



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Boreal Gold Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Boreal Gold Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at August 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, statements of shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended August 31, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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 were no additional key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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, 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 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 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 judgement 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 risks 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chris Milios.

McGovern Hurley LLP



**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
December 19, 2025

As at	Notes	August 31	
		2025	2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	\$	231,232	\$ 259,121
GST receivable		11,928	11,960
Total Current Assets	\$	243,160	\$ 271,081
Right-of-use asset	6	89,293	112,585
Total Assets	\$	332,453	\$ 383,666
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	155,472	\$ 128,382
Flow-through share premium liability		175,413	88,003
Current portion of lease liability	7	17,702	17,702
Total Current Liabilities	\$	348,587	\$ 234,087
Lease liability	7	79,740	96,047
Total Liabilities	\$	428,327	330,134
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	8	\$ 1,491,473	\$ 1,009,029
Options	10	236,600	–
Warrants	9	11,357	–
Deficit		(1,835,304)	(955,497)
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$	(95,874)	\$ 53,532
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	332,453	\$ 383,666

Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)

Subsequent Events (Note 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Richard Masson"

"Michael Alexander"

Director

Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

	Notes	For the years ended August 31	
		2025	2024
General and administrative			
Office		\$ 11,925	\$ 20,086
Share-based payments	10	236,600	–
Professional fees		188,087	133,587
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		75,312	15,762
Investor relations		15,000	–
Interest expense	7	16,213	2,702
Depreciation	6	23,292	3,882
Total, general and administrative		\$ 566,429	176,019
Exploration		581,119	490,803
Other Income			
Government grants	5	(164,650)	(220,000)
Flow-through share premium recovery		(103,091)	(89,047)
Net and Comprehensive Loss		\$ 879,807	357,775
Loss per share, basic and undiluted		(0.06)	(0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted		15,516,111	12,279,380

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

	Notes	Number of Shares	Amount	Warrants	Options	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, August 31, 2023		10,855,800	\$ 689,733	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (597,722)	\$ 92,011
Shares issued for property acquisition	5	50,000	5,000	–	–	–	5,000
Share issuances	8	3,057,668	458,650	–	–	–	458,650
Share issue costs		–	(6,692)	–	–	–	(6,692)
Shares for debt settlement	8	152,280	15,220	–	–	–	15,220
Flow-through share premium liability		–	(152,882)	–	–	–	(152,882)
Net and comprehensive loss		–	–	–	–	(357,775)	(357,775)
Balance, August 31, 2024		14,115,748	\$ 1,009,029	\$ –	\$ –	\$ (955,497)	\$ 53,532
Shares issued for property acquisition	5	560,000	116,400	–	–	–	116,400
Share issuances	8	2,297,000	529,133	–	–	–	529,133
Share issue costs		–	(150)	–	–	–	(150)
Exercise of warrants		200,000	27,560	(7,560)	–	–	20,000
Flow-through share premium liability		–	(190,499)	–	–	–	(190,499)
Warrant issuances	9	–	–	18,917	–	–	18,917
Option issuances	10	–	–	–	236,600	–	236,600
Net and comprehensive loss		–	–	–	–	(879,807)	(879,807)
Balance, August 31, 2025		17,172,748	\$ 1,491,473	\$ 11,357	\$ 236,600	\$ (1,835,304)	\$ (95,874)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

	Notes	For the years ended August 31	
		2025	2024
Cash Flows provided from (used in) Operating Activities			
Net income/(loss)	\$	(879,807)	\$ (357,775)
Non-Cash Items			
Shares issued for property acquisition	8	116,400	5,000
Shares issued for debt settlement	8	–	15,220
Share-based payments		236,600	–
Depreciation	6	23,292	3,882
Interest expense	7	16,213	–
Flow-through share premium liability	8	(103,091)	(89,047)
Changes in non-cash working capital items			
GST receivable		34	(11,960)
Prepaid expenses		–	13,323
Amounts payable and accrued liabilities		27,090	23,992
Net Cash provided by (used in) Operating Activities	\$	(563,269)	\$ (397,365)
Cash Flows from (used in) Financing Activities			
Share issuances	8	548,050	458,650
Share issue costs		(150)	(6,692)
Exercise of warrants		20,000	–
Lease payments	7	(32,520)	(2,718)
Net Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities	\$	535,380	\$ 449,240
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$	(27,889)	\$ 51,875
Cash at Beginning of Year		259,121	207,246
Cash at End of Year	\$	231,232	\$ 259,121

Supplementary Information

Right-of-use asset	6	\$	–	\$	116,467
Lease Liability	7	\$	–	\$	116,467

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1) NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Boreal Gold Inc. (the “Company” or “Boreal”) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan on May 24, 2022. The Company’s registered and records office is located at Suite 800, 230 – 22nd Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7K 0E9. The Company’s business office is located at 12 Mitchell Road, Flin Flon, Manitoba. The Company is presently conducting exploration and advancing various technical and economic studies with an intent to advance projects towards a development decision.

The Company is engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada, with present activities concentrated in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The financial statements of Boreal for the year ended August 31, 2025, were approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on December 19, 2025.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that planned exploration and evaluation programs will result in profitable mining operations. The continuance of the Company is dependent upon completion of the acquisition of the exploration and evaluation properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such property at a profit. Changes in future conditions could require material write downs of the carrying values of the Company's assets.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to its exploration and evaluation properties, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such property, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory and, environmental requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions and political uncertainty.

As at August 31, 2025, the Company had a cumulative deficit of \$1,835,303 (August 31, 2024 – \$955,497), and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets. It also had continuing losses and was not yet generating positive cash flows from operations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue its operations as a going concern.

These financial statements were prepared on a going-concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). Funding for operations has been obtained primarily through private share offerings. Future operations are dependent upon the Company's ability to finance expenditure requirements and upon the achievement of profitable operations. Management believes it will be successful in raising the necessary funding to continue operations in the normal course of operations; however, there is no assurance that these funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all (Note 14). These financial statements do not include adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

b) Basis of presentation

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

c) Consolidation

The Company is not owned by another company and has no subsidiaries.

d) Exploration and evaluation properties

The acquisition costs of exploration and evaluation properties are expensed the statements of loss in the period incurred, as permitted under IFRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources.

The acquisition costs of exploration and evaluation properties include the cash consideration and the estimated fair market value of share-based payments issued for such property interests.

Exploration costs are expensed in the period incurred. Option payments which are solely at the Company's discretion are recorded as acquisition costs as they are made. Administrative expenditures are expensed in the period incurred.

e) Government grants and assistance

Government grants are transfers of resources to an entity by government in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. Government assistance is action by government designed to provide an economic benefit that is specific to an entity or range of entities qualifying under certain criteria.

Government grants and assistance are recognized where there is a reasonable assurance that the grants and assistance will be received, and conditions will be complied with. Government grants and assistance are recognized in profit or loss.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognized in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets at amortized cost are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company measures cash at amortized cost.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company measures accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liability at amortized cost.

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit and loss (“FVPL”) if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as FVPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company’s documented risk management or investment strategy. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the statement of loss. Transaction costs associated with FVPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. The Company does not measure any financial assets as FVPL.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”) recognises information in Profit and Loss as if the financial asset were measured at amortised cost (the amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if the financial asset had been measured at amortised cost). The Company does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

g) Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of a provision for expected credit losses. When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for expected credit losses account. Changes in the carrying amount of the provision for expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement of loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)**h) Financial instruments recorded at fair value:**

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

Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to a periodic impairment assessment. The Company evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks, on hand and short-term money market investments with original maturities of 90 days or less which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions in business accounts and are available on demand by the Company. When cash and cash equivalents include an amount to be incurred in relation to a flow-through commitment, an amount equal to the minimum commitment is kept in a separate bank account. As at August 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no cash equivalents.

k) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions at August 31, 2025 and 2024.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)**l) Share-based payment transactions**

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. 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, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Unexercised expired stock option values are transferred to deficit.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted.

The Company issues warrant as part of a financing, whereby the investor acquires a unit which is comprised of a common share and a warrant. Warrants allow the holder to acquire common shares of the Company. Warrants issued as part of a unit financing are allocated a value relative to the estimated fair value of the components of the units issued. The fair value of the warrant is valued using the Black-Scholes pricing model. On exercise, the value recorded in reserves is reclassified to share capital. Upon expiry, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

m) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented 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, in which case it is recognized in equity.

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

Deferred tax is for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. 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 financial position reporting date.

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.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)**n) Equity**

Share capital, stock options, warrants and broker units are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares, warrants and broker units are recognized as a deduction from equity and allocated between share capital and warrants. Expired stock options and warrants are transferred to deficit.

o) Flow-through shares

The Company finances some exploration expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. When the common shares are offered, the difference (“premium”) between the amount recognized in common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares is recognized as a flow-through share related liability which is reversed into the statement of loss when the eligible expenditures are incurred.

The amount recognized as a flow-through share related liability represents the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares for additional taxes payable by the subscribers if the Company does not meet its expenditure requirements.

p) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as at August 31, 2025.

q) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants, finders’ warrants and stock options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. Diluted loss per share does not include the effect of stock options, warrants and finders’ warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)**r) Leases and right of use assets**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, where cost comprises: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the Company measures a lease liability at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is then remeasured to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

s) Significant Accounting, Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

i. Leases

IFRS 16 requires lessees to discount lease payments using the rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee is required to use its incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses the incremental borrowing rate when initially recording leases as the implicit rates are not readily available due to the lessor not providing information regarding the fair value of underlying assets and initial direct costs incurred by the lessor related to the leased assets.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

The incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate the Company would pay to borrow over a similar term the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. In determining the period which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, management considers the non-cancellable period along with all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. See Note 7 for further disclosures and detail regarding the Company's leases.

ii. Share-based payments and warrants

Management determines costs for share-based payments and warrants issued in financing transactions using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based share awards is determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

iii. Income and other taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

iv. Contingencies

See Note 13.

t) New and future accounting policies

During the year ended August 31, 2025, the Company adopted a number of amendments and improvements of existing standards. This included amendments to IAS 1. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after September 1, 2025. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these standards on the financial statements.

IFRS 18 – In April 2025, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standards replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

Significant Accounting Policies – (Continued)

It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

3) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to consist of equity, comprising share capital, reserves and deficit which at August 31, 2025 totalled \$(95,874) (August 31, 2024 - \$53,532).

The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is regularly updated based on its exploration and development activities. Selected information is regularly provided to the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the years ended August 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator or lending institution.

a) Financial Risk Factors

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

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the years ended August 31, 2025 and 2024.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash balances and amounts receivable. Cash is held with reputable banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in amounts receivable is remote.

c) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at August 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$231,232 (August 31, 2024 - \$259,121) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$155,472 (August 31, 2024 - \$128,382).

Capital Management – Continued,

All of the Company's financial liabilities are due within twelve months, except for the long-term portion of the lease liability that is due in 1 to 5 years (Note 7).

d) Market risk

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

e) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in certificates of deposit or interest-bearing accounts at major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its Canadian chartered banks. Management believes that interest rate risk is minimal as cash investments have maturities of three months or less.

f) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the world market price of commodities. Commodity prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of base and/or precious metals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. A decline in the market price of commodities may also require the Company to reduce its mineral resources, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's value. As at August 31, 2025, the Company is not a commodities producer. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

4) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the following financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity of those financial instruments.

	Amortised Cost	FVPL	Total
As at August 31, 2025			
Cash	\$ 231,232	–	\$ 231,232
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	155,472	–	155,472
Lease liability	97,442	–	97,442

	Amortised Cost	FVPL	Total
As at August 31, 2024			
Cash	\$ 259,121	–	\$ 259,121
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	128,382	–	128,382
Lease liability	113,749	–	113,749

5) EVALUATION AND EXPLORATION PROPERTIES AND EXPENDITURES
a) Expenditures

The Company holds options to acquire interests in three properties, the Fay Lake and the Melgurd Lake properties plus the new Northstar and Jewel Box properties acquired during the year ended August 31, 2025. Because the properties are held by way of Property Option Agreements that to remain in good standing require annual payments of cash and shares, plus minimum work expenditures on the properties, the properties will not be owned until such option payments and expenditures are fulfilled.

Exploration expenses are summarized as follows:

	Total	Fay Lake	Melgurd	North Star	Other
Cumulative Total, August 31, 2023	\$ 813,653	\$ 495,012	\$ 234,501	\$ –	\$ 84,140
Claim acquisition & holding	63,097	45,097	18,000	–	–
Assay	7,030	7,015	15	–	–
Geological	57,594	46,165	11,429	–	–
Field Labour	256,422	202,872	53,550	–	–
Field costs	88,746	44,271	44,475	–	–
Project management fees	17,914	–	–	–	17,914
Total, August 31, 2024	\$ 490,803	\$ 345,420	\$ 127,469	\$ –	\$ 17,914
Claim acquisition & holding	166,400	21,900	29,500	115,000	–
Assay	15,222	13,168	2,054	–	–
Geological	43,919	37,599	6,320	–	–
Field Labour	291,381	158,350	131,831	1,200	–
Field costs	64,197	9,270	54,927	–	–
Total, August 31, 2025	\$ 581,119	\$ 240,287	\$ 224,632	\$ 116,200	\$ –
Cumulative Total, August 31, 2025	\$ 1,885,575	\$ 1,080,719	\$ 586,602	\$ 116,200	\$ 102,054

b) Fay Lake

On June 17, 2022, the Company entered into an option agreement, with 4058667 Manitoba Ltd., a private company held by a former director and former officer of Boreal for the acquisition of the Fay Lake property, located in Manitoba. 4058667 Manitoba Ltd. will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”). In order to maintain its option, the Company has the following commitments:

Evaluation and Exploration Properties and Expenditures – (Continued)

Fay Lake					
Time of commitment	Cash or Royalty Payment		Consideration in Shares	Issued	Dollar value of work commitment
Within 10 days of completion of funding (i)	\$ 20,000	(i)	–	–	\$ –
On or before the 1st anniversary (i)	20,000	(i)	10,000	(i)	(i) 100,000
On or before the 2nd anniversary	20,000	(i)	10,000	(i)	(i) 150,000
On or before the 3rd anniversary	20,000	(ii)	10,000	(ii)	(i) 200,000
On or before the 4th anniversary	20,000	–	200,000	–	200,000
On or before the 5th anniversary	20,000	–	200,000	–	200,000
On or before the 6th anniversary	30,000	–	1,000,000	–	250,000
Total	\$ 150,000	–	1,430,000	–	\$ 1,100,000

(i) All cash payments paid, shares issued and work commitments met.

(ii) Cash paid July 2, 2025 and shares issued June 19, 2025. See Note 8.

c) Melgurd Lake

On May 26, 2022, the Company entered into an option agreement with two directors of the Company (collectively, the “Partners”), for the acquisition of the Melgurd Lake property, located in Saskatchewan. The Partners will retain a 2% NSR, of which 50% can be purchased for \$500,000. In order to maintain its option, the Company has the following commitments:

Melgurd Lake					
Time of commitment	Cash or Royalty Payment		Consideration in Shares	Issued	Dollar value of work commitment
Within 10 days of completion of funding (i)	\$ 10,000	(i)	–	–	\$ –
On or before the 1st anniversary (i)	10,000	(i)	20,000	(i)	(i) 110,000
On or before the 2nd anniversary	15,000	(i)	30,000	(i)	(i) 150,000
On or before the 3rd anniversary	20,000	(ii)	50,000	(ii)	(i) 150,000
On or before the 4th anniversary	25,000	–	450,000	–	300,000
On or before the 5th anniversary	50,000	–	600,000	–	300,000
Total	\$ 130,000	–	1,150,000	–	\$ 1,010,000

(i) All cash payments paid, shares issued and work commitments met.

(ii) Cash paid June 20, 2025 and shares issued May 26, 2025. See Note 8.

d) Northstar and Jewel Box Properties

On April 17, 2025, the Company entered into an option agreement with Voyageur Mineral Explorers Corp., for the acquisition of the Northstar and Jewel Box properties, located in Manitoba. In order to maintain its option, the Company has the following commitments:

Evaluation and Exploration Properties and Expenditures – (Continued)

Time of Commitment	Northstar and Jewel Box Claims				Dollar Value of Work Commitment
	Cash or Royalty Payment		Consideration in Shares	Issued	
On Signing	\$ 10,000	(i)	500,000	(i)	\$ –
On or before the 1st anniversary	10,000		500,000	–	100,000
On or before the 2nd anniversary	10,000	–	–	–	100,000
On or before the 3rd anniversary	10,000	–	–	–	150,000
On or before the 4th anniversary	10,000	–	–	–	–
Total	\$ 50,000	–	1,000,000	–	\$ 350,000

(i) Cash paid and shares issued April 17, 2025.

e) Manitoba Mineral Development Fund (MMDF)

The MMDF supports the diversification of Manitoba's mineral sector by encouraging early exploration and development projects of critical minerals. During the year ended August 31, 2024, Company applied for a \$184,650 grant of which \$120,000 was received in fiscal 2024 with the balance paid in the fiscal 2025. During the year ended August 31, 2025, Company applied for a \$300,000 grant of which \$100,000 was received in fiscal 2025.

6) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

In July 2024, the Company entered into an office lease agreement with M'Ore Exploration Services Ltd., a private company owned by a former officer and director of the Company, for monthly lease payments of \$2,710 until June, 2029. The company applied a discount rate of 14% in the calculation of the lease liability.

Cost	Amount
Balance - August 31, 2023	\$ –
Additions	116,467
Balance - August 31, 2024	116,467
Additions	–
Balance - August 31, 2025	\$ 116,467
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance - August 31, 2023	\$ –
Expense	3,882
Balance - August 31, 2024	3,882
Expense	23,292
Balance - August 31, 2025	\$ 27,174
Net Book Value	
Balance - August 31, 2024	\$ 112,585
Balance - August 31, 2025	\$ 89,293

7) LEASE LIABILITY

	Amount
Balance - August 31, 2023	\$ --
Additions	116,467
Lease Payments	(5,420)
Interest Expense	2,702
Balance - August 31, 2024	\$ 113,749
Lease payments	(32,520)
Interest expense	16,213
Balance - August 31, 2025	\$ 97,442
	Amount
Current portion	\$ 17,702
Long-term portion	79,740
Balance - August 31, 2025	\$ 97,442

The following is a reconciliation of the undiscounted lease payments to the lease liability:

	Amount
2026	32,520
2027	32,520
2028	32,520
2029	27,100
Total contractual cash flows	\$ 124,660
Less: interest expense	(27,218)
Total lease liability	\$ 97,442

8) SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. As at August 31, 2025, the following Common shares were issued and outstanding:

	Notes	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance - August 31, 2023		10,855,800	\$ 689,733
Share issuances		3,057,668	458,650
Shares issued for property acquisition	5	50,000	5,000
Share issue costs		—	(6,692)
Flow-through share premium liability		—	(152,882)
Shares issued for debt settlement		152,280	15,220
Balance - August 31, 2024		14,115,748	\$ 1,009,029
Share issuances		2,497,000	548,050
Share issue costs		—	(150)
Warrant issuances		—	(18,917)
Exercise of warrants		200,000	27,560
Shares issued for property	5	560,000	116,400
Flow-through share premium liability		—	(190,499)
Balance - August 31, 2025		17,372,748	\$ 1,491,473

a) Fiscal 2024

On September 30, 2023, pursuant to the Fay Lake Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 10,000 common shares at an estimated fair value of \$0.10 per share, based on the most recent financing price.

On December 12, 2023, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 1,054,668 flow-through shares at \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$158,200. Share issuance costs of \$3,265 were paid. \$52,732 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 407,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$61,050.

On May 13, 2024, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 2,003,000 flow-through shares at \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$300,450. Share issue costs of \$3,427 were paid. \$76,000 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 814,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$122,100.

On June 4, 2024, pursuant to the Melgurd Lake Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 30,000 common shares at an estimated fair value of \$0.10 per share, based on the most recent financing price.

On June 17, 2024, pursuant to the Fay Lake Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 10,000 common shares at an estimated fair value of \$0.10 per share, based on the most recent financing price.

On July 11, 2024, the Company issued 152,280 common shares at an estimated fair value of \$0.10 per share, based on the most recent financing price, to settle debt owing in the amount of \$15,220.

b) Fiscal 2025

On September 27, 2024, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 200,000 units at \$0.10 per unit and 294,000 flow-through shares at \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$64,100. \$14,700 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 90,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$13,500.

Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.10 per share for a period of 24 months expiring on September 27, 2026. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$7,560 using the Black-Scholes option model pricing with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 140%, risk-free interest rate of 2.91%, and expected life of 2.0 years and share price of \$0.06.

On November 27, 2024, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 363,000 at \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$54,450. \$18,150 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 168,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$25,200.

On December 31, 2024, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 83,500 units at \$0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$23,500 and 235,000 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$70,500. \$26,651 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 99,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$29,700.

Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of 24 months expiring on December 31, 2026. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$9,470 using the Black-Scholes option model pricing with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 140%, risk-free interest rate of 2.93%, expected life of 2.0 years, and share price of \$0.19.

On January 9, 2025, 200,000 warrants were exercised for proceeds of \$20,000, with a grant date fair value of \$7,560.

On March 28, 2025, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 295,500 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$88,650. \$23,640 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 151,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$45,300.

On April 17, 2025, pursuant to the Northstar and Jewel Box Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 500,000 shares with an estimated fair value of \$0.21/share, based on the closing price on April 17, 2025.

On April 30, 2025, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 25,000 units at \$0.20 per unit and 202,500 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$65,750. \$35,538 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 25,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$7,500.

Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 24 months expiring on April 30, 2027. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$1,887 using the Black-Scholes option model pricing with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 140%, risk-free interest rate of 2.47%, expected life of 2.0 years, and share price of \$0.12.

On May 26, 2025, pursuant to the Melgurd Lake Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 50,000 common shares with an estimated fair value of \$0.19 per share, based on the closing price on May 26, 2025.

On June 19, 2025, pursuant to the Fay Lake Property Purchase Option Agreement, the Company issued 10,000 common shares with an estimated fair value of 0.19 per share, based on the closing price on June 19, 2025.

On July 31, 2025, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 598,500 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$179,550. \$71,820 was allocated to flow-through share premium. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 328,500 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$98,550.

9) WARRANTS

The following summarizes the warrant activity for the year ended August 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance - August 31, 2024 and 2023	—	—
Issued	308,500	0.16
Exercised	(200,000)	0.10
Balance - August 31, 2025	108,500	0.28

As at August 31, 2025, the following warrants were outstanding:

Issue date	Expiry date	Number of warrants outstanding	Total grant date fair value	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining life
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2026	83,500	9,470	0.30	1.33
April 30, 2025	April 30, 2027	25,000	1,887	0.20	1.66
Total		108,500	11,357	0.28	1.41

10) OPTIONS

The Company has established an Incentive Stock Option Plan (the “Option Plan”), which authorizes the Board of Directors to grant stock options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants in order to align their interests more closely with those of shareholders. Under the Option Plan, the Company may grant stock options representing up to ten percent (10%) of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares. Stock options granted under the plan are subject to a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant. The exercise price must be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Option Plan. Options may also be subject to vesting conditions, as determined by the Board of Directors at the time of grant.

The following summarizes the Option activity for the years ended August 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance - August 31, 2024 and 2023	—	—
Granted	1,600,000	0.12
Balance - August 31, 2025	1,600,000	0.12

On May 5, 2025, the Company granted 1,600,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.12 for 5 years to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated at \$236,600 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 150%, expected forfeiture rate of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 3.06%, expected life of 5.0 years and share price of \$0.16. The options vested immediately and the fair value was recorded as share-based payment on the statement of loss for the year ended August 31, 2025.

As at August 31, 2025, the following options were outstanding:

Issue date	Expiry date	Number of options outstanding	Total grant date fair value	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining life
May 5, 2025	May 5, 2030	1,600,000	236,600	0.12	4.68
Total		1,600,000	236,600	0.12	4.68

11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors and key management personnel (CEO and CFO) and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

Related party transactions conducted in the normal course of operations are measured at the exchange value (the amount established and agreed to by the related parties).

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

a) Related Party Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Total accounts payable to related party consisted of \$4,620 due to the CEO, and \$106,029 to a corporation owned by a former officer.

All amounts are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

b) Related Party Amounts Charged During the Year

Related party	Purpose	2025	2024
Corporation owned by a former officer	Primary exploration	\$ 412,463	349,508
Corporation controlled by an officer and director	Filing fees	12,911	\$ 4,559
Corporation controlled by a director	Field camp	26,375	40,050
Corporation controlled by an officer and director	Management fees	15,828	–
Directors and officers	Share-based payments	221,961	–
Total		\$ 689,538	\$ 394,117

c) Property Option Agreements

See Note 5.

d) Private Placements

See Note 8.

e) Office Lease

See Note 7.

12) INCOME TAXES
a) Provision for income taxes:

Major items causing the Company's income tax to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2024 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	2025	2024
Combined Canadian income tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Loss before income taxes	\$ (879,807)	\$ (357,775)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	\$ (233,000)	\$ (95,000)
Permanent differences and other	63,000	(2,000)
Deferred tax assets not recognized	170,000	97,000
Tax provision/(recovery)	\$ –	\$ –

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2025	2024
Non-capital losses	\$ 618,000	\$ 308,000
Mineral properties	194,000	104,000
Share issue costs	10,000	14,000
Total	\$ 822,000	\$ 426,000

c) Tax loss carry forward

As at August 31, 2025, the Company had \$618,000 of non-capital losses, which under certain circumstances may be used to reduce taxable income in futures years. The losses expire as follows:

Year		Amount
2042	\$	32,000
2043		98,000
2044		155,000
2045		333,000
Total	\$	618,000

13) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
a) Property Option Agreements

See Note 5.

b) Flow-Through Obligation

As at August 31, 2025, the Company was required to incur \$742,938 in qualifying expenditures by December 31, 2025 to meet its flow-through commitments. At this time, management anticipates meeting that obligation, and, as a result, no additional provisions are required.

The flow-through agreements require the Company to renounce certain tax deductions for Canadian exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties to flow-through participants. The Company indemnified the subscribers for any related tax amounts that become payable by the subscribers as a result of the Company not meeting its expenditure commitments.

c) Environmental Contingencies

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

d) Management Services Contract

The Company is party to a services agreement with M'Ore Exploration Services Ltd., a private company held by a director and former officer of Boreal. The agreement contains clauses requiring additional payment of up to \$300,000 for termination without cause. As a triggering event has not occurred, no provision has been recorded.

14) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 31, 2025, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 337,500 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$101,250. Directors and officers acquired, in aggregate, 17,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$5,100.

On November 26, 2025, the Company completed a private placement, issuing 81,000 flow-through shares at \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of \$24,300.