OSIRIS ONE METALS LTD.

(Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

KINGSTON ROSS PASNAK LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

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April 29, 2026
Edmonton, Alberta

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Osiris One Metals Ltd. formerly Lithium Ion Energy Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Osiris One Metals Ltd. (formerly Lithium Ion Energy Limited) and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets 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 a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred ongoing losses during the year ended December 31, 2025 and had a cumulative deficit as at December 31, 2025. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor’s opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

In addition to the matter described in the *Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined that matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor’s report.

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Existence and Recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

We refer to financial statement summary of material accounting policy information on exploration and evaluation assets and related disclosure in Note 4.

At December 31, 2025, the combined value of exploration and evaluation and related assets amounted to $1,338,870.

At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to mining claims and deferred exploration costs. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient evidence exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to the area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property development assets within property and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependable on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

We considered this a key audit matter due to the significance of the deferred exploration and evaluation assets balance and the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment related to mining claims and deferred exploration costs, which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing audit procedures related to these judgments applied by management.

To address the risk for material misstatement on exploration and evaluation and related assets, our audit procedures included, amongst other procedures:

- Assessing the compliance of Company’s accounting policies over exploration and evaluation assets with applicable accounting standards in IFRS 6.
- Obtaining, for all mining claims, by reference to government registries, evidence to support the right to explore the area and claim expiration dates through examination of applicable licenses.
- Assessing the exploration and evaluation asset valuation processes and practices.
- Enquiring with management and reviewing budgets and other documentation as evidence that further exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest will be continued in the future.
- Assessing whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered through development or sale.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company’s disclosures related to exploration and evaluation assets.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. 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, 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.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Justin Rousseau.

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Osiris One Metals Ltd.
(Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.)
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

AS AT	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		$	$
Current			
Cash		1,410	4,463
Prepaid expenses and deposits		3,920	3,920
Sales tax receivable		11,296	22,635
Total current assets		16,626	31,018
Non-current			
Property and equipment	3	9,714	13,618
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	1,271,370	1,267,166
Other interest - Victory nickel project	6	67,500	67,500
Total assets		1,365,210	1,379,302
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	1,251,854	1,152,230
Loans payable	5	179,484	50,924
Total current liabilities		1,431,338	1,203,154
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Share capital	7	11,248,995	11,158,995
Contributed surplus	7	4,355,343	4,355,343
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(109,930)	(125,184)
Accumulated deficit		(15,560,536)	(15,213,006)
Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)		(66,128)	176,148
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,365,210	1,379,302

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on April 29, 2025:

"Sreenath Didugu"	*"Matthew Wood"*
Sreenath Didugu, Director	Matthew Wood, Director

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

Osiris One Metals Ltd.
(Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended:
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
EXPENSES		$	$
Professional fees		70,391	79,991
Consulting	8	297,101	369,582
Share-based compensation	7	-	50,117
Filing fees		34,831	27,986
Travel and entertainment		-	14,230
Marketing expenses		-	82,839
General and office		22,833	109,251
Foreign exchange		(10,016)	18,891
Total expenses		415,140	752,887
Net loss before other items		(415,140)	(752,887)
Recovery of input tax credits		-	5,638
Other income		46,170	-
Finance charges	5	(8,560)	(2,902)
Recovery of license purchase payable	4	-	287,780
Impairment of other receivable	8	-	(38,360)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	4	-	(1,775,884)
Gain on debt settlement	7	30,000	76,767
Net Loss		(347,530)	(2,199,848)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		15,254	101,432
Comprehensive loss		(332,276)	(2,098,416)
Basic and diluted net loss per share		(0.01)	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		67,268,808	65,588,074

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

Osiris One Metals Ltd.
(Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
			$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2023		65,387,462	11,137,343	4,305,226	(226,616)	(13,013,158)	2,202,795
Common shares issued for debt	7	393,675	21,652	-	-	-	21,652
Share-based compensation	7	-	-	50,117	-	-	50,117
Translation adjustment		-	-	-	101,432	-	101,432
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(2,199,848)	(2,199,848)
Balance, December 31, 2024		65,781,137	11,158,995	4,355,343	(125,184)	(15,213,006)	176,148
Common shares issued for debt	7	3,000,000	90,000	-	-	-	90,000
Translation adjustment		-	-	-	15,254	-	15,254
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(347,530)	(347,530)
Balance, December 31, 2025		68,781,137	11,248,995	4,355,343	(109,930)	(15,560,536)	(66,128)

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

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Osiris One Metals Ltd.
(Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss		(347,530)	(2,199,848)
Adjusted for:			
Share-based compensation	7	-	50,117
Gain on debt settlement	7	(30,000)	76,767
Recovery of input tax credits		-	(5,638)
Impairment of other receivable	8	-	38,360
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	4	-	1,775,884
Accrued finance charges	5	8,560	2,902
Recovery of license purchase payable	4	-	(287,780)
Unrealized foreign exchange		-	23,260
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Prepaid expenses and deposits		-	35,658
Sales tax and other receivables		11,339	274,318
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		217,096	199,228
Net cash used in operating activities		(140,535)	(16,772)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation assets		(62,289)	(49,141)
Net cash used in investing activities		(62,289)	(49,141)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from loans received		120,000	23,022
Net cash provided by financing activities		120,000	23,022
Effect of foreign exchange		79,771	(15,672)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(3,053)	(58,563)
Cash, beginning		4,463	63,026
Cash, end		1,410	4,463

Supplemental cash flow disclosure (Note 11)

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Osiris One Metals Ltd.(“Osiris” or “the Company”) (Formerly Lithium Ion Energy Ltd.) was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (Alberta) on June 5, 2017. On April 17, 2026, the Company continued into British Columbia and became incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. On April 27, 2026, the Company change its name from Lithium Ion Energy Ltd. to Osiris One Metals Ltd. The registered head office of the Company is located at 1200 – 750 W. Pender Street, Vancouver BC, V6C 2T8. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol “OSM”, on the OTC under the symbol “IONGF”, and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol “ZA4”.

The Company is engaged in the business of the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties with a focus on advancing projects containing lithium mineralization. The Company is actively advancing its mineral project located in western Mongolia.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at December 31, 2025, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $15,560,536 (December 31, 2024 - $15,213,006). The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether those properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to fund property commitments and to complete the exploration and development of the properties and upon achieving future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. There is a material uncertainty related to these conditions that may cast significant doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has financed its operations primarily through the issuance of common shares since inception. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt. While the Company has been successful in securing financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future or on terms that are favorable to the Company. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used, then the adjustments required to report the Company’s assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 35,237,500 units at a price of $0.04 per unit raising gross proceeds of $1,409,500 (Note 13).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(a) Statement of compliance

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

(b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of Ion Energy Holdings Inc. and 1402166 B.C. Ltd. is also the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of Ion Energy LLC is the Mongolian Tugrik.

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Ion Energy Holdings Inc. ("Holdings Inc.") a company incorporated in Canada on November 1, 2019 and Ion Energy LLC ("Ion Mongolia") a company incorporated in Mongolia on October 4, 2017. Ion Energy Holdings Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ion Energy Ltd. Ion Energy LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ion Energy Holdings Inc. On August 10, 2023, the Company acquired 100% of 1402166 B.C. Ltd. The Company has consolidated the assets, liabilities and expenses of its subsidiaries after the elimination of inter-company transactions and balances. The subsidiary's principal business is the acquisition and development of mineral properties.

(e) Financial instruments

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of the Company's financial instruments.

Classification	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost
License purchase payable	Amortized cost

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Investments recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI whereby changes in the investment's fair value (realized and unrealized) will be recognized permanently in OCI with no reclassification to profit or loss. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

iii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) the objective of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest".

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they fall into one of the five exemptions detailed above.

Fair Value Hierarchy

IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying values of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, and license purchase payable approximate fair value due to their short term nature.

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.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. 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 or losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. 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.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial application.

The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and deposits held in trust and with banks that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash with original maturity of three months or less.

(g) Property and equipment

Property and equipment include equipment related to the Urgakh Naran Project. Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amounts of property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset which is 10 years. Management reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation and depletion methods of the Company's property and equipment at the end of each financial year, and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Changes to estimated useful lives, residual values or depreciation methods resulting from such review are accounted for prospectively.

Impairment

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each balance date, with recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of property and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, a recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to approximate fair value. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or abandonment, the carrying amounts of property and equipment are derecognized and any associated gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. The cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment of fully depleted mineral properties and fully depreciated equipment are derecognized.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(h) Exploration and evaluation and pre-development expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value, at the date of acquisition, of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized.

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore an area are recognized as exploration and evaluation expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Acquisition costs, including general and administration costs, are only capitalized to the extent that these costs can be related directly to operational activities in the relevant area of interest where it is considered likely to be recoverable by future exploration or sale or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient evidence exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to the area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property development assets within property and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets depends on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning liability are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax, risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on associated assets.

(j) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit of production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profit or loss as extraction progresses. The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation or environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal and the Company is in the early stages of exploration of its properties.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(k) Share capital

Proceeds from the issuance of common shares are classified as equity on the consolidated statement of financial position. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction, net of any tax effects.

(l) Share-based payment transactions

The Company has a stock option plan, refer to note 7. Employees (including officers), directors and consultants of the Company receive remuneration in the form of stock options granted under the plan for rendering services to the Company. Stock options granted during the period are accounted for in accordance with the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation. The fair value for these options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Company is also required to estimate the expected future forfeiture rate of options in its calculation of share-based compensation expense. The cost of options is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant options become fully entitled to the award (the "vesting date"). The cumulative expense recognized for option grants at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the portion of the vesting period that passed and is the Company's best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest on the vesting date. The Company records share-based compensation expense and credits contributed surplus for all stock options granted which represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period. Any consideration received on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

Where the terms of a stock option award are modified, the minimum expense recognized in compensation expense is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the option or is otherwise beneficial to the options as measured at the date of modification.

(m) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the Board of Directors. For management purposes, the Company is organized into one main operating segment, which involves exploration for lithium in Mongolia. All of the Company’s activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

(n) Foreign operations

For entity whose functional currency is the Canadian dollar, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the year in which they arise.

The financial results of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. Income and expenditures of foreign operations are translated at the average rate of the exchange for the year. All assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Differences arising on translation are recognized as other comprehensive income (“OCI”).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(o) Taxes

Taxes are comprised of current and deferred taxes. Tax expense is recognized in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss) or elsewhere in shareholders' equity, in which case the related tax expense or recovery is also recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss) or elsewhere in shareholders' equity.

Current tax expense is the expected cash tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax expense and related liability are recognized with respect to temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to continue to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered.

(p) Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Basic and diluted loss per share for each year presented are the same due to the potential issuances of shares under warrant or share option agreements being, in total, anti-dilutive.

(q) 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 or common significant influence. 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.

(r) Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for leases of low value assets and leases with a duration of twelve months or less. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by the incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if this is judged to be shorter than the lease term. During the year ended December 31, 2025, amounts totaling $Nil (December 31, 2024 - $36,000) were included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss related to leases of a short-term nature.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(s) Use of judgments and estimates

Management is required to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management reviews these judgments, estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis, including those related to fair values of financial instruments, recoverability of assets and income taxes. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant estimates include the following:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation assets
Management has determined that exploration, evaluation, and related costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits, including geologic and other technical information, a history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure facilities, evaluation of permitting and environmental issues and local support for the project.

Valuation of share-based compensation
The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves

Significant judgements include the following:

Functional currency
The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Going Concern
The Company must assess its ability to continue as a going concern. Factors that affect this determination include current cash and investments, budgeted expenditures for future periods and the conditions of the market for exploration companies.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

(t) New accounting policies and amendments

The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. The amendments have not had an impact on the classification of the Company's liabilities

The Company adopted amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The adoption had no impact on the Company.

Amendments not yet adopted:

IFRS 18: *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and also applies to comparative information. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it may change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. Key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: (i) the structure of the statement of profit or loss; (ii) required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and (iii) enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. The Company is currently assessing the effects of IFRS 18 on the financial statements.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

The amendments provide guidance on the derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, as well as the classification of financial assets for:

- Contractual terms consistent with a basic lending arrangement;
- Assets with non-recourse features;
- Contractually linked instruments.

Additionally, the amendments introduce new disclosure requirements related to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and additional disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although earlier application is permitted. The amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Equipment	Furniture	Total
COST	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2023	28,006	2,816	30,822
Foreign exchange variance	2,271	-	2,271
Balance, December 31, 2024	30,277	2,816	33,093
Foreign exchange variance	(2,511)	-	(2,511)
Balance, December 31, 2025	27,766	2,816	30,582
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Balance, December 31, 2023	12,681	2,816	15,497
Depreciation	2,917	-	2,917
Foreign exchange variance	1,061	-	1,061
Balance, December 31, 2024	16,659	2,816	19,475
Depreciation	1,393	-	1,393
Foreign exchange variance	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2025	18,052	2,816	20,868
NET BOOK VALUE			
December 31, 2024	13,618	-	13,618
December 31, 2025	9,714	-	9,714

During the year ended December 31, 2025, depreciation totaling $1,393 (year ended December 31, 2024 – $2,917) was capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Baavhi Uul	Urgakh Naran	Bliss Lake	Little Nahanni	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2023	1,554,462	1,152,790	150,476	22,935	2,880,663
Additions	29,704	19,437	-	-	49,141
Impairment	(1,602,473)	-	(150,476)	(22,935)	(1,775,884)
Foreign exchange variance	18,307	94,939	-	-	113,246
Balance, December 31, 2024	-	1,267,166	-	-	1,267,166
Additions	-	63,682	-	-	63,682
Foreign exchange variance	-	(59,478)	-	-	(59,478)
Balance, December 31, 2025	-	1,271,370	-	-	1,271,370

Urgakh Naran Project – Exploration License

On February 10, 2021, the Company acquired the Urgakh Naran Lithium Brine Project (the "Urgakh Naran Project") located in Mongolia's Dornogovi Province. The name "Urgakh Naran" is Mongolian for "Rising Sun" and the Project covers an area of approximately over 29,770 hectares of prospective lithium terrain located 150km west northwest of the Company's Baavhai Uul Lithium Brine Project. The Company acquired the Urgakh Naran Project as a result of a successful tender bid submitted to the Mineral Resource Authority of Mongolia. As at December 31, 2024, the Company conducted an impairment assessment of the Urgakh Naran Project and determined that no impairment was required.

On March 27, 2025, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement ("JV"), subject to TSX-V approval, on the Urgakh Naran project whereby Sure FQ Ltd. ("SureFQ") may acquire 80% of the project by making the following payments and expenditures:

Expenditures:

- Not less than US$500,000 before the first anniversary of the effective date
- Not less than US$1,500,000 before the second anniversary of the effective date
- Not less than US$6,000,000 before the fifty fourth month anniversary of the effective date
- Not less than US$8,000,000 before the fifty fourth month anniversary of the effective date

Cash payments:

- US$500,000 on the first anniversary date
- US$1,000,000 on the second anniversary date
- US$1,000,000 on the third, fourth, and fifth anniversary dates

On August 29, 2025 the Company received TSX-V final approval for the transaction. On February 3, 2026, the Company announced that SureFQ had withdrawn from the JV.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Baavhai Uul Project – Exploration License

The Company is the owner of a mineral exploration license (the "License") to explore an area approximately 63,000 hectares in size containing lithium brine targets (the "Baavhai Uul Project"). The Company acquired the License pursuant to a purchase agreement dated February 15, 2019, for total consideration of $1,229,630.

Under the terms of an amending agreement dated August 15, 2019, the following milestone payments were outstanding:

(i) On completion of an initial exploration program as recommended by a technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 prepared for the Baavhai Uul Project, US$200,000 in cash. As of December 31, 2024 $Nil (December 31, 2023 - $264,520) has been accrued in relation to this payment as a non-current liability.
(ii) On completion of a feasibility study as such term shall be defined in the Technical Report, US$200,000 in cash.
(iii) On the issuance of a mining license for the Baavhai Uul project located in Sukhbaatar province, US$100,000 in cash.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company determined that it would not proceed with the Baavhai Uul project and recorded an impairment of $1,602,473. Concurrently, the Company recorded a recovery of the license purchase payable of $287,780.

Acquisition of 1402166 B.C. LTD. (Bliss Lake Mineral Claims)

In August 2023, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of 1402166 B.C. LTD. a company holding the rights to mineral claims located in the Northwest Territories ("NWT"), Canada known collectively as the "Bliss Lake Claims". Pursuant to an amending agreement dated June 20, 2023, which closed on August 11, 2023 ("Closing Date") the Company issued 571,428 common shares with a fair value of $131,428. The Company completed initial prospecting work on the property and spent a further $19,048.

The Company was determined to be the acquirer in the transaction. The acquisition was determined to be an asset acquisition as 1402166 B.C did not meet the definition of business. The Company allocated the fair value of consideration paid to the value of the exploration and evaluation asset acquired.

The Company will issue up to 1,250,000 common shares (with a floor price per share of $0.20) one year from Closing if an assay result of a sample from the Property during the 12 months after the Closing Date yields a grade of at least 0.5% Li2O, and up to 1,250,000 common shares (with a floor price per share of $0.20) two years from Closing if an assay result of a sample from the Property during the 24 months after the Closing Date yields a grade of at least 0.5% Li2O. If the Company announces a mineral resource estimate of at least 5 million tonnes of measured, indicated and inferred resources containing Lithium Oxide (Li2O) grading of at least 1.00% on the mining claims on the Property, the Company will pay an additional $300,000 cash payment within five days of the announcement to certain vendors. One third of the share-based milestone payments and one half of the cash-based milestone payment (should the above conditions be met) are payable to the Company's CFO, Robert Payment. Mr. Payment became an officer of the Company after the close of the acquisition of 1402166 B.C. Ltd. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company determined that no further work would be carried out on the property and recorded an impairment of $150,476.

Little Nahanni Mineral Claims

The Company acquired the Little Nahanni Claims by staking during the year ended December 31, 2023, for a total cost of $22,935. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company determined that no further work would be carried out on the property and recorded an impairment of $22,935.

5. LOANS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	$	$
Opening balance	50,924	25,000
Loans received	120,000	23,022
Finance fees	8,560	2,902
Closing balance	179,484	50,924

On June 15, 2023, the Company entered a loan agreement for $25,000 from Olympic Metals Inc, a company with common directors and officers. The loan does not bear interest and was repayable September 30, 2023. The loan agreement requires the Company to pay an administrative fee of $600. The loan passed the due date and remains unpaid and is due on demand. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the loan was repaid in full (Note 13).

On October 14, 2024, the Company entered a loan agreement for US$16,000 from Olympic Metals Inc, a company with common directors and officers. The loan does not bear interest and is repayable on October 15, 2025. The loan agreement requires the to Company pay an administrative fee of US$1,600. The loan passed the due date and remains unpaid and is due on demand. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the loan was repaid in full (Note 13).

On April 13, 2025 the Company obtained unsecured loans of $10,000 from a director of the Company bearing annual interest of 12% and maturing on April 13, 2026.

On April 13, 2025 the Company obtained unsecured loans of $10,000 from a former director and officer of the Company bearing annual interest of 12% and maturing on April 13, 2026. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the loan was repaid in full (Note 13).

On June 6, 2025, the Company obtained a loan of $100,000 from a company with common officers and directors bearing annual interest of 12% and maturing on June 6, 2026. The Loan is secured by a general security agreement over the assets of the Company. Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the loan was repaid in full (Note 13).

6. OTHER INTEREST – VICTORY NICKEL PROJECT

On January 25, 2022, the Company entered into a binding term sheet which set out the terms for an exploration joint venture with Trinity One Metals Ltd. (Formerly Aranjin Resources Ltd.) (“Trinity One”). The joint venture allowed for both companies to grant one another reciprocal exploration rights to their respective exploration licenses within Mongolia. Under the terms of the agreement, Trinity One was granted a right to explore the Company’s properties for base metals (including copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt and associated metals) and to earn an 80% interest in and to all base metal projects discovered and/or defined on the Company’s Properties subject to the existing royalties and subject to the completion by Trinity One of its work commitment of $3.0 million over three years. Ion was granted a right to explore Trinity One’s properties for lithium and an 80% interest in and to all lithium projects discovered and/or defined on the Trinity One licenses, subject to the existing royalties. Trinity one is considered to be a related party as there are common directors and officers between the Company and Trinity One.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company entered an agreement with Trinity One whereby it agreed to formally separate a portion of the formerly held Baavhi Uul exploration license covering the area identified by Trinity One known as the “Victory Copper Project” in exchange for a 20% free carried interest in the Victory Copper Project.

The exchange of a portion of the Company’s exploration license for the 20% carried interest represented a non-monetary transaction and was accounted for at fair value which was determined to be $67,500.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common voting shares.

Issued and Outstanding

As of December 31, 2025, there were 68,781,137 common shares outstanding.

Common shares issued during the year ended December 31, 2025, were as follows:

(i) On July 3, 2025, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $90,000 ($0.03 per share) to settle debt. In relation to the debt settlement the Company recognized a gain of $30,000.

Common shares issued during the year ended December 31, 2024, were as follows:

(i) On June 28, 2024, the Company issued 393,675 common shares with a fair value of $21,652 ($0.055 per share) to settle debt. In relation to the debt settlement the company recognized a gain of $76,767.

Stock Options

The Company has established a stock option plan (the "Plan") for its directors, officers and consultants under which the Company may grant options from time to time to acquire a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Options may be exercised for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant. They are non-transferable and expire the greater of 90 days after termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Company and, in the case of death, expire one year thereafter. Unless otherwise stated, the options fully vest when granted.

Continuity of stock options:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2023	5,072,000	$	0.31
Issued	1,250,000		0.09
Balance at December 31, 2024	6,322,000	$	0.27
Expired	(5,072,000)		0.12
Balance at December 31, 2025	1,250,000	$	0.09

Stock options issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

Expiry date	Number of Options	Number of Exercisable Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Years
March 13, 2026	1,250,000	1,250,000	$0.09	0.20

7. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

Share-based compensation expense of $Nil (December 31, 2024 - $50,117) related to options granted and vested during the period. The Black-Scholes option pricing model used the following weighted average assumptions:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	4.14%
Expected life of options	n/a	2 years
Annualized volatility	n/a	78.62%
Dividend rate	n/a	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	n/a	$ 0.04

Warrants

The Company enters into agreements for various services for which all or partial consideration is comprised of warrants. As the fair value of the provision of services is difficult to measure, the Company measures the fair value of services received or to be received by reference to the fair value of warrants granted using the Black-Scholes Model.

Warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2023	16,190,000	$ 0.62
Expired	(690,000)	0.50
Balance at December 31, 2024	15,500,000	$ 0.62
Expired	(15,500,000)	0.62
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	-

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers and/or companies controlled by those individuals.

Transactions with key management:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	$	$
Consulting fees	297,101	335,980
Share-based compensation	-	44,103
Total	297,101	380,083

The following balances with related parties are outstanding:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Related party balances payable	$	$
Accounts payable	703,907	544,240
Loans payable - Olympic Metals Inc. (Note 5)	157,762	50,924
Loans payable - Directors (Note 5)	21,722	-
Rent - Steppe Gold Ltd.	44,070	90,240

Other related party transactions include:

a) On June 3, 2025, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares to officers and directors of the Company with a fair value of $90,000 in settlement of debt amounting to $120,000. The Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of $30,000 in relation to the transaction. The following shares were issued: Ali Haji (Former Director & CEO)– 1,350,000 shares, Matthew Wood (Director) – 300,000 shares, Aneel Waraich (Former Director) – 300,000 shares, Robert Payment (CFO) – 450,000 shares, Enkhtuvshin Khishigsuren (Former Director) – 300,000 shares, Joseph Gallucci (Director) – 300,000 shares.

b) The Company paid or accrued $Nil (December 31, 2024 - $36,000) for office rent to Steppe Gold Ltd., whose Board includes one common director. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $44,070 (December 31, 2024 - $90,240) related to rent payable to Steppe Gold Ltd.

c) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company entered an agreement with Trinity One whereby it agreed to formally separate a portion of Baavhi Uul exploration license covering the area identified by Trinity One known as the "Victory Copper Project" in exchange for a 20% free carried interest in the Victory Copper Project (Note 6). Trinity One is considered to be a related party as there is a common director and a common officer between the parties.

d) Loans payable of $157,762 (December 31, 2024 - $50,924 (Note 5) are due to Olympic Metals Ltd., a Company with common directors and officers.

e) The Company obtained loans with a principal balance of $10,000 from each of Ali Haji (Former Director and CEO) and Mathew Wood (Chairman and Director) (Note 5).

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

f) Expensed $Nil (December 31, 2024 - $38,360) due from Trinity One Metals as collection of the amount is uncertain and there is no contractual obligation between the parties. There are common directors and a common officer between the respective entities.

9. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital currently consists of common shares. Its principal source of cash is from the issuance of common shares. The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have sufficient capital to be able to acquire and conduct exploration and evaluation activities on mineral properties. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. The Company manages the capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk). All amortized cost financial instruments approximate their fair value due to the short term to maturity.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents balance.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with a Canadian chartered bank and a financial institution in Mongolia, as well as in trust with a law firm with which the Company frequently does business. Sales tax and other receivables consist primarily of HST recoverable.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. To the extent the Company does not believe it has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations, it will consider securing additional equity or debt funding. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts with high-credit quality financial institutions and in trust and are available on demand by the Company. The Company's financial obligations consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable.

Years ended		Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
December 31, 2025	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$1,251,854	-	-	-	$1,251,854
December 31, 2025	Loans payable	$179,484	-	-	-	$179,484
December 31, 2024	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$1,152,230	-	-	-	$1,152,230
December 31, 2024	Loans payable	$50,924	-	-	-	$50,924

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

(iv) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalents and no variable interest rate bearing debt. The Company does not believe it is exposed to material interest rate risks.

(v) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian Dollar. The Company has cash balances in Mongolian Tugrik and US dollars that are subject to foreign currency risk.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, accounts payable and other liabilities, that are denominated in US dollars and Mongolian Tugrik. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar would affect net income by $7,000 (December 31, 2024 - $13,000) with all other variables held constant.

(vi) Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, as they relate to lithium, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the work market price of lithium. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of lithium deposits are produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of December 31, 2025, the Company was not a lithium producer. Even so, commodity prices may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURE

Significant non-cash transactions during the periods ended were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	$	$
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:		
Depreciation capitalized to exploration and evaluation asset	1,393	2,129
Common shares issued to settle debt	120,000	-

12. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation of income tax and the accounting loss multiplied by the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 27% (2024 – 27%) is as follows:

	December 31 2025 $	December 31 2024 $
Loss for the year	(347,530)	(2,199,848)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(63,000)	(286,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(270,000)	96,000
Permanent differences	-	14,000
Share issue costs	48,000	57,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	285,000	119,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized due to the uncertainty surrounding future profitability of the Company and the deferred tax assets would offset any related deferred tax liabilities. The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	December 31 2025 $	December 31 2024 $
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Share issue costs	7,140	55,292
Capital losses	101,250	101,250
Non-capital losses	3,409,000	3,039,000
	3,517,390	3,195,542
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(3,517,390)	(3,195,542)
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 balance sheets are as follows:

	December 31 2025 $	Expiry Date Range	December 31 2024 $	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences				
Share issue costs	26,000	2043 to 2047	205,000	2043 to 2046
Capital losses	375,000	No expiry date	375,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses	14,236,000	2043 to 2047	12,889,000	2043 to 2046
Canada	11,676,000	2044 to 2047	10,291,000	2044 to 2046
Mongolia	2,559,000	2028	2,598,000	2027

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Company entered into the following transactions:

a) On March 13, 2026, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 35,237,500 units at a price of $0.04 per unit raising gross proceeds of $1,409,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.05 for a period of twenty-four months from the closing date. The Company paid cash finder's fees of $44,070 and issued 1,101,750 finder's warrants exercisable at $0.05 for a period of twenty-four months.

b) On March 13, 2026, the Company granted 7,000,000 stock options exercisable at a price of $0.05 for a period of five years to officers, directors and consultants of the Company. The options were fully vested upon grant.

c) On March 27, 2026, the Company repaid the following loans payable to Olympic Metals Ltd.:

   a. Non-interest bearing loan payable of $25,000 which was repayable on September 23, 2023, plus an administrative fee of $600
   b. Non-interest bearing loan payable of US$16,000 which was repayable on October 15, 2025, plus and administrative fee of US$1,600.
   c. Secured loan of $100,000 with 12% annual interest which was set to mature on June 6, 2026.

d) On March 27, 2026, the Company repaid an unsecured loan of $10,000 bearing 12% interest which was obtained from a former director and officer.