fees	57,333	—	57,333
Write-down during the year	—	—	—
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ 316,207	$ 477,850	$ 794,057

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As at	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payables	$ 91,384	$ 115,328
Accrued liabilities	30,652	55,744
	$ 122,036	$ 171,072

6. Share Capital

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and preferred shares. The preferred shares are issuable in series. As at December 2024 and 2023, there were no preferred shares issued.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Corporation issued 266,667 common shares at $0.15 per common shares via a flow-through (“**FT**”) financing for gross proceeds of $40,000, less $1,290 in issuance costs and the allocation of the FT premium of $10,600. All qualified expenditures for the FT were incurred during the year ended December 31, 2024 and the premium of $10,600 was reversed in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Initially, there were 11,073,326 common shares held in escrow from the RTO, of which 9,412,327 common shares have been released with the remainder having been released August 9, 2025.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Contributed Surplus

The Corporation's contributed surplus consists of the following:

	General	Incentive Stock Option	Warrants	Total
Balance, January 1, 2024	$ —	244,343	162,684	407,027
Issuance of Incentive Stock Options	162,684	—	(162,684)	—
Balance, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025	$ 162,684	$ 244,343	$ —	$ 407,027

a) Incentive Stock Options

The Corporation's Incentive Stock Option Plan ("**Plan**") provides for the issuance of a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at an exercise price equal or greater than the market price of the Corporation's common shares on the date of the grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Corporation and such number of Restricted Stock Units ("**RSU**") and Deferred Stock Units ("**DSU**") as is equal to up to 10% of the issued and outstanding Shares from time to time to directors. The option period for options granted under the Plan is for a maximum period of 10 years. Options granted may vest over certain time periods within the option period, which will limit the number of options that may be exercised. Each stock option is exercisable into one common share of the Corporation at the price specified within the terms of the option.

Stock option issuances, RSUs and DSUs are recognized over the tranche's vesting period by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest that has not yet been forfeited. Stock-based compensation expense adjustments for anticipated forfeitures have been determined to be immaterial.

The following table reconciles outstanding incentive stock options as at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 1, 2024	4,350,000	$ 0.08
Granted		N/A
Exercised	—	N/A
Cancelled	—	N/A
Forfeited	—	N/A
Balance, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025	4,350,000	$ 0.08

Upon the cancellation of an incentive stock option, the cumulative amount previously expensed is transferred from contributed surplus - incentive stock options to the contributed surplus – general account.

The following table summarizes the weighted average exercise price and the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding and exercisable as at June 30, 2025.

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Expiry Date	Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Price	Quantity	Exercisable Weighted Average Price
$ 0.08	4,350,000	Dec. 20, 2028	3.46 years	$ 0.08	4,350,000	$ 0.08

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. **Contributed Surplus** – continued

b) Warrants

The following table reconciles the issued and outstanding warrants that expired on July 24, 2024 as at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 1, 2024	904,260	$ 0.25
Expired/Forfeited	(904,260)	0.25
Balance, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025	—	—

8. Transactions with Related Parties and Payments to Key Management

Related party transactions include all transactions with directors and officers, as well as entities owned and controlled by directors and officers. All transactions are performed in the normal course of business and are measured at exchange amounts agreed upon by the related parties. The following table summarizes the related party transactions.

For the three-months ended June 30,	2025	2024
Expenses		
Directors Fees	$ 7,500	$ 7,500
Management Fees	60,000	60,000
Mineral Exploration	—	—
Professional Fees	30,000	30,000

For the six-months ended June 30,	2024	2023
Expenses		
Directors Fees	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Management Fees	120,000	120,000
Mineral Exploration	7,515	509
Professional Fees	60,000	60,000

The key management personnel of the Corporation include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and the Board of Directors.

Due to Related Parties are principally comprised of amounts outstanding relating to management fees and reimbursement of expenses, and are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

As at	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	$ 304,660	$ 235,471

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Corporation completed a flow-through financing for $40,000, via the issuance of 266,667 common shares, of which 166,667 common shares were subscribed by two directors for $25,000.

As at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025, no key management personnel were indebted to the Corporation.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Corporation, from time to time, may be involved in various claims, legal and tax proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Corporation is not aware of any pending or threatened proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or future results of the Corporation.

10. Capital Management

The Corporation manages its common shares, stock options, warrants and accumulated deficit as capital. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk, as there are no external restrictions on it.

The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets in order at adjust the amount of cash on its balance sheet.

To facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Corporation prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry and market conditions.

The Corporation's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 365 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

Management reviews its approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable.

The Corporation's financial instruments have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and for items carried at fair value, where changes in fair value are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss:

Financial Assets		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	$ 1,375,408	$ 1,919,789
Sales taxes refundable	Amortized Cost	60,712	54,799

Financial Liabilities		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accounts payable	Amortized Cost	$ 122,036	$ 115,328
Due to related parties	Amortized Cost	304,660	235,471

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Corporation's financial liabilities as at June 30, 2025:

	Payments by Periods				
	Total	< 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Accounts payable	$ 122,036	$ 122,036	$ —	$ —	$ —
Due to related parties	304,660	304,660	—	—	—

11. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(a) Fair value

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

As at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025, the estimated fair values of accounts payable approximate its respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

As at December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2025, the fair value of due to the related party approximates to the face value of these loans.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash is determined using level 1 inputs.

(b) 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.

Currently, if a change in interest rates of 1% were to occur, the impact on short-term deposits and the related gain (loss) for over a twelve-month period would have an impact on interest income of approximately $10,000 (December 31, 2024 - $19,000). Management does not deem this to be material as it could and would continue to meet its operating expenses. Interest rate risk is assessed as low.

(c) 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 Corporation's exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents held in bank accounts. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high-credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. This risk's maximum exposure as at June 30, 2025 is $1,375,408 (December 31, 2024 - $1,919,789). Credit risk is assessed as low.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Corporation's objective for liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to fund operations and to meet commitments and obligations in the most cost-effective manner possible. The Corporation achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and managing working capital. The Corporation monitors its financial resources regularly and updates its expected use of cash resources based on the latest available data. Liquidity risk is assessed as moderated.

The Corporation's financial liabilities, classified as current, primarily consist of accounts payables and amounts due to related parties. As at June 30, 2025, the Corporation's current liabilities were $426,696 (December 31, 2024 - $406,543) with all of it having expected settlement dates within one year or where conditions exist that could result in accelerated payment.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Loss Per Share

In calculating the diluted loss per share, issued and outstanding incentive stock options were not considered as they would have been anti-dilutive.

For the three-months ended June 30,	2025	2024
Denominator basic and diluted loss per share		
Weighted average number of Common shares outstanding	95,442,786	95,176,119
Dilutive effect of incentive stock options	—	—
Dilutive effect of warrants	—	—
	95,442,786	95,176,119

For the six-months ended June 30,	2025	2024
Denominator basic and diluted loss per share		
Weighted average number of Common shares outstanding	95,442,786	95,176,119
Dilutive effect of incentive stock options	—	—
Dilutive effect of warrants	—	—
	95,442,786	95,176,119