FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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December 31, 2024
(Canadian Funds)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Fjordland Exploration Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fjordland Exploration Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024, December 31, 2023 and January 1, 2023, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 and January 1, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 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 the Company has a deficit of $22,537,681 and has incurred a loss of $313,698 for the year ended December 31, 2024. 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.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Other Matter – Change in Accounting Policy

We draw attention to Note 14 to the financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information presented:

- As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023 has been restated.
- As at January 1, 2023 has been derived from the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 which have been restated (not presented herein).

Note 14 explains the change in accounting policy and related restatement and also explains the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information.

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 Michael MacLaren.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada — Chartered Professional Accountants

April 25, 2025

FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Financial Position
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023 (Restated - Note 14)	January 1, 2023 (Restated - Note 14)
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash		$ 247,706	$ 435,057	$ 894,607
Receivables	5	7,795	24,275	46,277
Prepaid expenses		3,111	3,779	7,101
		258,612	463,111	947,985
Non-current				
Deposits	6	55,891	55,891	17,491
Right of use asset	8	-	25,970	65,085
		55,891	81,861	82,576
		$ 314,503	$ 544,972	$ 1,030,561
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	$ 174,469	$ 63,452	$ 240,489
Due to operating partner	7(c)	-	-	$ 592
Lease liability	8	-	27,788	$ 38,371
		174,469	91,240	279,452
Non-current				
Lease liability	8	-	-	27,788
		174,469	91,240	307,240
EQUITY				
Share capital	11	22,321,508	22,321,508	22,321,508
Share-based compensation reserve	11(c)	356,207	356,207	639,773
Deficit		(22,537,681)	(22,223,983)	(22,237,960)
		140,034	453,732	723,321
		$ 314,503	$ 544,972	$ 1,030,561

Nature and continuance of operations *(Note 1)*

Approved and authorized by the Board on April 25, 2025.

On behalf of the Board: *"James Tuer"* James Tuer *"John Sheedy"* John Sheedy

FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023 (Restated - Note 14)
Expenses			
Accounting and audit fees	10	$ 85,769	$ 104,192
Administration fees	10	42,000	42,000
Depreciation	8	25,970	39,115
Filing fees		8,947	6,592
Financing costs	8	1,052	4,889
Legal fees		2,550	1,624
Management fees	10	150,000	150,000
Marketing		20,110	27,715
Office and printing		9,546	20,322
Travel		3,351	4,084
Rent		8,284	(2,000)
Share-based compensation	10,11(c)	-	72,625
Transfer agent fees		9,367	8,879
Exploration and evaluation expenses, net of government exploration tax credit and cost recoveries	7	(53,248)	(137,823)
		(313,698)	(342,214)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		$ (313,698)	$ (342,214)
Basic and diluted loss per share		$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		82,935,531	82,935,531

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2023 (Restated - Note 14)
Cash used for:		
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (313,698)	$ (342,214)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	25,970	39,115
Finance costs	1,052	4,889
Share-based compensation	-	72,625
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	16,480	22,002
Prepaid expenses	668	3,322
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	111,017	(177,037)
Due to optionor	-	(592)
Cash used in operating activities	(158,511)	(377,890)
Investing activities		
Deposits	-	(38,400)
Cash used in investing activities	-	(38,400)
Financing activities		
Lease payments	(28,840)	(43,260)
Cash used in financing activities	(28,840)	(43,260)
Net decrease in cash	(187,351)	(459,550)
Cash - beginning of the year	435,057	894,607
Cash - end of the year	$ 247,706	$ 435,057
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -

Supplemental Disclosure with Respect to Cash Flows *(Note 13)*

FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Share-based compensation reserve	Deficit	Total equity
Balance as at December 31, 2022 (Restated - Note 14)		82,935,531	$ 22,321,508	$ 639,773	$ (22,237,960)	$ 723,321
Share-based payments	11(c)	-	-	72,625	-	72,625
Reserves transferred on options expired	11(c)	-	-	(356,191)	356,191	
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(342,214)	(342,214)
Balance as at December 31, 2023 (Restated - Note 14)		82,935,531	22,321,508	356,207	(22,223,983)	453,732
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(313,698)	(313,698)
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**82,935,531**	**$ 22,321,508**	**$ 356,207**	**$ (22,537,681)**	**$ 140,034**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Fjordland Exploration Inc. (the "Company" or "Fjordland") was incorporated on September 19, 1996 pursuant to the *Company Act* (British Columbia) and the common shares were listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange"). The Company is in the process of actively exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage and does not have operating cash flow.

The Company's head office, principal address and registered and records office is 1100, 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3V6.

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") on a going concern basis, which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate the acquisition of, participation in or interest in new properties, assets or business opportunities, and raise additional funds by way of equity financings. Any acquisition may be subject to shareholder and regulatory approval and obtaining the necessary financing. Should the Company be unable to complete such a transaction, its ability to raise sufficient financing to maintain operations may be impaired. The Company has a deficit of $22,537,681 and has incurred a loss of $313,698 for the year ended December 31, 2024. Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing in the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical basis, using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 25, 2025.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

(b) Use of Estimates and Judgment

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 the year.

Although management uses historical experience 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 mineral properties and valuation of share-based payments.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

i) 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 the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

While management believes that these estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operation and cash flows.

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) Going concern

The Company has exercised judgement in determining if its available funds are sufficient to continue operations for the ensuing year.

(c) Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Mineral Properties (See Note 14)

Acquisition and exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Where the Company has entered into option agreements to acquire interests in mineral properties that provide for periodic payments or periodic share issuances, amounts unpaid and unissued are not recorded as liabilities since they are payable and issuable entirely at the Company's option. Option payments are recorded as mineral property expenses when the payments are made and the share issuances are recorded using the fair market value of the Company's common shares.

When a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development costs are capitalized into development costs. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs which give rise to a future benefit.

(e) Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest.

The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the resource properties, the potential for production on the properties may be diminished or negated

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Restoration Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(g) Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as and measured at: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”). Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is available 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 available on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial liabilities are designated as either fair value through profit or loss, or amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the loss allowance for the financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for the financial asset at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. For trade receivables the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which allows the use of a lifetime expected loss provision. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of an instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company has classified and measured its financial instruments as follows:

- Cash is classified as amortized cost
- Receivables are classified as amortized cost
- Deposits are classified as amortized cost
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities is classified as amortized cost
- Lease liability is classified as amortized cost

(h) Leases

At inception, the Company assesses whether a contract contains an embedded lease. A contract contains a lease when the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company, as lessee, is required to recognize a right-of-use asset (“ROU asset”), representing its right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The Company may elect to not apply IFRS 16 to leases with a term of less than 12 months or to low value assets, which is made on an asset to asset basis.

The Company recognizes a ROU asset and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease. The ROU asset is initially measured based on the present value of lease payments, plus initial direct costs, less any incentives received. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization, impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The ROU asset is amortized from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU asset is subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator of impairment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Leases (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the operation would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to ROU asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise:
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option: and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate not included in the initial measurement of the ROU asset and lease liability are recognized as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The ROU assets are presented within “Right-of-use Asset” and the lease liabilities are presented in “Current Portion of Lease Liability” and “Non-Current Portion of Lease Liability” on the statement of financial position.

(i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on 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.

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Income Taxes (continued)

A deferred tax asset is recognized only 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 does not recognize the asset.

(j) Warrants Issued In Equity Financing Transactions

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of shares and a certain number of warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned a value based on the residual value, if any, and included in reserves.

Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transaction costs (finder's warrants) are compensatory in nature and are assigned a value based on the Black-Scholes pricing model and included in reserves. Upon expiry, the recorded value is transferred to share capital.

When warrants are exercised, any reserves related to those warrants are reclassified from reserves to share capital.

(k) Share-based Payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors grants such options with vesting periods determined at its discretion and at prices not less than the closing market price on the grant date.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the options are earned. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest. The fair value of the options is measured at the date of grant. The offset to the recorded cost is to share-based payments reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. Upon expiry, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

(l) Flow-Through Shares

Canadian Income Tax legislation permits an enterprise to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares, whereby the investor can claim the tax deductions arising from the renunciation of the related resource expenditures. The Company accounts for flow-through shares whereby the premium paid for the flow-through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without flow-through features at the time of issue is credited to other liabilities and included in profit or loss on a pro rata basis at the same time the qualifying expenditures are made.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued and recorded to profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. All options and warrants outstanding have been excluded from the calculation as they are considered anti-dilutive.

(n) Segmented information

The Company has one operating segment, mineral acquisition and exploration, and operates in one geographical segment, being Canada.

(o) New accounting standards and amendments

There were no new accounting standards or amendments to standards that were applicable to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 that had a material impact on its financial statements.

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the year ended December 31, 2024:

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued a new standard – IFRS 18, “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- 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
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and also applies to comparative information. Adoption of IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its ‘operating profit or loss’. The Company is evaluating the impact the standard will have on the financial statements.

4. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liability. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held in major Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables generally consist of GST receivable that is due from government agencies. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of its monetary assets and liabilities.

Liquidity Risk

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet annual business requirements, after taking into account administrative, property holding and exploration budgets. As the Company does not have operating cash flow, the Company has relied primarily on equity financings to meet its capital requirements. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk as it operates in Canada and does not undertake any significant foreign currency transactions.

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company defines its capital as shareholder's equity.

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

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares periodic expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. In order to maximize ongoing exploration efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury on demand deposit in an interest bearing Canadian chartered bank account. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions.

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
GST receivable	$ 7,745	$ 24,225
Other receivable	50	50
	$ 7,795	$ 24,275

6. DEPOSITS

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Office lease deposit	$ 7,210	$ 7,210
Exploration deposits	48,681	48,681
	$ 55,891	$ 55,891

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES

A summary of exploration and evaluation expenses is as follows:

	South Voisey's Bay Labrador	Renzy Quebec	Milligan West British Columbia	Witch British Columbia	Manat-nipi (formerly Kegashka) Quebec	Total
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenses for the year ended at December 31, 2023						
Government exploration tax credit	(68,175)	(218,114)	-	-	-	(286,289)
Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	31,278	31,278
Aicraft Charter	-	-	-	-	62,273	62,273
Assays	1,606	17,761	-	-	2,789	22,156
Drilling	-	5,499	-	-	-	5,499
Field materials and supplies	27	326	-	-	1,665	2,018
Freight and courier	75	313	-	-	624	1,012
Fuel and transportation	-	216	-	-	-	216
Geophysics	3,000	-	91	-	-	3,091
Geology	6,583	48,314	-	1,925	35,989	92,811
Insurance	-	630	-	-	-	630
Labour	-	-	943	-	1,485	2,428
License and permits	15,042	5,347	-	618	22,194	43,201
Project supervision charges	-	134	9	-	351	494
Storage	-	1,776	-	-	-	1,776
Travel, meals, accommodation	-	1,350	-	-	19,547	20,897
Cost recoveries	(141,314)	-	-	-	-	(141,314)
	$ (183,156)	$ (136,448)	$ 1,043	$ 2,543	$ 178,195	$ (137,823)
Mineral exploration and evaluation expenses for the year ended at December 31, 2024						
Government exploration tax credit	(7,350)	(69,601)	-	-	(10,507)	(87,458)
Assays	-	-	-	-	5,413	5,413
Geology	1,200	5,201	-	431	5,654	12,486
License and permits	1,844	13,437	-	370	-	15,651
Storage	-	660	-	-	-	660
	$ (4,306)	$ (50,303)	$ -	$ 801	$ 560	$ (53,248)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (continued)

(a) South Voisey's Bay, Labrador

In November, 2021, the Company earned into 75% of the South Voisey's Bay nickel project in Labrador under its Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") and a subsequent Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Commander Resources Ltd. ("Commander"). As described below, Fjordland can earn a 100% interest in the project and also had an agreement with Ivanhoe Electric BC Holdings (formerly HPX BC Holdings Inc.), a subsidiary of Ivanhoe Electric Inc. (together "Ivanhoe") whereby Ivanhoe could have earned a 65% interest by completing certain cash and exploration requirements.

On April 17, 2023, the Company received notice from Ivanhoe to terminate the SVB Option Agreement.

Commander Agreement

The Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Commander in September 2014 as amended November 2014, whereby the Company was granted an option to earn a 75% undivided interest in the South Voisey's Bay property.

The Company has earned a 15% interest in the property by having expended $350,000 in exploration costs prior to the option agreement expiration on August 15, 2015.

The Company, in June 2017, entered into a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Commander whereby the Company was granted a series of options (the "SVB Option Agreements") to earn an additional 85% undivided interest in the South Voisey's Bay property by incurring the following cash, exploration expenditures and share issuance:

i) 20% interest - 200,000 common shares (issued) and $600,000 (incurred) in exploration expenditures on or before October 31, 2017

ii) 40% interest - $10,000 (paid) and 250,000 common shares (issued at a value of $47,500) on or before July 26, 2018;
$15,000 (paid) and 300,000 common shares (issued at a value of $21,000) on or before July 26, 2019;
$25,000 (paid) and 350,000 common shares (issued at a value of $24,500) on or before July 26, 2020;
$40,000 (paid), 400,000 common shares (issued at a value of $44,000) and $2,400,000 in exploration expenditures on or before October 31, 2021 (incurred).

iii) 25% interest - $200,000, 3,000,000 common shares and $5,000,000 in exploration expenditures on or before October 31, 2024.

Under the SVB Option Agreements, a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") will be granted to Commander upon exercising the final payment and 1% of the NSR may be repurchased by the Company for consideration of $5,000,000. Upon commencement of commercial production, an advanced royalty payment will also be payable to Commander in the amount of $10,000,000.

At December 31, 2024, the option to earn an additional 25% interest in the project lapsed and the Company and Commander are therefor in a Joint Venture Agreement based on a 75% and 25% interest, respectively. No formal joint venture agreement has yet been executed.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (continued)

(a) South Voisey's Bay, Labrador (continued)

Ivanhoe agreement

On September 5, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with Ivanhoe to fund the Company's commitments under the SVB Option Agreements in return for up to a 65% interest in the project. Under the terms of the agreement, Ivanhoe's subsidiary subscribed by means of a private placement and was issued 14,000,000 units (each unit consisting of one common share and one-half of a warrant) of the Company for proceeds of $1,400,000. In addition, Ivanhoe was given the option to incur, on behalf of the Company, the balance of the $8,000,000 commitment, being $7,400,000 in exploration expenditures under the SVB Option Agreements by October 31, 2024 ($3,000,000 incurred prior to the termination (see below)) and to make the $290,000 in property payments ($90,000 received prior to the termination) as described above. If the cash funding was completed by Ivanhoe on the Company's behalf and the equity issuances were made by the Company under the SVB Option Agreements, the Company would have acquired a 100% interest in the South Voisey's Bay project, and would then assign a 65% project interest to Ivanhoe.

Ivanhoe had the right to nominate two directors if they maintained equity ownership in the Company of between 10-50%, and three directors if greater than 50%.

Ivanhoe also maintained an anti-dilution right, such that they had the right to participate in future financings to maintain their ownership percentage in the Company.

On April 17, 2023, the Company received notice from Ivanhoe to terminate the SVB Option Agreement. Effective immediately, Mark Gibson, Ivanhoe's Chief Operating Officer, resigned from the Company's Board of Directors pursuant to the termination of the SVB Option Agreement.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (continued)

(b) Renzy, Quebec

On December 7, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement with Quebec Precious Metals Corporation ("QPM") whereby the Company may acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims known as the Vulcain claims in Hainaut Township, Quebec. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can earn its interest by paying $50,000 (paid), issuing 1,000,000 common shares (issued at a value of $100,000) and incurring exploration expenditures of $1,000,000 during the five-year option term.

QPM will retain a 1% NSR of which the Company may repurchase 0.5% of the NSR for consideration of $500,000 and the remaining 0.5% for $2,500,000. A pre-existing 1% NSR is payable to Jacques Duval and 1% NSR payable to Andre Gauthier of which the Company may repurchase 0.5% for the sum of $250,000; and the remaining 0.5% for the sum of $250,000, to each of Gauthier and Duval.

In November 2020, the Company staked additional claims contiguous with the Vulcain claims. In accordance with the option agreement, any property staked within the area of interest will be deemed for all purposes to be part of and comprised in the property.

(c) Milligan West, British Columbia

In February 2013, the Company and Northwest Copper Corp. ("NWST") (formerly Serengeti Resources Inc.) consolidated certain claims located in north central British Columbia into the Milligan West project. Initially ownership was shared equally however, as a result of the Company electing not to participate in the 2019 exploration program its interest has been diluted to 42.3%. Effective 2021, the Company elected to contribute its pro-rata share to retain its interest at 42.3%. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had no amount owing to NWST (December 31, 2023 - $nil; January 1, 2023 - $592).

(d) Witch Project, British Columbia

On February 8, 2022, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Witch copper-gold porphyry project located in the Quesnel Trough of central British Columbia.

The Company acquired the core claims from Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity") for 100,000 common shares (issued at a value of $8,500). The Equity claims are subject to a 1% NSR subject to a one-time reduction of either 0.5% upon the payment by the Company of $4,000,000 or 0.25% upon the payment of $1,500,000. In February 2022, the Company started additional claims contiguous with the Equity claims.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a refundable environmental bond of $38,400 (December 31, 2023 - $38,400) recorded in Deposits in relation to the Equity claims.

(e) Manat-nipi Lithium Project (formerly Kegashka Project), Quebec

On May 25, 2023, the Company acquired by staking the Manat-Nipi Project (formerly Kegashka Project) located 40 kilometers north-east of Natashquan on Quebec's North Shore.

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

Under IFRS 16 – *Leases*, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. For contracts that are, or contain, leases, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the commencement date.

The Company identified a single contract that is a lease as defined under IFRS 16. In analyzing the identified agreements in relation to its head office space in Vancouver, BC, the Company applied the lessee accounting model pursuant to IFRS 16 and considered all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the inception of the contract (but not future events that are not likely to occur). Lease liabilities were calculated with a discount rate of 10%.

The Company terminated the original office lease on August 31, 2022, and entered into a new office lease agreement commencing September 1, 2022 and terminating on August 31, 2024. Effective September 1, 2024, the Company recorded the rent payment as operating expense.

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of the lease liability is as follows:

Lease liability		
Balance, December 31, 2022	$	66,159
Lease payments		(43,260)
Lease interest (finance costs)		4,889
Balance, December 31, 2023		27,788
Lease payments		(28,840)
Lease interest (finance costs)		1,052
Balance, December 31, 2024	$	-

Right-of-use asset		
Balance, December 31, 2022	$	65,085
Depreciation		(39,115)
Balance, December 31, 2023		25,970
Depreciation		(25,970)
Balance, December 31, 2024	$	-

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables	$ 147,469	$ 36,452
Accruals	27,000	27,000
	$ 174,469	$ 63,452

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel consist of the directors and executive officers of the Company. The remuneration, including share-based compensation, of key management personnel during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Administration fees	$ 42,000	$ 42,000
Accounting fees	50,190	60,000
Management fees	150,000	150,000
Share-based compensation	-	63,000
	$ 242,190	$ 315,000

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid rent of $37,124 (2023 – rent of $41,260 and shared costs of $980) to a publicly listed company with an officer in common. The Company also had an amount of $7,210 (2023 - $7,210) in deposit to a publicly listed company with an officer in common.

Amounts in accounts payable:	Services for:	As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
A private company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer	Management fees and expense reimbursement	$ 92,570	$ 13,322
A private company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer	Accounting and management fees	5,975	5,250
A publicly listed company with an officer in common	Rent	2,315	-
A private company controlled by the Corporate Secretary	Administration fees	25,725	3,675
Total		$ 126,584	$ 22,247

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

As at December 31, 2024, the authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares, consisting only of common shares, are fully paid.

(b) Issued Share Capital

The Company did not issue any common shares during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(c) Stock Options

In June 2022, the Company received shareholder approval for a new omnibus share incentive plan. Stock options are granted to directors, officers and consultants. The vesting period for stock options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The exercise price is set by the Board of Directors at the time of grant and shall not be set at less than the market value on the date of grant, less any discount permitted by the Exchange.

A continuity of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	December 31, 2023	Issued	Exercised	Expired / forfeited	December 31, 2024
June 5, 2025	0.07	1,375,000	-	-	-	1,375,000
August 5, 2025	0.07	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
January 12, 2026	0.105	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
April 22, 2026	0.125	1,025,000	-	-	-	1,025,000
August 26, 2026	0.125	900,000	-	-	-	900,000
January 25, 2027	0.10	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
April 27, 2028	0.06	2,075,000	-	-	-	2,075,000
Options outstanding		6,050,000	-	-	-	6,050,000
Options exercisable		6,000,000	-	-	-	6,050,000
Weighted average exercise price ($)		$ 0.09	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.09

As at December 31, 2024, the weighted average contractual remaining life of options is 1.80 years (December 31, 2023 – 2.80 years).

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Stock Options (continued)

A continuity of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	December 31, 2022	Issued	Exercised	Expired / forfeited	December 31, 2023
June 28, 2023	0.165	1,125,000	-	-	(1,125,000)	-
June 5, 2025	0.07	1,825,000	-	-	(450,000)	1,375,000
August 5, 2025	0.07	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
January 12, 2026	0.105	300,000	-	-	(225,000)	75,000
April 22, 2026	0.125	1,150,000	-	-	(125,000)	1,025,000
June 1, 2026	0.125	100,000	-	-	(100,000)	-
August 26, 2026	0.125	1,025,000	-	-	(125,000)	900,000
January 25, 2027	0.10	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
April 27, 2028	0.06	-	2,075,000	-	-	2,075,000
Options outstanding		6,125,000	2,075,000	-	(2,150,000)	6,050,000
Options exercisable		6,125,000	2,025,000	-	(2,150,000)	6,000,000
Weighted average exercise price ($)		$ 0.11	$ 0.06	$ -	$ 0.13	$ 0.09

The fair value of the stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2024 is $Nil (2023 - $72,625).

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of the options:

	2024	2023
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	3.20%
Expected stock price volatility	N/A	143.90%
Expected option life in years	N/A	5 years
Expected dividend yield	N/A	Nil
Forfeiture rate	N/A	0.00%
Share price on grant date	N/A	$0.04

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Warrants

A continuity of warrants for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Expiry date		Exercise price ($)	December 31, 2023	Issued	Exercised	Expired	December 31, 2024
August 12, 2024	(1)	0.12	12,500,000	-	-	(12,500,000)	-
Warrants outstanding			12,500,000	-	-	(12,500,000)	-
Weighted average exercise price ($)			$ 0.12	$ -	$ -	$ 0.12	$ -

As at December 31, 2024, the weighted average contractual remaining life of warrants is Nil year (December 31, 2023 – 0.62 year).

A continuity of warrants for the years ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Expiry date		Exercise price ($)	December 31, 2022	Issued	Exercised	Expired	December 31, 2023
August 12, 2024	(1)	0.12	12,585,500	-	-	(85,500)	12,500,000
Warrants outstanding			12,585,500	-	-	(85,500)	12,500,000
Weighted average exercise price ($)			$ 0.175	$ -	$ -	$ 0.175	$ 0.12

(1) On January 26, 2023, the Exchange approved the Company extending the expiry date of 12,500,000 share purchase warrants with an original expiry date of February 12, 2023, by 18 months, to August 12, 2024. Each warrant with an original exercise price of $0.175 was repriced to $0.12, entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.12 per common share. The remaining 85,500 finder's warrants with the original expiry date of February 12, 2023 could not be amended under the Exchange policies and expired on February 12, 2023.

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. INCOME TAXES

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

		2024		2023
Loss for the year	$	(313,698)	$	(342,214)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$	(85,000)	$	(92,000)
Permanent differences		(2,000)		20,000
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns and expiry of non-capital losses		-		(79,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		87,000		151,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

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

		2024		2023
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	2,233,000	$	2,352,000
Property and equipment		41,000		41,000
Share issue costs		9,000		15,000
Non-capital losses available for future period		2,170,000		1,958,000
Net deferred tax liability	**$**	**4,453,000**	**$**	**4,366,000**

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

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

		2024	Expiry Date Range		2023	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences						
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	7,999,000	No expiry date	$	8,440,000	No expiry date
Investment tax credit		100,000	2027 to 2032		100,000	2027 to 2032
Property and equipment		151,000	No expiry date		151,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs		33,000	2025 to 2026		57,000	2024 to 2026
Non-capital losses available for future periods		8,038,000	2026 to 2044		7,253,000	2026 to 2043

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The Company had non-cash transactions as follows:

Significant non-cash investing and financing activities:	Year ended December 31,2024	Year ended December 31,2023 (Restated - Note 14)
Financing activities		
Transfer to deficit on expiry of options	$ -	$ 356,191

14. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND RESTATEMENT

The Company's previous accounting policy was to capitalize exploration and evaluation expenditures. The new policy is to expense such expenditures as incurred.

We believe that the information provided by this policy change will be more useful to readers because it provides better comparability of our financial position, changes in financial position, and results of operations with those of our current and future peer groups. Consequently, the revised treatment results in more relevant and no less reliable information than was previously presented. We have applied this change in accounting policy retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Due to the change in accounting policy, the Company has restated the comparative financial information on the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the comparative financial information on the statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Effects on Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2023:

	As reported	Adjustment	Restated balance
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 3,989,277	$ (3,989,277)	$ -
Total assets	$ 5,019,838	$ (3,989,277)	$ 1,030,561
Deficit	$ (18,248,683)	$ (3,989,277)	$ (22,237,960)
Shareholders' equity	$ 4,712,598	$ (3,989,277)	$ 723,321
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 5,019,838	$ (3,989,277)	$ 1,030,561

Effects on Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023:

	As reported	Adjustment	Restated balance
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 3,741,867	$ (3,741,867)	$ -
Total assets	$ 4,286,839	$ (3,741,867)	$ 544,972
Deficit	$ (18,482,116)	$ (3,741,867)	$ (22,223,983)
Shareholders' equity	$ 4,195,599	$ (3,741,867)	$ 453,732
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 4,286,839	$ (3,741,867)	$ 544,972

Effects on Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	As reported	Adjustment	Restated balance
Exploration and evaluation expenses, net of government exploration tax credit and cost recoveries	$ -	$ (137,823)	$ (137,823)
Mineral property write-off	$ (109,587)	$ 109,587	$ -
Loss and comprehensive loss	$ (589,624)	$ 247,410	$ (342,214)

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND RESTATEMENT (continued)

Effects on Statement of Change in Shareholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 2023:

		As reported		Adjustment		Restated balance
Deficit, as at December 31, 2022	$	(18,248,683)	$	(3,989,277)	$	(22,237,960)
Total shareholders' equity, as at December 31, 2022	$	4,712,598	$	(3,989,277)	$	723,321
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023	$	(589,624)	$	247,410	$	(342,214)
Deficit, as at December 31, 2023	$	(18,482,116)	$	(3,741,867)	$	(22,223,983)
Total shareholders' equity, as at December 31, 2023	$	4,195,599	$	(3,741,867)	$	453,732

Effects on Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2023:

		As reported		Adjustment		Restated balance
Operating activities						
Net loss for the year	$	(589,624)	$	247,410	$	(342,214)
Depreciation	$	39,115	$	-	$	39,115
Finance costs	$	4,889	$	-	$	4,889
Share-based compensation	$	72,625	$	-	$	72,625
Mineral property write-off	$	109,587	$	(109,587)	$	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items	$	26,984	$	(179,289)	$	(152,305)
Total	$	(336,424)	$	(41,466)	$	(377,890)
Investing activities						
Recoveries on mineral properties	$	141,314	$	(141,314)	$	-
Government exploration tax credit	$	286,289	$	(286,289)	$	-
Acquisition and exploration costs related to mineral properties	$	(469,069)	$	469,069	$	-
Deposits	$	(38,400)	$	-	$	(38,400)
Total	$	(79,866)	$	41,466	$	(38,400)

There was no impact on cash flows from financing activities due to the change in policy.