

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended April 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
North Arrow Minerals Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of North Arrow Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2025 and 2024 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that as at April 30, 2025, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$31,063,316, incurred ongoing losses and has no source of recurring revenue. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Exploration and Evaluation Assets ("E&E Assets")

As described in Note 10 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$16,531,490 as of April 30, 2025. As more fully described in Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



The principal considerations for our determination that the assessment of impairment indicators of the E&E Assets is a key audit matter are that there was judgment made by management when assessing whether there were indicators of impairment for the E&E Assets, specifically relating to the assets' carrying amount which is impacted by the Company's intent and ability to continue to explore and evaluate these assets. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of indicators of impairment that could give rise to the requirement to prepare an estimate of the recoverable amount of the E&E Assets.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Evaluating the intent for the E&E Assets through discussion and communication with management.
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity and expenditure budgets for future periods.
- Assessing compliance with agreements and expenditure requirements including reviewing option agreements and vouching cash payments.
- Assessing the Company's rights to explore E&E Assets including sending confirmation requests to optionors to ensure good standing of agreements.
- Obtaining, on a test basis, confirmation of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the E&E Assets are in good standing.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the 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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

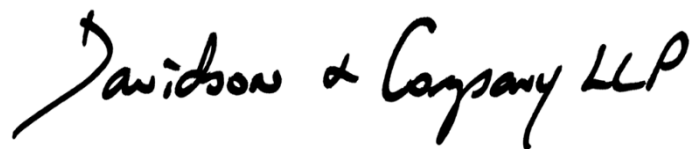
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

August 14, 2025

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at April 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	\$ 1,549,144	\$ 428,563
Receivables (Note 7)	12,392	82,261
Marketable securities (Note 6)	475,875	1,250
Prepaid expenses	1,569	11,889
	2,038,980	523,963
Equipment (Note 8)	34,142	24,849
Security deposits	-	243,361
Right-of-use assets (Note 9)	-	25,609
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 10)	16,531,490	17,083,689
	\$ 18,604,612	\$ 17,901,471
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 11 and 16)	\$ 289,703	\$ 407,924
Loan payable (Note 13)	-	548,297
Deferred premium (Note 15)	-	31,736
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 9)	-	23,697
	289,703	1,011,654
Reclamation provision (Note 14)	-	195,995
	289,703	1,207,649
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock (Note 15)	42,912,605	40,848,452
Share-based payment reserve (Note 15)	6,465,620	6,281,911
Deficit	(31,063,316)	(30,436,541)
	18,314,909	16,693,822
	\$ 18,604,612	\$ 17,901,471

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized on behalf of the Board on August 14, 2025

"Eira Thomas" Director _____
"Blair Murdoch" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
Advertising, promotion and travel	\$ 129,291	\$ 212,171
Consulting (Note 16)	14,075	9,000
Depreciation (Notes 8 and 9)	34,081	42,027
Office, miscellaneous and rent (Note 16)	133,452	164,158
Professional fees	76,186	88,191
Property investigation costs	55,044	21,332
Regulatory and filing fees	25,759	14,314
Salaries and benefits (Note 16)	493,464	351,377
Share-based compensation (Notes 15 and 16)	142,885	452,365
	(1,104,237)	(1,354,935)
Interest, foreign exchange and other income	(5,200)	42,714
Other income – deferred premium (Note 15)	31,736	229,594
Gain on bank loan (Note 12)	-	10,000
Gain on reversal of impairment write-down (Note 10)	-	261,000
Loss on marketable securities (Note 6)	(232,875)	(1,666)
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 10)	760,494	-
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 10)	(76,693)	(94,310)
	477,462	447,332
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (626,775)	\$ (907,603)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average number of common shares – basic and diluted	23,125,430	17,398,828

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (626,775)	\$ (907,603)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	34,081	42,027
Share-based compensation	142,885	452,365
Loss on marketable securities	232,875	1,666
Finance cost	21,934	61,456
Other income – deferred premium	(31,736)	(229,594)
Gain on bank loan	-	(10,000)
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	76,693	94,310
Gain on reversal of impairment write-down	-	(261,000)
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets	(760,494)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	69,869	(66,113)
Prepaid expenses	10,320	(6,337)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(135,822)	(54,483)
	(966,170)	(883,306)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets, net	(1,203,899)	(1,157,135)
Proceeds on sale of exploration and evaluation assets	1,750,000	-
Security deposit - net	47,366	(47,366)
Purchase of equipment	(17,765)	(5,167)
	575,702	(1,209,668)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from a private placement	2,200,000	2,423,940
Share issuance costs	(95,023)	(100,920)
Repayment of loan	(560,682)	(30,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(33,246)	(42,996)
	1,511,049	2,250,024
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year	1,120,581	157,050
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	428,563	271,513
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 1,549,144	\$ 428,563
Taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
Interest paid	\$ 160,682	\$ -

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 18)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, April 30, 2023	13,905,874	\$ 38,773,039	\$ 5,798,269	\$ (29,528,938)	\$ 15,042,370
Share-based compensation	-	-	452,365	-	452,365
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(907,603)	(907,603)
Private placement – net of issuance costs	3,604,350	2,030,413	31,277	-	2,061,690
Shares issued for acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	70,000	45,000	-	-	45,000
Balance, April 30, 2024	17,580,224	40,848,452	6,281,911	(30,436,541)	16,693,822
Share-based compensation	-	-	142,885	-	142,885
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(626,775)	(626,775)
Private placement – net of issuance costs	11,000,000	2,064,153	40,824	-	2,104,977
Balance, April 30, 2025	28,580,224	\$ 42,912,605	\$ 6,465,620	\$ (31,063,316)	\$ 18,314,909

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NORTH ARROW MINERALS INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended April 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

North Arrow Minerals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated federally under the laws of the Canada Business Corporations Act. On January 25, 2023, the Company was continued into British Columbia, from the jurisdiction of Canada, under the Business Corporations Act.

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidated shares for one (1) post consolidated share. All share, stock option, share purchase warrant, and per share information in these financial statements have been restated to retroactively reflect the consolidation.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV – NAR) and its registered office address is Ste. #960-789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1H2.

The Company’s principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. At April 30, 2025, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$31,063,316 (April 30, 2024 - \$30,436,541), incurred ongoing losses and has no source of recurring revenue. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of expenses and the classification of statement of financial position items if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent on the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities, its ability to reduce or defer discretionary expenditures and its continued ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There are many external factors that can adversely affect general workforces, economies and financial markets globally.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

b) Historical cost

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during this period.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – continued

c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions - continued

Although management uses historical experiences and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets and the valuation of share-based payments, deferred premiums, deferred tax amounts, and reclamation provisions.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- (i) **Economic recoverability and probability of future benefits of exploration and evaluation costs**
The Company capitalizes exploration and evaluation expenditures based on the judgment that the carrying amounts will be recoverable. Their recoverability depends on several factors such as the discovery of economically viable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the financing to develop them into profitable production or from the disposition of the exploration and evaluation assets. Management exercises judgment in assessing any indicators that the recovery of exploration and evaluation assets is unlikely at the end of each reporting period. As new information becomes available suggesting the recovery of these expenditures is unlikely, the capitalized costs are written off to profit or loss for the period.
- (ii) **Valuation of share-based payments**
The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rates and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and Company's earnings and equity reserves.
- (iii) **Income taxes**
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.
- iv) **Valuation of deferred premiums and flow-through shares**
On issuance the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into a flow-through share premium liability based on the estimated premium the investor pays for the flow through share and share capital. When qualifying expenses are incurred the Company derecognizes the liability and the premium is recognized as other income.
- v) **Reclamation provision**
The reclamation provision represents the value of future estimated costs for the reclamation of the Company's exploration and evaluation projects. The estimate includes assumptions as to the future activities, costs and timing of reclamation work.
- vi) **Going concern**
These financial statements have been 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. Management assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern at each reporting date using all quantitative and qualitative information available. This assessment, by its nature, relies on estimates and assumptions of future cash flows and other events, and subsequent changes could materially impact the validity of the assessment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Foreign currencies

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21").

Any transactions in currencies other than the functional currency have been translated to the Canadian dollar in accordance with IAS 21. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar ("\$").

b) Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The computation of diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on the loss per share. The calculation proved to be anti-dilutive for fiscal 2025 and 2024.

c) Share-based compensation and unit financings

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The board of directors grants such options for periods of up to five years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on the day preceding the date the options were granted. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value of options granted to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period during which the share purchase options vest. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

Equity financing transactions may involve the issuance of common shares or units. A unit is comprised of a number of common shares and a number of warrants. Depending on the terms of each equity financing agreement the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares prior to expiry at a price stipulated by the financing agreement. Warrants that are part of units are assigned value based on the residual value method and included in share capital with the common shares that were concurrently issued. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – continued

d) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of an asset is comprised of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs in bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the asset has been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have improved the condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of equipment.

Assets are depreciated at the following rates:

Office and computer equipment	30% declining balance
Field equipment	20% declining balance

The remaining useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at financial year-end to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from the items of equipment.

The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

An item of equipment is derecognized when either it has been disposed or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising on the retirement and disposal of an item of equipment are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

e) Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs directly related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized once the legal rights to explore the properties have been obtained. When it is determined that such costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation, expenditures are transferred to tangible assets and depreciated over the expected productive life of the asset. Costs for a producing prospect are amortized on a unit-of-production method based on the estimated life of the ore reserves, while costs for the prospects abandoned are written off.

Impairment reviews for deferred exploration and evaluation costs are carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken at the end of each reporting period or when indicators of impairment arise but typically when one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- * Unexpected geological occurrences that render the resource uneconomic;
- * Title to the asset is compromised;
- * Fluctuations in metal prices that render the project uneconomic;
- * Variation in the currency of operations; and
- * Threat to political stability in the country of operation.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as exploration and evaluation assets or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – continued

e) Exploration and evaluation assets - continued

The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped resource properties is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to farm out its resource properties, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many resource properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its resource properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing.

f) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

g) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Amortized cost

The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Marketable securities that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL; for other marketable securities and investments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election to classify them as FVTOCI.

The Company's accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at FVTPL are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – continued

h) Financial instruments – continued

Financial assets - continued

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Marketable securities and investments carried at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in the period.

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. The financial asset is classified as current or non-current based on its maturity date and is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost: The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets:

Financial asset	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss: This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable, and lease liabilities, which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocates interest expense over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Transaction costs in respect of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss immediately while transaction costs associated with other financial liabilities are included in the initial measurement of the financial liability.

i) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION - continued

i) Income taxes - continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it will not be recognized.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- * the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that do not affect accounting or taxable profit
- * goodwill
- * differences relating to investment in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

j) Environmental rehabilitation

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

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets. The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period. The costs of rehabilitation projects that were included in the rehabilitation provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is limited.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION – continued

k) Flow-through shares

The Company can issue flow-through shares to finance exploration programs undertaken in Canada. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share subscription agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying mineral expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium liability, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and ii) share capital. Upon qualifying expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and the premium is recognized as other income.

l) Right-of use assets and lease liabilities

The Company assesses whether a contract is a lease, at inception of the contract and recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability with respect to all lease arrangements unless the lease is a low value lease or ends within 12 months. Mineral leases held by the Company are exempt from the provisions of IFRS 16.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities and any direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

m) New accounting pronouncements

IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, updating classification, measurement and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. These amendments take effect from May 1, 2026. The Company is currently evaluating their impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 will be the new standard for financial statement presentation and disclosure with a focus on the statement of profit and loss. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1. The new standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Company is currently assessing the impact on its financial statements.

Certain other pronouncements were issued by the IASB but are not yet effective as at April 30, 2025. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective but does not expect these amendments to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- * Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- * Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- * Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable, and lease liabilities. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans approximate their fair values due to their immediate or short-term maturity. Marketable securities consisting of common shares are recorded at fair value based on the quoted market prices in active markets at the reporting date, which is consistent with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

4) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT – continued

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risks, foreign currency risk, and equity market risk. The Company's objective with respect to risk management is to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Board of Directors provides direction and guidance to management with respect to risk management. Management is responsible for establishing controls and procedures to ensure that financial risks are mitigated to acceptable levels.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company manages credit risk by investing its excess cash in short-term investments with investment grade ratings, issued by a Canadian chartered bank. The Company's receivables consist primarily of sales tax receivables due from the federal government and receivables from companies with which the Company has exploration agreements or options. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the Company's receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to interest rate risk with respect to its cash flow. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the funds required through future equity financings, asset sales or exploration option agreements, or a combination thereof. The Company has no regular cash flow from its operating activities. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flow requirements for its planned exploration and corporate activities and anticipating investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of annual budgets and significant expenditures and commitments. Failure to realize additional funding could cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As at April 30, 2025, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,549,144 (April 30, 2024 - \$428,563) available to settle current liabilities of \$289,703 (April 30, 2024 - \$1,011,654).

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk due to the extent that it has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US\$.

As at April 30, 2025, a 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would result in an impact of approximately \$74,500 (April 30, 2024 - \$50) to the Company's loss and comprehensive loss

Equity market risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from its marketable securities, which are classified as fair value through profit (loss). The Company plans to sell its marketable securities as market conditions permit, or as is required to finance the Company's operations from time-to-time.

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5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	April 30, 2025		April 30, 2024	
Cash	\$	1,249,144	\$	86,833
Redeemable short-term investments		300,000		341,730
	\$	1,549,144	\$	428,563

6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	April 30, 2025		April 30, 2024	
	Shares	FMV	Shares	FMV
Rover Metals Corp.	4,166	\$ 875	4,166	\$ 1,250
Li-FT Power Ltd. (Note 10)	250,000	475,000	-	-
		\$ 475,875		\$ 1,250

During the year ended April 30, 2025, Rover Metals Corp. consolidated its common shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidated shares for one (1) post consolidated share.

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold three lithium properties (see Note 10) located in the Northwest Territories, Canada, to Li-FT Power Ltd. ("Li-FT") in exchange for 250,000 common shares of Li-FT having a fair value of \$707,500.

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company recognized an unrealized loss of \$232,875 (2024 - \$1,666) on its marketable securities.

7. RECEIVABLES

	April 30, 2025		April 30, 2024	
HST/GST receivables	\$	427	\$	8,598
Other receivables		11,965		73,663
	\$	12,392	\$	82,261

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8. EQUIPMENT

	Office and computer equipment	Field equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance, April 30, 2023	\$75,892	\$93,775	\$ 169,667
Additions	5,167	-	5,167
Balance April 30, 2024	81,059	93,775	174,834
	17,765	-	17,765
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$98,824	\$93,775	\$192,599
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance April 30, 2023	\$62,832	\$79,614	\$142,446
Additions	4,707	2,832	7,539
Balance April 30, 2024	67,539	82,446	149,985
Additions	6,208	2,264	8,472
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$73,747	\$84,710	\$158,457
April 30, 2025	\$ 25,077	\$ 9,065	\$ 34,142
April 30, 2024	\$ 13,520	\$ 11,329	\$ 24,849

9. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Right of use assets	Year ended April 30, 2025	Year ended April 30, 2024
Opening balance	\$ 25,609	\$ 60,097
Depreciation	(25,609)	(34,488)
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ 25,609
Lease Liabilities	Year ended April 30, 2025	Year ended April 30, 2024
Opening balance	\$ 23,697	\$ 57,210
Lease payments	(33,246)	(42,996)
Finance cost	9,549	9,483
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ 23,697
	Year ended April 30, 2025	Year ended April 30, 2024
Current	\$ -	\$ 23,697
Long-term	-	-
	\$ -	\$ 23,697

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10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	April 30, 2024	Expended	Write-of	April 30, 2025
Lithium Properties				
DeStaffany, Canada				
Exploration costs	\$ 53,776	212	\$ (53,988)	\$ -
Acquisition and tenure costs	52,072	4,069	(56,141)	-
Geological, data collection and assays	246,431	602	(247,033)	-
Office and salaries	144,365	8,374	(152,739)	-
Recoveries	(81,600)	(38,400)	120,000	-
	415,044	(25,143)	(389,901)	-
Bathurst, Canada				
Exploration costs	2,248	382	(2,630)	-
Acquisition and tenure costs	50,498	(6,500)	(43,998)	-
Geological	-	5,350	(5,350)	-
Office and salaries	14,153	10,562	(24,715)	-
	66,899	9,794	(76,693)	-
Mackay Lake, Canada				
Exploration costs	10,288	7,598	(17,886)	-
Acquisition and tenure costs	9,621	2,311	(11,932)	-
Geological, data collection and assays	126,831	39,404	(166,235)	-
Office and salaries	62,295	31,274	(93,569)	-
	209,035	80,587	(289,622)	-
Lac de Gras, Canada				
Exploration costs	63,096	18,932	(82,028)	-
Acquisition and tenure costs	30,049	103,236	(133,285)	-
Geological, data collection and assays	297,788	102,442	(400,230)	-
Office and salaries	130,679	54,437	(185,116)	-
Recoveries	(81,600)	(38,400)	120,000	-
	440,012	240,647	(680,659)	-
Total Lithium Properties	1,130,990	305,885	(1,436,875)	-

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10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

	April 30, 2024	Expended	Write-offs	April 30, 2025
Diamond Properties				
Pikoo, Canada				
Exploration costs	1,317,386	466	-	1,317,852
Drilling	2,085,859	-	-	2,085,859
Acquisition and tenure costs	224,389	1,392	-	225,781
Geological, data collection and assays	1,911,489	817	-	1,912,306
Office and salaries	816,399	9,366	-	825,765
Recoveries and contributions	(637,813)	-	-	(637,813)
	5,717,709	12,041	-	5,729,750
Loki, Canada				
Exploration costs	548,213	-	-	548,213
Drilling	687,226	-	-	687,226
Acquisition and tenure costs	122,577	(12,198)	-	110,379
Geological, data collection and assays	644,523	-	-	644,523
Office and salaries	408,130	3,931	-	412,061
Recoveries	(1,142,452)	-	-	(1,142,452)
	1,268,217	(8,267)	-	1,259,950
Naujaat, Canada				
Exploration costs	1,513,150	6,996	-	1,520,146
Drilling	1,514,020	-	-	1,514,020
Acquisition and tenure costs	485,123	18,942	-	504,065
Geological, data collection and assays	9,182,721	8,576	-	9,191,297
Office and salaries	2,009,094	18,825	-	2,027,919
Recoveries and contributions	(5,998,335)	(23,200)	-	(6,021,535)
	8,705,773	30,139	-	8,735,912
Total - Diamond Properties	15,691,699	33,913	-	15,725,612
Gold Properties				
Kraaipan, Botswana				
Exploration costs	-	96,108	-	96,108
Drilling	-	123,387	-	123,387
Acquisition and tenure costs	-	5,822	-	5,822
Geological, data collection and assays	-	271,379	-	271,379
Office and salaries	-	309,182	-	309,182
	-	805,878	-	805,878
Hope Bay, Canada				
Acquisition and tenure costs	-	75,706	(75,706)	-
Office and salaries	-	1,096	(1,096)	-
Recovery of impairment write-down	261,000	-	(261,000)	-
	261,000	76,802	(337,802)	-
Total - Gold Properties	261,000	882,680	(337,802)	805,878
TOTAL	\$ 17,083,689	\$ 1,222,478	\$(1,774,677)	\$ 16,531,490

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10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

	April 30, 2023	Expended	Write-offs	April 30, 2024
Lithium Properties				
DeStaffany, Canada				
Exploration costs	\$ 2,042	51,734	\$ -	\$ 53,776
Acquisition and tenure costs	51,872	200	-	52,072
Geological, data collection and assays	1,793	244,638	-	246,431
Office and salaries	38,269	106,096	-	144,365
Recoveries	-	(81,600)	-	(81,600)
	93,976	321,068	-	415,044
Bathurst, Canada				
Exploration costs	2,248	-	-	2,248
Acquisition and tenure costs	25,025	25,473	-	50,498
Office and salaries	10,169	3,984	-	14,153
	37,442	29,457	-	66,899
Mackay Lake, Canada				
Exploration costs	-	10,288	-	10,288
Acquisition and tenure costs	-	9,621	-	9,621
Geological, data collection and assays	-	126,831	-	126,831
Office and salaries	-	62,295	-	62,295
	-	209,035	-	209,035
Lac de Gras, Canada				
Exploration costs	-	63,096	-	63,096
Acquisition and tenure costs	-	30,049	-	30,049
Geological, data collection and assays	-	297,788	-	297,788
Office and salaries	-	130,679	-	130,679
Recoveries	-	(81,600)	-	(81,600)
	-	440,012	-	440,012
Total Lithium Properties	131,418	999,572	-	1,130,990
Diamond Properties				
Pikoo, Canada				
Exploration costs	1,317,386	-	-	1,317,386
Drilling	2,085,859	-	-	2,085,859
Acquisition and tenure costs	223,253	1,136	-	224,389
Geological, data collection and assays	1,911,489	-	-	1,911,489
Office and salaries	814,776	1,623	-	816,399
Recoveries and contributions	(637,813)	-	-	(637,813)
	5,714,950	2,759	-	5,717,709
Loki, Canada				
Exploration costs	547,398	815	-	548,213
Drilling	687,226	-	-	687,226
Acquisition and tenure costs	113,300	9,277	-	122,577
Geological, data collection and assays	596,398	48,125	-	644,523
Office and salaries	399,793	8,337	-	408,130
Recoveries	(1,142,452)	-	-	(1,142,452)
	1,201,663	66,554	-	1,268,217
Naujaat, Canada				
Exploration costs	1,503,145	10,005	-	1,513,150
Drilling	1,464,020	50,000	-	1,514,020
Acquisition and tenure costs	460,981	24,142	-	485,123
Geological, data collection and assays	9,169,682	13,039	-	9,182,721
Office and salaries	1,988,187	20,907	-	2,009,094
Recoveries and contributions	(5,941,167)	(57,168)	-	(5,998,335)
	8,644,848	60,925	-	8,705,773

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10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

	April 30, 2023	Expended	Write-offs	April 30, 2024
CSI, Canada				
Exploration costs	3,808	-	(3,808)	-
Acquisition and tenure costs	13,278	(12,375)	(903)	-
Geological, data collection and assays	61,818	-	(61,818)	-
Office and salaries	27,781	-	(27,781)	-
	106,685	(12,375)	(94,310)	-
Total Diamond Properties	15,668,146	117,863	(94,310)	15,691,699
Gold property				
Hope Bay, Canada				
Recovery of impairment write-down	-	261,000	-	261,000
TOTAL	\$ 15,799,564	\$ 1,378,435	\$ (94,310)	\$ 17,083,689

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of these assets are in good standing.

Lithium Properties, Canada

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold three lithium properties located in the Northwest Territories Canada to Li-FT Power Ltd. ("Li-FT") in exchange for 250,000 common shares of Li-FT having a fair value of \$707,500, resulting in a loss of \$651,704 on the sale of the lithium properties. North Arrow sold to Li-FT a 100% interest in the mineral claims and mining leases comprising the DeStaffany, LDG and MacKay lithium properties, subject to existing royalty interests on the DeStaffany and LDG properties.

The transfer also included certain rights and interests in existing land use permits and an associated reclamation bond.

** DeStaffany Project, Northwest Territories*

During the year ended April 30, 2023, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the DeStaffany lithium property. Under the terms of an agreement, dated January 25, 2023, the Company acquired its interest from Panarc Resources Ltd. ("Panarc") for the reimbursement of staking costs of \$18,000 (paid) and 50,000 shares of the Company issued at a fair value of \$32,500. Panarc retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on future metal production from the property. One-half of the royalty can be purchased at any time for \$2 million.

** MacKay Lake, Northwest Territories*

The MacKay Lake project consists of mineral claims acquired through staking during the year ended April 30, 2024.

** Lac de Gras Project ("LDG"), Northwest Territories*

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company concluded an agreement with Arctic Canadian Diamond Company under which the Lac de Gras joint venture was terminated. As a result, the Company held a 100% interest in the property, including a related \$195,995 security deposit and reclamation provision (\$195,995). The LDG property consists of a block of mineral claims and mining leases located within the Lac de Gras region of the Northwest Territories.

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

Lithium Properties, Canada – continued

** Lac de Gras Project (“LDG”), Northwest Territories - continued*

Pursuant to an acquisition agreement between the Company and Springbok Holdings Inc. (“Springbok”), in the event the Company incurs \$2 million in joint venture expenditures on the Lac de Gras Joint Venture Property, the Company will issue to Springbok that number of common shares of the Company having a value of \$1 million. A former director of the Company is a principal of Springbok. Effective February 20, 2024, the Company granted Springbok a 2% diamond royalty on the LDG project in exchange for Springbok waiving its right to receive the \$1 million share payment. North Arrow may purchase half of the royalty by making a \$2 million payment at any time up to 24 months after the date the first royalty payment is due.

Bathurst Project, Nunavut

During the year ended April 30, 2023, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Bathurst Inlet lithium property. Under the terms of an agreement dated February 23, 2023 the Company paid Panarc for the reimbursement of staking costs of \$16,515 and issued 10,000 shares of the Company valued at \$5,500 during the year ended April 30, 2023. In order to complete the acquisition, the Company issued an additional 50,000 shares prior to September 30, 2023 valued at \$25,000. The Company will issue a further 200,000 shares to Panarc within 15 days of the Company’s first public disclosure of a new mineral resource on the property. Panarc will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty on future metal production from the property. One-half of the royalty can be purchased at any time for \$2 million. During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company wrote-down \$76,693 of exploration and evaluation on the Bathurst project in recognition of the lack of significant planned exploration expenditures on the property.

Diamond Properties, Canada

Naujaat Project, Nunavut

Prior to February 2023, the Company maintained a 100% interest in the Naujaat diamond project. This interest was subject to a June 1, 2020 option agreement under which the Company granted Burgundy Diamond Mines Limited (“Burgundy”) (previously EHR Resources Ltd.) an option to earn a 40% interest in the project by investing \$5,600,000 in the project. Effective February 3, 2023, Burgundy exercised the option and acquired a 40% interest in the Naujaat project with the Company retaining a 60% interest in the project.

Subject to a February 15, 2017 agreement, the Company has agreed to pay Stornoway Diamond Corporation (“Stornoway”) \$2.5 million at the time the first royalty payments relating to the Naujaat project are payable. In addition, Stornoway retains a 0.5% gross overriding royalty (“GOR”) and net smelter royalty (“NSR”) on diamond, precious metal and base metal production from the Naujaat project.

The Naujaat project is also subject to an additional 3% NSR on metals and a 3% gross production royalty (“GPR”) on industrial minerals, including diamonds. Effective November 21, 2016, the Company reached an agreement with the underlying royalty holder where each of the NSR and GPR may be reduced from 3% to 1% subject to future contingent cash payments totaling \$5.15 million and future staged exploration expenditures totalling \$20 million. During the year ended April 30, 2022, as a result of expenditures incurred, the NSR and GPR was reduced to 2.5%.

Pikoo Project, Saskatchewan

The Company maintains a 100% interest in the Pikoo diamond project. This interest is subject to a February 15, 2017 agreement under which the Company agreed to pay Stornoway \$1.25 million at the time the first royalty payments relating to the Pikoo project are payable. In addition, Stornoway retains a 1.0% GOR and NSR on diamond, precious metal and base metal production from the Pikoo project.

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

Diamond Properties, Canada – continued

Loki Project, Northwest Territories

The Company maintains a 100% interest in the Loki diamond project subject to royalties of 2.5% on diamonds and base and precious metals granted to Umgeni Holdings International Limited (“Umgeni”) under the terms of a January 25, 2016 royalty purchase agreement, as amended July 31, 2019 and March 3, 2023, and a subsequent agreement dated April 30, 2023. Umgeni is a private company of which a former director of the Company, is a beneficiary of the sole shareholder.

The Company retains the option to purchase 0.5% of the royalties by paying Umgeni \$5,000,000 any time up to 24 months after the start of commercial production from a mine on the property. In addition, the Company will issue to Umgeni 100,000 shares upon announcement of a new kimberlite discovery on the property and will issue a further 500,000 shares upon the announcement of a mineral resource in respect of a kimberlite with the property.

Mel Project, Nunavut

The Company maintains a 100% interest in the Mel diamond project in Nunavut. This interest is subject to a 1% GOR payable to Anglo Celtic Exploration Ltd (the “ACEL GOR”), a private company controlled by a director. The Company retains the right to buy back one half of the ACEL GOR for \$1,000,000 at any time.

Effective January 13, 2021, as amended effective August 9, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with StrategX Elements Corp (“StrategX”) to sell to StrategX the non-diamond mineral rights in the Mel Property for consideration of a 1% GOR on the non-diamond production and 100% of the rights to any diamond discoveries in a 435,000 ha area of interest surrounding the property (“StrategX AOI”). In addition, StrategX has assumed 100% of the responsibility for the Mel exploration camp, including the demobilization costs. StrategX retains a 2% GOR on any diamond production in the StrategX AOI, reduced to 1% wherever the ACEL GOR applies. North Arrow retains the right to purchase 50% of StrategX’s GOR for \$2,000,000. StrategX retains the right to purchase 50% of the North Arrow GOR for \$1,000,000. During the year ended April 30, 2023, the Company wrote-down \$3,414,969 of exploration and evaluation on the Mel project in recognition of the lack of significant planned exploration expenditures on the property.

CSI Project, Nunavut

The CSI project consists of 3 claims that were acquired through staking during the year ended April 30, 2021. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company wrote-down \$94,310 of exploration and evaluation on the CSI project in recognition of the lack of significant planned exploration expenditures on the property.

Gold Properties, Canada and Botswana

Hope Bay Gold Property, Nunavut

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold its 100% interest in the Hope Bay gold property which it had previously written down. The property was sold for gross cash consideration of \$1,750,000 resulting in a gain of \$1,412,198 on the sale of the property. During the year ended April 30, 2024, as a result of the pending sale of the property the Company recovered \$261,000 of costs related to the property that had previously been written down.

Kraaipan Gold Project, Botswana

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company entered into an option agreement with Rockman Resources Limited. (“Rockman”) under which the Company can earn a 60% interest in the Kraaipan Gold Project (the “Project”) in Botswana. Under the terms of the agreement the Company can earn a 60% interest in the Project by incurring US\$5 million in exploration expenditures over three years as follows:

- US\$1,000,000 by June 30, 2025 (completed subsequent to April 30, 2025),
- An additional US\$2,000,000 no later June 30, 2026, and
- An additional US\$2,000,000 no later than June 30, 2027.

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10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

Gold Properties, Canada and Botswana - continued

Upon incurring the cumulative US\$5,000,000 in expenditures and delivering a written notice of exercise of the option, the Company will issue to Rockman 1,000,000 Company shares at which point the Company will have vested its 60% interest.

Within 60 business days of receipt of the Company's notice of exercise, Rockman may elect to form a joint venture between the Company (60%) and Rockman (40%) or grant the Company the option to acquire an additional 20% interest in the Project by funding continued evaluation of the Project and delivering a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Project.

Under the PEA option election, the Company will have earned the additional 20% interest in the Project upon delivering a PEA and issuing to Rockman an additional 2,000,000 Company shares.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	April 30, 2025	April 30, 2024
Trade payables	\$ 98,003	\$ 235,824
Accrued liabilities	191,700	172,100
	\$ 289,703	\$ 407,924

Included in accrued liabilities is an initial provision of \$120,500 (2024 - \$120,500) for estimated costs related to the demobilization of equipment in Nunavut.

12. BANK LOAN

During the year ended April 30, 2020, the Company received a 0% interest operating line of credit under the terms of the Canadian Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") program. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the loan was repaid and \$10,000 of the balance was forgiven under the terms of the CEBA program.

13. LOAN PAYABLE

Effective February 17, 2021 the Company entered into an agreement with Anglo Celtic Exploration Ltd. ("Anglo"), a company controlled by a director, to provide the Company an unsecured loan of \$400,000. Under the terms of the agreement the loan carries an interest rate of 10% per annum and was to be repaid February 16, 2022.

Effective February 16, 2022, February 16, 2023, and February 16, 2024, the loan was extended for additional periods of one year under the same terms and conditions and became due on February 16, 2025. During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company repaid the \$400,000 loan and related interest.

14. RECLAMATION PROVISION

The Company's reclamation provision related to the eventual removal of an exploration camp at the Lac de Gras project in the Northwest Territories. The provision has been calculated based on the estimated reclamation cost and discounted back to its present value. The Company has applied a 1% discount rate at April 30, 2025 and reclamation costs on an discounted basis is estimated to be \$196,973 (2024 - \$195,995) and on an undiscounted basis is \$199,800 (2024 - \$199,800). During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold the Lac de Gras project and accordingly transferred the liability and related deposit to the purchaser (Note 10).

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15. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Share issuances

- a) During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company issued 70,000 common shares at a fair value of \$45,000 for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets.
- b) On May 17, 2023, the Company completed two financings consisting of a non-flow through unit financing and a flow through unit financing for gross proceeds of \$2,423,940. The non-flow through financing consisted of 2,297,700 units at a price of \$0.60 per unit. Each non-flow through unit consisted of one share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each non-flow through warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share at a price of \$1.00 for a period of 24 months.

The flow through unit financing consisted of 1,306,650 units at a price of \$0.80 per unit. Each flow through unit consisted of one flow through share and one half of a transferrable non-flow through share purchase warrant. Each whole flow through warrant entitles the holder to purchase a non-flow through share at a price of \$1.20 for a period of 24 months. The flow through shares were issued at a premium which was determined to be \$261,330 and this has been recorded as a deferred premium liability. During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$204,834 (2024 - \$922,172) in eligible exploration expenditures and recognized a flow through premium recovery of \$31,736 (2024 - \$229,594) in other income on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

In connection with these financings, the Company paid finders' fees and costs of \$100,920 and 67,662 finders warrants valued at \$31,277. Each finders' warrant has the same terms as the non-flow through warrants.

The fair value of warrants issued as finders fees was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	4.00%
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Expected stock price volatility	147.47%
Expected life	2 years
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil

- c) During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 11,000,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share and one-half transferable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase, for a period of 18 months from the date of issue, one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.30. If the closing price for the Company's shares is \$0.50 or greater for 10 consecutive days from a date beginning six months following the closing date of the private placement, and the Company so elects, the holders of warrants will have 30 days to exercise their warrants, otherwise the warrants will expire on the 31st day after the election. All securities were issued using exemptions from the prospectus requirements found in NI-45-106, including Part 5A – Listed Issuer Financing Exemption (LIFE). In connection with the financing the Company paid finders' fees and costs of \$95,023 and 349,200 warrants valued at \$40,824.

The fair value of warrants granted as finders fees was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	3.50%
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Expected stock price volatility	169.20%
Expected life	1.5 years
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil

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15. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES - continued

Stock options and warrants

At the Company's Annual General Meeting held on December 19, 2024, the shareholders ratified the stock option plan (the "Plan"). The Plan gives the directors the authority to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The maximum number of shares to be issued under the Plan is 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. The exercise price of each option granted shall not be less than the market price at the date of grant less a discount up to 25% in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV").

Options granted typically have a term up to 10 years with vesting provisions determined by the directors in accordance with TSXV policies for Tier 2 Issuers, with a typical vesting period of 25% upon grant and 25% every six months thereafter.

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

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Number of Options Vested	Expiry Date
40,000	\$ 1.00	40,000	December 17, 2025
95,000	\$ 1.20	95,000	June 3, 2026
862,500	\$ 0.80	862,500	June 1, 2028
50,000	\$ 0.80	37,500	February 28, 2029
1,115,000	\$ 0.20	278,750	January 10, 2030
2,162,500		1,313,750	

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2023	913,500	\$ 1.70
Options expired	(474,000)	2.30
Options granted	912,500	0.80
Balance, April 30, 2024	1,352,000	0.90
Options expired	(304,500)	1.00
Options granted	1,115,000	0.20
Balance, April 30, 2025	2,162,500	\$ 0.51

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company granted 1,115,000 stock options (2024 – 912,500) having a total fair value of \$143,202 (2024 - \$520,300) and a weighted average grant-date value of \$0.13 (2024 – \$0.59) per option. During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$142,885 (2024 – \$452,365) relating to options vested during the year.

The fair value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

	April 30, 2025	April 30, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.50%	4.00%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected stock price volatility	144.50%	125.04%
Expected life	5 years	5 years
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil	Nil

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15. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES – continued

Stock options and warrants - continued

A summary of the Company's warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance April 30, 2023	3,844,528	\$ 1.10
Expired	(461,100)	1.80
Issued	3,018,686	1.00
Balance April 30, 2024	6,402,114	1.00
Expired	(3,383,427)	1.00
Issued	5,849,200	0.30
Balance, April 30, 2025	8,867,887	\$ 0.55

At April 30, 2025 the following warrants were outstanding:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	653,325	\$ 1.20	*May 17, 2025
	2,365,362	\$ 1.00	*May 17, 2025
	5,849,200	\$ 0.30	April 28, 2026
	8,867,887	\$ 0.55	

* Subsequent to April 30, 2025, 3,018,687 warrants expired unexercised.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of the transactions between the Company and related parties not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are disclosed below.

The Company incurred the following transactions in the normal course of operations in connection with companies which have an officer and/or director in common.

- Paid or accrued consulting and other fees of \$19,250 (2024 - \$9,000) to the Corporate Secretary of the Company. This amount is included in salaries disclosed below.
- Charged related parties \$25,664 (2024 - \$11,576) for rent, office and administrative costs.
- Included in accounts payable is \$3,221 (2024 - \$157,670) due to related parties.
- Rent of \$9,664 (2024 - \$nil) has been charged by a related party.
- Interest of \$12,385 (2024 - \$51,973) was accrued on an unsecured loan from a company controlled by a director.

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year ended April 30, 2025 was as follows:

	April 30, 2025	April 30, 2024
Salaries ^{1,3}	\$ 245,881	\$ 176,924
Salaries in exploration costs ^{1,3}	23,494	107,701
Share-based compensation ^{2,3}	108,159	352,984
Total	\$ 377,534	\$ 637,609

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16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

- 1 – When key management is working specifically on mineral properties their time is capitalized against the mineral properties..
- 2 – Share-based compensation is the fair value of options that have been granted to directors and key management personnel.
- 3 – Key management personnel consist of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary.

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company entered into an employment agreement with a senior employee and officer for his services requiring a minimum annual payment of \$225,000. In addition, the employment agreement contains clauses which could provide for a payment or payments in excess of \$450,000 on termination of employment or conclusion of a change in control or similar transaction. Subsequent to the year ended April 30, 2025, the employment agreement ended on the transition of the employee to chair of the board of directors.

17. INCOME TAXES

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

	2025	2024
Loss for the year	\$ (626,775)	\$ (907,603)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (169,000)	\$ (245,000)
Change in statutory rates, foreign tax and other	52,000	1,000
Permanent differences	70,000	58,000
Share issue costs	(26,000)	(27,000)
Impact of flow through shares	35,000	279,000
Adjustment to prior years provision vs. statutory tax returns	(32,000)	(1,142,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	70,000	1,076,000
Total income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2025	Expiry Date Range	2024
Temporary Differences			
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 4,464,000	No expiry date	\$ 5,200,000
Investment tax credit	193,000	2028 to 2043	193,000
Property and equipment	249,000	No expiry date	237,000
Share issue costs	153,000	2046 to 2049	108,000
Marketable securities	249,000	No expiry date	11,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	12,858,000	2029 to 2045	11,845,000

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

18. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash transactions for the year ended April 30, 2025 were:

- a) The Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenditures of \$211,421 (2024 - \$193,820) that are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year end.
- b) The Company issued nil (2024 – 70,000) shares at a fair value of \$nil (2024 – \$45,000) for the acquisition of mineral properties.
- c) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$978 (2024 – \$nil) related to the Lac de Gras property's reclamation provision.

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18. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS – continued

- d) The Company recognized \$nil (2024 - \$261,330) regarding a deferred premium liability in connection with a flow-through share financing.
- e) The Company issued 349,200 (2024 – 67,662) finders' warrants at a value of \$40,824 (2024 - \$31,277) in connection with a financing completed during the year end.
- f) The Company received 250,000 shares (2024 - nil) valued at \$707,500 (2024 - \$nil) as a recovery on the sale of exploration and evaluation assets.

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company consists of the items included in shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company. The Company's objective for capital management is to plan for the capital required to support the Company's ongoing acquisition and exploration of its mineral properties and to provide sufficient funds for its corporate activities. There have been no changes to the management of capital during the fiscal year.

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets are in the exploration stage. As an exploration stage company, the Company is currently unable to self-finance its operations. The Company has historically relied on equity financings to finance its operations. In order to carry out the Company's planned exploration programs and to pay for administrative costs, the Company will have to raise additional funds as required. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company's management has in place a planning and budgeting process. The Company has made no changes to its objective, nor is the Company subject to external capital requirements.

20. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's business consists of a single operating segment – the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Details on a geographic basis are as follows:

	April 30, 2025	April 30, 2024
<u>Total non-current long- lived assets</u>		
Equipment - Canada	\$ 34,142	\$ 24,849
Security deposits - Canada	-	243,361
Right-of use assets - Canada	-	25,609
Exploration and evaluation assets - Canada	15,725,612	\$ 17,083,689
Exploration and evaluation assets - Botswana	805,878	-
	\$ 16,565,632	\$ 17,377,508