SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
TSX-V: SOI
OTCQB: SIREF

Annual Financial Statements

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Sirios Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sirios Resources Inc. (hereafter "the Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at June, 30 2024 and 2023, and the statements of comprehensive loss, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to 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 June, 30 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereafter "IFRS Accounting Standards").

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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the 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 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.

In addition to the matter described in the "Material uncertainty related to going concern" section, we have, we have determined that the matter described below is the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

As described in Note 4 to the financial statements, exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for an impairment test when facts and circumstances suggest that their carrying amount may exceed recoverable amount. We have identified the assessment for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets as a key audit matter.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter

The assessment for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets is significant to our audit, because the balance of $35,847,064 as at June 30, 2024 is material for the financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process is subjective and requires the use of judgments and assumptions, in particular, but not limited to:

- Technical feasibility and assessment of commercial viability of extraction;
- The likelihood that the expenses will be recovered through future exploitation of the property or transfer of the property where activities have not reached a sufficient stage to permit the assessment of the existence of a reserve;
- The Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development;
- Renewal of permits.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

Our audit procedures related to the assessment for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets included, among others, the following:

- We assessed management's assessment of the facts and circumstances to determine whether an indication of impairment was present by inspecting the Corporation's communications, including minutes and press releases and making requests for information from management;

- We reviewed budgets to assess management's intention to pursue exploration and evaluation work;

- We inspected government records to determine if the mining rights on his properties were valid.

Information other than the financial statements and the auditor’s report thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Carole Lepage.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP [1]

Rouyn-Noranda
October 24, 2024

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[1] CPA auditor, public accountancy permit no. A119351

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
Statements of Financial Position

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	**June 30, 2024**	June 30, 2023
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		1,913,639	2,345,601
Term deposit	6	51,850	50,000
Listed shares		80,353	220,318
Sales taxes receivable		52,375	18,208
Accounts receivable		604	-
Tax credits receivable		17,200	713,219
Prepaid expenses		142,664	143,492
		2,258,685	3,490,838
Non-current			
Property and equipment	7	18,239	170,883
Right-of-use asset	8	96,624	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	35,847,064	33,860,774
Total assets		38,220,612	37,522,495
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trades and other payables		136,769	249,922
Amounts received in advance upon agreement on Aquilon		240,731	1,246,756
Other liabilities		-	52,660
Provision	11	84,396	-
		461,896	1,549,338
Non-current			
Deferred tax liabilities		1,616,488	1,356,462
Obligation under capital lease	10	99,474	-
Total liabilities		2,177,858	2,905,800
EQUITY			
Share capital		59,660,045	57,299,039
Contributed surplus		5,388,721	5,234,721
Deficit		(29,006,012)	(27,917,065)
Total liabilities		36,042,754	34,616,695
Total liabilities and equity		38,220,612	37,522,495

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on October 24, 2024.

(signed) Dominique Doucet
Dominique Doucet, President

(signed) Luc Cloutier
Luc Cloutier, Director

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended June 30, 2024	2023
		$	$
EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits expense	13.1	533,580	327,614
Professional fees		176,201	177,328
Investors and shareholders' relations		138,017	272,466
Trustees and registration fees		79,138	51,318
Office expenses		39,710	20,467
Insurances, taxes and permits		32,450	24,678
Depreciation of right-of-use asset		17,981	-
Publicity and sponsorship		12,300	9,707
Income taxes of section XII.6		12,283	16,153
Rent expenses		21,308	18,000
Amortization of property and equipment		5,301	2,761
Training		3,696	2,764
Bank charges		3,204	2,704
Loss (gain) on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets		(121,875)	5,709
Reversal of a devaluation of exploration and evaluation assets		-	(1,372,500)
Provision for compensation		84,396	-
Project generation expenses		4,714	-
OPERATIONAL LOSS (REVENUE)		1,042,404	(440,831)
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
Finance costs	15	(191,022)	(118)
Finance income	15	40,283	31,666
Other revenues	15	232,505	72,045
		81,766	103,593
REVENUE (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(960,638)	544,424
Deferred income taxes		(33,777)	(214,594)
NET REVENUE (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE (LOSS)		(994,415)	329,830
NET REVENUE (LOSS) PER SHARE - basic and diluted	16	(0.004)	0.001

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.

Statements of Changes in Equity

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total Equity
		$	$	$	$
As of July 1st, 2022		55,195,143	5,168,221	(28,134,187)	32,229,177
Net revenue and comprehensive revenue		-	-	329,830	329,830
Share-based payments	13.2	-	66,500	-	66,500
Issuance cost of shares (a)		-	-	(112,708)	(112,708)
Issuance of units and shares	12.1	2,103,896	-	-	2,103,896
As of June 30, 2023		57,299,039	5,234,721	(27,917,065)	34,616,695
As of July 1st, 2023		57,299,039	5,234,721	(27,917,065)	34,616,695
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	(994,415)	(994,415)
Share-based payments	13.2	-	91,500	-	91,500
Issuance cost of shares (b)	12.1	20,424	-	(94,532)	(74,108)
Issuance of units and shares	12.1	2,340,582	62,500	-	2,403,082
As of June 30, 2024		59,660,045	5,388,721	(29,006,012)	36,042,754

(a) Net of a deferred tax asset of an amount of $40,636.

(b) Net of a deferred tax asset of an amount of $34,083.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended June 30, 2024	2023
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net revenue (loss)		(994,415)	329,830
Adjustments			
Share-based payments		69,000	46,000
Depreciation of right-of-use asset		17,981	-
Amortization of property and equipment		5,301	2,761
Loss (gain) on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets		(121,875)	5,709
Reversal of a devaluation of exploration and evaluation assets		-	(1,372,500)
Interest on obligation under capital lease		4,115	-
Change in fair value of listed shares		186,840	(15,295)
Interest income in return for the term deposit		(1,850)	
Provision for compensation		84,396	
Deferred income taxes		33,777	214,594
Changes in working capital items	18	(1,196,524)	1,252,119
Cash flows from (used) in operating activities		(1,913,254)	463,218
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Tax credits received		713,219	-
Additions to term deposit		-	(50,000)
Disposal of a term deposit		-	54,653
Additions to property and equipment		(5,574)	(26,149)
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		(2,084,671)	(1,653,701)
Disposal of exploration and evaluation assets		375,000	1,200,000
Cash flows from investing activities		(1,002,026)	(475,197)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of units and shares		2,610,755	2,175,324
Issuance cost of shares		(108,191)	(153,344)
Payments on lease obligation		(19,246)	-
Repayment of the guaranteed loan		-	(40,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		2,483,318	1,981,980
NET CHANGE ON CASH		(431,962)	1,970,001
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		2,345,601	375,600
CASH, END OF THE YEAR		1,913,639	2,345,601

For additional information on cash flows, see Note 18.

Supplementary information

Interest paid related to operating activities	67	118
Interest received related to operating activities	40,283	16,371

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Since its creation in 1994, Sirios Resources Inc., ("Sirios" or "the Company") goal is to discover world-class gold deposits in the James Bay region, in Quebec.

2. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and on the basis of the going concern assumption, meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Given that the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not generated income nor cash flows from operations. As of June 30, 2024, the Company has a deficit of $29,006,012 ($27,917,065 on June 30, 2023). The Company's current liquidity is not sufficient to fund its administrative and exploration and evaluation expenses for the next year. These uncertainties cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing to further explore its mineral properties and continued support of suppliers and creditors. Even if the Company has been successful in the past in doing so, there is no assurance that it will manage to obtain additional financing in the future.

The carrying amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses presented in the financial statements and the classification used in the statement of financial position have not been adjusted as would be required of the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be significant.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The address of the Company's registered office is 1400, Marie-Victorin, Suite 210, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Quebec, Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the symbol "SOI" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "SIREF".

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Overall

The material accounting policies and measurement basis that have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below.

4.2 Currency for operating presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian currency, which is also the operational currency of the Company.

4.3 Financial instruments

Measurement and derecognition

Financials assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, where appropriate.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

The classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9 is based on the entity's business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset or liability.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets
Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- at amortized cost;
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance costs or Finance income.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets
At amortized cost
After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The update is omitted if its effect is not significant. Cash and term deposit are included in this category of financial instruments.

At fair value through profit of loss
Financial assets that are held in a different economic model than "holding for the purpose of collection" or "holding for the purpose of collection and sale" are classified in the FVTPL category.

This category includes investments in listed shares. The Company accounts for the investment at FVTPL and has not made an irrevocable election to account for its investment in listed shares at fair value through other comprehensive loss (FVOCL).

Assets in this category are measured at fair value and gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of financial assets in this category is determined based on transactions in an active market or by applying a valuation technique when there is no active market.

Depreciation of financial assets
The impairment provisions in IFRS 9 use the expected credit loss model.

The recognition of credit losses should consider a range of information for the assessment of credit risk and the assessment of expected credit losses, including: past events, current circumstances, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of future cash flows of the financial instrument.

The estimate of expected credit losses is determined at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the related financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, except salaries payable and income taxes of section XII.6 and amounts received in advance upon option agreement.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within Finance costs, if applicable.

4.4 Basic and diluted revenue per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the exercise. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting loss attributable to common equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which include options and warrants. Dilutive potential common shares shall be deemed to have been converted into common shares, at the average market price, at the beginning of the exercise, or, if after, at the date of issue of the potential common shares.

4.5 Tax credits receivable

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as reduction of the exploration costs incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

4.6 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement), expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-to-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts (see Note 4.8); the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment (see Note 4.8) and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

4.6 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Disposal of interest in connection with option agreement

On disposal of interest in connection with the option agreement, the Company does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation performed on the property by the acquirer. In addition, the cash or the shares consideration received directly from the acquirer is credited against the carrying amount of costs previously capitalized to the property, and the surplus is recognized as a gain on the disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in profit or loss.

4.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are held at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes all costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property and equipment, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and costs subsequently to add to or replace part thereof.

Upon the transfer of exploration and evaluation assets to property and equipment under Mining assets under construction, all subsequent expenditures on the construction, installation or completion of equipment and infrastructure facilities are capitalized within Mining assets under construction. When development stage is completed, all assets included in the Mining assets under construction category are then transferred to Mining assets.

Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis to write down the cost to its estimated residual value, with a constant charge over the useful life of the asset. The periods generally applicable are as follows:

	Useful life
Vehicles	5 years
Exploration camps and equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements and office furniture	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The depreciation expense for each period is recognized in profit or loss except for certain items of property and equipment related to exploration and evaluation activities where the depreciation expense is included in the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset when it relates to a specific exploration and evaluation project.

The residual value, depreciation method and useful life of each asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

4.8 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

4.8 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment (cont'd)

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-to-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash-generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- the right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation or renewal;
- no further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- no commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss is reversed if the asset or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.9 Lease agreements

The Company recognized a right-of-use asset and an obligation under capital lease in respect of a lease on the date the underlying asset is available for use by the Company (the "commencement date").

The right-of-use asset is amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset and the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. In addition, the cost of an asset for rights of use is reduced by the accumulation of impairment losses and, where applicable is adjusted to take into account revaluations of the related rental obligation.

The obligation under capital lease is initially measured at the present value of the rental payments which have not yet been paid on the start date, calculated using the interest rate implicit in the rental contract or, if this rate does not can be easily determined from the Company's marginal borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Rent payments relating to lease agreements with a lease term of 12 months or less are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in net income.

(in Canadian dollars)

4.10 Provisions

The Company's operations are governed by government environment protection legislation. Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact. As of the reporting date, management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance with current laws and regulations. Site restoration costs currently incurred are negligible. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated, a restoration provision will be recognized in the cost of the mining property when there is constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.11 Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transactions is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates are expected to apply to their respective period or realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intentions to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, except when they are related to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

(in Canadian dollars)

4.12 Equity

Share capital

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares. If shares are issued when options and warrants are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the compensation costs previously recorded as contributed surplus. In addition, if shares were issued as consideration for the acquisition of mineral property or some other from of nonmonetary assets, they are measured at their fair value according to the quoted price on the day of the conclusion of the agreement.

Unit placements

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and any residual in the proceeds is allocated to warrants.

Flow-through placements

Issuance of flow-through shares or units represents in substance an issue of common shares, warrants and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares or units are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through shares or units are allocated between shares, warrants, if applicable and the other liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance then to warrants if applicable based on their fair value at the date of issuance. The fair value of warrants is determined using the Black & Scholes model and the residual proceeds are allocated to the other liabilities. The liability component recorded initially on the issuance of shares is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income tax expense. A deferred tax liability is also recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset and its tax basis.

Other elements of equity

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options and warrants not exercised. When share options and warrants are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Deficit includes all current and prior retained profits or losses and shares issue expenses net of underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs.

4.13 Equity-settled share-based payments

The Company operates equity-settled share-based payment plan for its eligible directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Company's plan does not feature any options for a cash settlement.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payments are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the Company shall measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For the transactions with employees and others providing similar services, the Company measures the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

4.13 Equity-settled share-based payments (cont'd)

Equity-settled share-based payments (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus in equity. Equity-settled share-based payments to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity.

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

4.14 Segmental reporting

The Company presents and discloses segmental information based on information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the President and the Board of Directors. The Company has determined that there was only one operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

4.15 Standards, amendments and interpretations of standards which are not yet in force and which have not been early adopted by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted on the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of each pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimations and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimations and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results. Information about the significant judgments, estimations and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Significant management judgment

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

5. JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement of income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exist in the future to utilize these losses within the carryforward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgment. To date, management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period (see Note 4.11).

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meets its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. See Note 2 for more information.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and assumptions in many cases (see Note 4.8).

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset or the cash-generating units must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined.

In assessing impairment, the Company must make some estimates and assumptions regarding future circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established, the probability that the expenses will be recover from either exploitation or sale when the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves, the Company's capacity to obtain financial resources necessary to complete the evaluation and development and to renew permits. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

See Note 9 for the exploration and evaluation assets impairment analysis.

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, there were no impairment of exploration and evaluation assets. For the year ended June 30, 2023, a reversal of value was recorded, in profit or loss, for the Pontax property, following its sale, for an amount of $1,372,500.

(in Canadian dollars)

5. JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

There was no testing impairment required this year on the other properties, the Company has the capacity to keep these properties because it has sufficient funds to respect its short-term obligation. Additionally, claims will not expire in the near future or are expected to be renewed, work was performed during the last three years and/or promising results were obtained on these properties.

Impairment of property and equipment

Evaluation facts and circumstances that demonstrate the existence of any indication that an asset may have depreciated or recover in value is a subjective process that involves judgment and often a number of estimates and assumptions.

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, no impairment was recorded on property and equipment.

Share-based payments

The estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the probable life of share options and warrants granted and the time of exercise of the share options and warrants. The model used by the Company is the Black & Scholes valuation model. See Notes 12.2 and 13.2 for more information.

Tax credits

The calculation of the Company's refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable tax credit involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessment has been issued by the relevant taxation authority and payment has been received. Differences arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made could necessitate adjustments to the refundable tax credit and refundable tax credit, exploration and evaluation assets, and income tax expense in future periods. See Note 4.5 for more information.

6. TERM DEPOSIT

Term deposit presented in the statement of financial position is redeemable annually, bearing interest at 3.80% (3.70% in 2023), maturing in June 2028.

(in Canadian dollars)

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Access road	Vehicles	Exploration camps and equipment	Leasehold improvement and office furniture	Computer equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
YEAR 2023-2024						
Gross carrying amount						
Balance on July 1st. 2023	-	35,383	2,391,718	40,071	128,957	2,596,129
Additions	2,006	-	1,292	1,326	950	5,574
Balance on June 30, 2024	2,006	35,383	2,393,010	41,397	129,907	2,601,703
Accumulated amortization						
Balance on July 1st. 2023	-	31,904	2,229,071	40,071	124,200	2,425,246
Amortization	-	3,479	149,437	331	4,971	158,218
Balance on June 30, 2024	-	35,383	2,378,508	40,402	129,171	2,583,464
Carrying amount on June 30, 2024	**2,006**	**-**	**14,502**	**995**	**736**	**18,239**
YEAR 2022-2023						
Gross carrying amount						
Balance on July 1st. 2022		31,846	2,375,212	40,071	122,851	2,569,980
Additions		3,537	16,506	-	6,106	26,149
Balance on June 30, 2023		35,383	2,391,718	40,071	128,957	2,596,129
Accumulated amortization						
Balance on July 1st. 2022		30,710	1,797,824	39,801	121,710	1,990,045
Amortization		1,194	431,247	270	2,490	435,201
Balance on June 30, 2023		31,904	2,229,071	40,071	124,200	2,425,246
Carrying amount on June 30, 2023		3,479	162,647	-	4,757	170,883

Amortization expenses are presented in *Amortization of Property and equipment* except for *Exploration camps and equipment*, *Vehicles* and *Access road*, where the expense is presented in *Exploration and evaluation assets*.

(in Canadian dollars)

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	Lease
	$
YEAR 2023-2024	
Balance at the beginning	-
Acquisition	114,605
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	(17,981)
Balance at the end	**96,624**

The Company signed a rental agreement for its head office on September 15, 2023, and is valid until September 30, 2028. Refer to Note 10 for information on the obligation under capital lease.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

YEAR 2023-2024

Mining rights	June 30, 2023	Additions	Option agreement		June 30, 2024
	$	$	$		$
(a) Aquilon	845,210	-	-		845,210
(b) Cheechoo	1,080,652	-	(100,000)		980,652
(c) Niska	25,205	-	(25,000)		205
(d) Tilly 2	10,064	-	-		10,064
(e) Maskwa	105,126	4,930	(100,000)		10,056
(f) Li-52	93,500	27,023	(75,000)		45,523
(g) Fagnan	-	15,520	-		15,520
	2,159,757	47,473	(300,000)		1,907,230

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	June 30, 2023	Additions	Option agreement	Tax credits	June 30, 2024
	$	$	$	$	$
(a) Aquilon	2,452,391	4,814	-	-	2,457,205
(b) Cheechoo	28,937,444	2,063,201	-	(17,200)	30,983,445
(c) Niska	165,862	-	-	-	165,862
(d) Tilly 2	13,292	-	-	-	13,292
(e) Maskwa	132,028	177,520	-	-	309,548
(f) Li-52	-	4,132	-	-	4,132
(g) Fagnan	-	6,350	-	-	6,350
	31,701,017	2,256,017	-	(17,200)	33,939,834
TOTAL	**33,860,774**	**2,303,490**	**(300,000)**	**(17,200)**	**35,847,064**

(in Canadian dollars)

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

YEAR 2022-2023

Mining rights

	June 30, 2022	Additions	Reversal of devaluation	Dispositions	June 30, 2023
	$	$	$	$	$
(a) Aquilon	845,210	-	-	-	845,210
(b) Cheechoo	1,047,062	33,590	-	-	1,080,652
(c) Niska	25,205	-	-	-	25,205
(d) Tilly 2	3,509	6,555	-	-	10,064
(e) Maskwa	32,288	72,838	-	-	105,126
(f) Li-52	-	93,500	-	-	93,500
(h) Pontax (1)	1	5,708	267,171	(272,880)	-
	1,953,275	212,191	267,171	(272,880)	2,159,757

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	June 30, 2022	Additions	Reversal of devaluation	Dispositions	Tax credits	Au 30 juin 2023
	$	$	$	$	$	$
(a) Aquilon	2,394,205	59,107	-	-	(921)	2,452,391
(b) Cheechoo	27,213,241	1,797,099	-	-	(72,896)	28,937,444
(c) Niska	165,862	-	-	-	-	165,862
(d) Tilly 2	13,292	-	-	-	-	13,292
(e) Maskwa	132,028	-	-	-	-	132,028
(h) Pontax (1)	-	-	1,105,329	(1,105,329)	-	-
	29,918,628	1,856,206	1,105,329	(1,105,329)	(73,817)	31,701,017
TOTAL	31,871,903	2,068,397	1,372,500	(1,378,209)	(73,817)	33,860,774

All write-off expenses are presented in *Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets* in profit or loss, when applicable.

On March 12, 2024, the Company signed an agreement with Brunswick Exploration Inc., giving it the right to acquire 100% of the royalty rights held on the Mirage property, formely owned by the Company, in return for an investment totaling $350,000, as follows: $50,000 in cash upon signing (received), $100,000 in cash or in shares 3 months following the anniversary, $100,000 in cash or in share 6 months following the anniversary and $100,000 in cash or in shares 9 months following the anniversary. During the exercise ended June 30, 2024, $25,000 in cash was received as well as 187,500 shares at a price of $0.25 per share for a total amount of $46,875. A gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets of $121,875 was recorded in the statements of comprehensive income.

(1) During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company sold the Pontax property to Cygnus Metals Ltd. ("Cygnus") for an amount of $1,200,000, as well as 750,000 shares of Cygnus, with a value of $172,500.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

(a) Aquilon

This 140-claim gold property, owned at 100% by the Company, is located near LA-1 hydro-electric complex in the James Bay area (Qc).

Gold Royalty Corp. Inc. (Soquem Inc. on June 30, 2023) retains a 1% NSR royalty, half of which is redeemable for $500,000.

A private investor holds a 0.25% royalty.

In December 2022, the Company signed a property option agreement with Sumitomo Mining Canada Ltd. ("Sumitomo"), pursuant to which has agreed to grant to Sumitomo an option to acquire up to an 80% interest, following an investment totaling $14.8M on the property. Sumitomo can earn an initial 51% interest by incurring an aggregate $4.6M in mineral exploration expenditures over a period of 3 years. Sirios will be operator during this earn-in period. A firm commitment of $1.6M will be spent on the property during this earn-in period and Sumitomo reimbursed in January 2023 an amount of $200,000 to the Company in connection with the repurchase of threequarters of the royalty from a private investor. Sumitomo can earn an additional 29% interest in the project, for an aggregate of 80% by incurring an additional aggregate of $10M in mineral exploration expenditures over a period of 3 additional years. Following the earn-in of an 80% interest, a joint venture will be formed. In the event a joint venture, participant's interest is diluted to below 10%, it will convert its joint venture interest to a net smelter return royalty of 2%.

As of June 30, 2024, an amount of $240,731, received from Sumitomo, was reserved for exploration work on the Aquilon property.

(b) Cheechoo

The property, located 320 km north of Matagami, Eeyou Istchee James Bay in Quebec, was originally composed of two blocks of non-contiguous claims covering an area of 81 km^2. Its 121-claim main block is adjacent to the east of Newmont Corp.'s Eleonore gold mine. The second block consists of 35 claims and is located about 20 km west of the main block. The 156 claims are 100% held by Sirios with a net return royalty for gold on 145 claims to Gold Royalty Corp., which varies between 2.5% and 4% of the net return depending on the price of gold and 4% net return for all other minerals extracted from the project.

In 2022 and 2023, Sirios added 150 new claims to the property, part of which (40 claims) forms a third blocks not contiguous to the original blocks. The other 110 claims were added to the main block. These 150 new claims are 100% owned by Sirios and are not subject to any royalties.

The property is therefore now composed of three blocks of non-contiguous claims comprising 306 claims for a total area of 157 km^2.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

On March 18, 2024, the Company signed an option agreement on the south and west blocks of the property with Electric Elements Mining Corp. ("EEM"). Pursuant to the agreement, Sirios granted EEM the option to acquire up to a 100% interest in each of the south and west blocks in return for an investment of $0.5M, over a period of two years, as follows: pay to Sirios an amount of $100,000 upon signature (received), carry out a minimum of $50,000 in exploration work on each of the two blocks and pay an amount of $150,000, on both blocks, in cash and/or shares, with a minimum of 50% in cash, per block at the request of Sirios. Sirios will retain a 1.5% NSR royalty on the southern block. In addition, if the option is exercised, Sirios will be able to recover, at no cost, 100% of the claims on which gold mineralization in bedrock reaching a minimum metal factor of 10 g/t per metre has been identified.

(c) Niska

The property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 150 claims and covers almost 100 km^2 in James Bay, Quebec.

A private investor holds a 0.5% NSR royalty, half of which is redeemable for $200,000.

In December 2023, the Company signed an option agreement on Niska with Bullrun Capital Inc. ("Bullrun"), a private investment company. Sirios has agreed to grant Bullrun an option to acquire up to 100% interest in the property, following an investment of $2.475M, i.e. $2.25M in exploration expenses, $25,000 in cash on closing (received), $100,000 on or before the first anniversary as well as $100,000 in cash or in shares. In addition, Sirios will received a payment of $250,000 either in cash or in shares upon the successful confirmation of drilling results indicating a lithium concentration of 1% or more over a minimum of 25 metres.

If the option is completed, Sirios will retain a 1.5% NSR on the property. In addition, Sirios will keep the right to buy back 100% of the mining rights on the non-critical minerals, which comprise among other metals, gold, silver and PGE (Platinum Group Elements) and tungsten, by paying back to Bullrun its incurred exploration expenditures capped to a maximum of $2M.

(d) Tilly 2

The property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 86 claims in the James Bay area (Qc).

A private investor holds a 0.5% NSR royalty on 76 claims, half of which is redeemable for $200,000.

(e) Maskwa

The property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 424 claims. It is located approximately 100 km southwest of Radisson and approximately 120 km east of Wemindji in the James Bay area (Qc).

A private investor holds a 0.5% NSR royalty on 393 claims, half of which is redeemable for $200,000.

In December 2023, the Company signed an option agreement on Maskwa with Hertz Lithium Inc. ("Hertz"). Sirios has agreed to grant to Hertz an option to acquire up to 100% interest in the property, following an investment of $2.25M, i.e. $2.25M in exploration expenses, $100,000 in cash on closing (received), $100,000 on or before the first anniversary as well as $100,000 in cash or in shares. In addition, Sirios will received a payment of $250,000 either in cash or in shares upon the successful confirmation of drilling results indicating a lithium concentration of 1% or more over a minimum of 25 metres.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

If the option is completed, Sirios will retain a 1.5% NSR on the property. In addition, Sirios will keep the right to buy back 100% of the mining rights on the non-critical minerals, which comprise among other metals, gold, silver and PGE (Platinum Group Elements) and tungsten, by paying back to Hertz its incurred exploration expenditures capped to a maximum of $2M.

(f) Li-52

The property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 710 claims for an area of more than 364 km^2. It is located approximately 20 km south of the Maskwa property, in the James Bay area (Qc).

In December 2023, the Company signed an option agreement on Li-52 with Bullrun Capital Inc. ("Bullrun"), a private investment company. Sirios has agreed to grant Bullrun an option to acquire up to 100% interest in the property, following an investment of $2.525M, i.e. $2.25M in exploration expenses, $75,000 in cash on closing (received), $100,000 on or before the first anniversary as well as $100,000 in cash or in shares. In addition, Sirios will received a payment of $250,000 either in cash or in shares upon the successful confirmation of drilling results indicating a lithium concentration of 1% or more over a minimum of 25 metres.

If the option is completed, Sirios will retain a 1.75% NSR on the property. In addition, Sirios will keep the right to buy back 100% of the mining rights on the non-critical minerals, which comprise among other metal, gold, silver and PGE (Platinum Group Elements) and tungsten, by paying back to Bullrun its incurred exploration expenditures capped to a maximum of $2M.

(g) Fagnan

The property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 96 claims in the James Bay area (Qc).

(h) Pontax

The property consisted of 70 claims, divided in two-continuous blocks of 64 and 6 claims. It was located in James Bay (Qc), approximately 350 km north of Matagami.

In April 2023, the Company completed the sale of the property with the Australian company Cygnus Gold Ltd. ("Cygnus") and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary Avenir Metals (Canada) Limited ("Avenir"). Under the terms of the sale, Cygnus paid Sirios $1.2M and issued 750,000 shares worth $172,500, half of which have a one-year resale restriction period. During the exercise ended June 30, 2023, the Company recognized an amount of $1,372,500 as a reversal of a devaluation of exploration and evaluation assets, as well as a loss on disposition of exploration and evaluation assets of an amount of $5,709.

If a resource of 4M metric tonnes at a minimum grade of 0.8% Li2O is delineated on the property (validated under the JORC code), Cygnus will be required to make a further cash payment of $1M and issue 500,000 shares.

Finally, an additional payment of $2M will be required, in addition to the issuance of 500,000 shares, in the event that the resource on Pontax (validated under the JORC code) reaches 6M metric tonnes at a minimum grade of 0.8% Li2O. Sirios will hold a 1.5% net smelter return royalty with a buy-back clause by Cygnus for 0.75% in consideration of a $600,000 payment.

(in Canadian dollars)

10. OBLIGATION UNDER CAPITAL LEASE

	June 30, 2024
	$
Balance at beginning	-
Acquisition	114,605
Interest on lease obligation	4,115
Payments on lease obligation	(19,246)
Balance at the end	**99,474**

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flow

	June 30, 2024
	$
Less than one year	25,006
One to five years	85,093
Total undiscounted obligation under capital lease	**110,099**

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended June 30, 2024 totals $32,408 including additional rent expenses ($0 for the exercise ended June 30, 2023).

The Company has chosen not to recognized any rental obligation under short-term rental contracts (duration of less than 12 months). Payments made under this lease are recognized on a straight-line basis and totaled $8,146 for the year ended June 30, 2024 ($18,000 for the year ended June 30, 2023).

11. PROVISION

Following flow-through financing agreements entered into with subscribers in 2022, the Company committed to incur $999,999 in Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") before December 31, 2023. At that date, the Company incurred an amount of $880,310. Consequently, a balance of $119,689 in exploration expenses renounced to investors has not been incurred in CEE as of December 31, 2023. The reason for the work not carried out is due to forest fires which made access to the mining sites impossible during the spring-summer 2023 period. Extension requests to carry out the missing exploration work will be made. In the meantime, amended renunciation forms will be filed with the federal and provincial tax authorities, which could result in the issuance of new assessment notices for affected subscribers for the 2023 tax year. In this regard, the Company has recorded, as of June 30, 2024, a provision of $84,396 in the statement of financial position and an expense of the same amount was recognized in the results.

12. EQUITY

12.1 Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists of fully paid common and preferred shares.

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value, voting, participating, dividend as declared by the Board of Directors.

(in Canadian dollars)

12.1 Share capital (cont'd)

Unlimited preferred shares, issuable in one or several series, composed of the number of shares, rights, liens, conditions and restrictions as determined before issuance by resolutions of directors of the Company, without par value. The preferred shares, series A, are redeemable at the Company's option at their issuance price, non-voting and not entitled to dividends.

	Number of shares June 30,	
	2024	2023
Common shares issued and fully paid at beginning of the exercise	268,331,213	234,456,760
Private placements (a) (b) (c)	22,645,915	19,588,749
Flow-through private placements (d) (e) (f) (g)	17,624,999	14,285,704
Issuance cost of shares paid in shares (h)	314,215	-
Common shares issued and fully paid at the end of the exercise	**308,916,342**	268,331,213
Preferred shares, Serie A	**100,000**	100,000

(a) On July 28, 2022, the Company completed the closing of a private placement for a total of $1,175,325. It was composed of 19,588,749 unit. The unit, offered at $0.06, was composed of one common share and one warrant. In total, 19,588,749 shares, as well as 19,588,749 warrants, were issued. Each warrant entitled its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.10 per share for a period of twenty-four months. No value was recorded related to warrants.

(b) On November 2, 2023, the Company completed the closing of a private placement for a total of $40,000. A total of 800,000 shares were issued at $0.05 per share.

(c) On April 30, 2024, the Company completed the closing of a private placement for a total of $1,310,755. It was composed of 21,845,915 units. The unit, offered at $0.06, was composed of one common share and one warrant. In total, 21,845,915 shares, as well as 21,845,915 warrants. Each warrant entitled its holder to subscrive for one common share at $0.12 per share for a period of twenty-four months. No value was recorded related to warrants. Directors of the Company subscribed for a total amount of $68,250, representing 1,142,000 units.

(d) On December 22, 2022, the Company completed the closing of a flow-through private placement for a total of $999,999. It was composed of 14,285,704 flow-through shares at a price of $0.07 each. An amount of $928,571 was recorded in share capital and an amount of $71,428 was recorded as other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(e) On November 2, 2023, the Company completed the closing of a flow-through private placement for an amount of $110,000. It was composed of 1,375,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.08 each. An amount of $68,750 was recorded in share capital and an amount of $41,250 was recorded as other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(in Canadian dollars)

12.1 Share capital (cont'd)

(f) On December 28, 2023, the Company completed the closing of a flow-through private placement for an amount of $500,000. It was composed of 6,250,000 units. The unit, offered at $0.08, was composed of one flow-through share and one warrant. In total, 6,250,000 shares as well as 6,250,000 warrants were issued. Each warrant entitled its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.15 per share for a period of twenty-four months. An amount of $312,500 was recorded in share capital, an amount of $62,500, related to warrants, was recorded in contributed surplus and an amount of $125,000 was recorded as other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(g) On March 27 and April 26, 2024, the Company completed closings of a flow-through private placement for a total amount of $650,000. It was composed of 9,999,999 flow-through shares at a price of $0.065 each. An amount of $608,577 was recorded in share capital and an amount of $41,423 was recorded as other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(h) On April 3 and April 29, 2024, the Company issued 184,615 and 129,600 shares at a price of $0.065 per share, in connection with closings of a flow-through private placement dated March 27 and April 26, 2024. These shares were issued to pay a finders' fees totaling $20,424 to an intermediary having a non-arm's length relationship with the Company.

12.2 Warrants

Outstanding warrants entitle their holders to subscribe to an equivalent number of ordinary shares, as follows:

	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2024	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Balance at the beginning	19,588,749	0.10	3,500,000	0.15
Issued	28,095,915	0.13	19,588,749	0.10
Expired	-	-	(3,500,000)	(0.15)
Balance at the end	**47,684,664**	0.12	19,588,749	0.10

The fair value of the warrants issued for the flow-through private placement on December 28, 2023, was recorded as an increase in contributed surplus. The weighted average fair value of $0.01 for these warrants was determined using the Black & Scholes model and based on the following weighted average assumptions:

Share price at the date of issuing	**0.05 $**
Expected dividend yield	**0 %**
Expected weighted volatility	**74 %**
Expected interest average rate	**3,71 %**
Expected average life	**2 ans**
Average exercise price at the date of grant	**0.15 $**

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical date of the Company's share over the expected average life of the warrants.

(in Canadian dollars)

12.2 Warrants (cont'd)

Outstanding warrants entitle their holders to subscribe to an equivalent number of ordinary shares, as follows:

Expiry date	June 30, 2024 Number of warrants	June 30, 2024 Exercise price	June 30, 2024 Number of warrants	June 30, 2024 Exercise price
		$		$
July 28, 2024	19,588,749	0.10	19,588,749	0.10
December 28, 2025	6,250,000	0.15	-	-
April 30, 2026	21,845,915	0.12	-	-
	47,684,664	0.12	19,588,749	0.10

13. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

13.1 Salaries and employee benefits expense

Salaries and employee benefit expenses recognized are analyzed below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	1,118,839	858,122
Share-based payments	91,500	66,500
	1,210,339	924,622
Less: salaries and share-based payments capitalized in Exploration and evaluation assets or presented in project generation expenses	(676,759)	(597,008)
Salaries and employee benefit expenses	**533,580**	327,614

13.2 Share-based payments

The Company has a share-based payments plan for eligible directors, officers, employees, consultants and service suppliers of investors' relations. The most important terms of the plan are as follows:

i) the maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan is limited to 10% of the issued shares at the time of the grant of the option, maximum of 30,891,634 on June 30, 2024 (maximum of 26,833,121 on June 30, 2023);

ii) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a beneficiary is limited to 5% of issued and outstanding shares;

iii) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a consultant during a 12-month period is limited to 2% of issued and outstanding shares;

iv) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a supplier of investors' relation services during any 12-month period is limited to 2% of issued and outstanding shares; moreover, the options granted maybe exercised by steps over a period of 12 months after the grant, at the rate of 25% per quarter;

v) the options granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants may be exercised entirely at the date of the grant.

(in Canadian dollars)

13.2 Share-based payments (cont'd)

The options term cannot exceed ten years. The option exercise price is established by the Board of Directors and may not be lower than the market price of the common shares at the time of the grant.

All share-based payments will be settled in equity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

The Company's share options are as follow for the period presented:

	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding and exercisable at beginning	14,375,000	0.13	13,825,000	0.18
Granted	3,050,000	0.05	3,325,000	0.07
Expired	(2,325,000)	(0.20)	(2,775,000)	(0.27)
Outstanding and exercisable at the end	**15,100,000**	0.11	14,375,000	0.13

On December 15, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company granted 3,325,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to employees, directors, officers and consultants, at an exercise price of $0.07. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant.

On July 27, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company granted 300,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to a new director, at an exercise price of $0.07. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant.

On December 18, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company granted 2,750,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to employees, directors, officers and consultants, at an exercise price of $0.05. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant.

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted is $0.03 ($0.02 for the exercise ended June 30, 2023) and was estimated using the Black & Scholes model and based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	2024	2023
Share price at the date of issuing	**0.05 $**	0.05 $
Expected dividend yield	**0 %**	0 %
Expected weighted volatility	**70 %**	60 %
Expected interest average rate	**3,83 %**	3,40 %
Expected average life	**5 ans**	5 ans
Average exercise price at the date of grant	**0.05 $**	0.07 $

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical date of the Company's share over the expected average life of the options. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

(in Canadian dollars)

13.2 Share-based payments (cont'd)

The table below summarizes the information related to outstanding share options:

	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	
Range of exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
From \$0 to \$0.15	11,800,000	3.00	9,025,000	3.58
From \$0.16 to \$0.30	3,300,000	0.39	5,350,000	1.02
	15,100,000		14,375,000	

In total, \$91,500 (\$66,500 for the year ended June 30, 2023) of share-based payments (all of which related to equity-settled share-based payment transactions) was recorded (\$69,000 in profit or loss as salaries and employee benefit expenses and \$22,500 capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets) for the year ended June 30, 2024 (\$46,000 in profit or loss as salaries and employee benefit expenses and \$20,500 capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended June 30, 2023) and credited to contributed surplus.

14. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

14.1 Financial instrument measured at fair value

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities.

The fair value of the listed shares have been estimated by reference of their quoted prices at the reporting date.

Listed shares, measured at fair value, in the statement of financial position on June 30, 2024 and 2023, are classified in Level 1.

15. OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Finance costs can be analyzed as follows:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interests on trade accounts	(67)	(118)
Interests in lease obligation	(4,115)	-
Change in fair value of listed shares	(186,840)	-
	(191,022)	(118)

(in Canadian dollars)

15. OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES (cont'd)

Finance income can be analyzed as follows:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Interests income from cash and term deposit	40,283	16,371
Change in fair value of listed shares	-	15,295
	40,283	31,666

Other revenues can be analyzed as follows:

	Au 30 juin	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Management revenues	102,016	72,045
Rental income	130,489	-
	232,505	72,045

16. REVENUE PER SHARE

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
Net revenue (loss)	**(994,415) $**	329,830 $
Weighted average number of shares	**278,856,244**	260,072,011
Basic and diluted revenue (loss) per share	**(0.004) $**	0.001 $

The options and warrants that are anti-dilutive and excluded from the calculation of the weighted average diluted common stock are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
Anti-dilutive stock options	15,100,000	14,375,000
Anti-dilutive warrants	47,684,664	19,588,749
	62,784,664	33,963,749

(in Canadian dollars)

17. INCOME TAXES

Relationship between expected tax expenses and accounting profit or loss

The relationship between the expected tax expenses based on the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada and the reported tax expenses in the statement of comprehensive income can be reconciled as follows:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Expected tax recovery calculated using the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada, 26.50% in 2024 and 2023	(254,569)	144,272
Adjustments for the following items		
Tax effect of issuance of flow-through shares	453,606	181,751
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares	(260,333)	(121,027)
Temporary differences unrecognized	24,756	(3,551)
Share-based payments	18,285	12,190
Variation of non-deductible fair value	24,756	(2,027)
Other non-deductible expenses	27,276	2,986
	33,777	214,594

Major components of tax expenses

	2024	2023
	$	$
Inception and reversal of temporary differences	(184,252)	157,421
Tax effect of issuance of flow-through shares	453,606	181,751
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares	(260,333)	(121,027)
Temporary difference unrecognized	24,756	(3,551)
	33,777	214,594

(in Canadian dollars)

17. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and variation of recognized amounts during the exercise

The following differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases from timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits give rise to the following recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the following unrecognized timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

	Balance on July 1st, 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Balance on June 30, 2023
	$	$	$	$
Amounts recognized				
Exploration and evaluation assets	(5,859,646)	(623,716)	-	(6,483,362)
Tax credits receivable	(7,536)	6,071	-	(1,465)
Property and equipment	699,082	54,030	-	753,112
Issuance cost of shares	89,274	(45,991)	34,083	77,366
Unused non-capital losses	3,722,365	315,496	-	4,037,861
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	(1,356,461)	(294,110)	34,083	(1,616,488)
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares		260,333		
Variation of deferred income tax in profit or loss		(33,777)		

	Balance on July 1st, 2022	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Balance on June 30, 2022
	$	$	$	$
Amounts recognized				
Exploration and evaluation assets	(5,012,389)	(847,257)	-	(5,859,646)
Tax credits receivable	(70,097)	62,561	-	(7,536)
Property and equipment	569,732	129,350	-	699,082
Issuance cost of shares	103,470	(54,832)	40,636	89,274
Unused non-capital losses	3,347,808	374,557	-	3,722,365
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	(1,061,476)	(335,621)	40,636	(1,356,461)
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares		121,027		
Variation of deferred income tax in profit or loss		(214,594)		

Deductible temporary difference unrecognized

	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
	$	$	$	$
Listed shares	107,487	107,487	14,067	14,067
Capital loss	561,995	561,995	561,995	561,995

(in Canadian dollars)

17. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

The Company has investment tax credits to receive for an amount of $251,122 ($255,969 in 2023) that are not recognized. Those credits can be applied to reduce federal income tax and expire between 2024 and 2034.

18. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - CASH FLOWS

The changes in working capital items are detailed as follows:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Goods and services tax receivable	(34,167)	68,066
Accounts receivable	(604)	-
Prepaid expenses	828	(21,597)
Trades and other payables	(156,556)	(41,106)
Amounts received in advance upon option agreement	(1,006,025)	1,246,756
	(1,196,524)	1,252,119

Non-monetary operations in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Trades related to exploration and evaluation assets	**50,621**	7,219
Share-based payments included in exploration and evaluation assets	**22,500**	20,500
Amortization of property and equipment included in exploration and evaluation assets	**152,917**	432,440
Tax credits receivable credited to exploration and evaluation assets	**17,200**	73,817
Disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in exchange for shares from listed companies	**46,875**	172,500
Right-of-use asset in consideration of the obligation under capital lease	**114,605**	-
Issuance cost of shares in return for share capital	**20,424**	-

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties includes its key management personnel. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantee was given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

19.1 Transactions with key management personnel

The remuneration of the Company's key management personnel and members of the Board of Directors includes the following expenses:

	June 30,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	390,975	229,698
Share-based payments	61,500	35,500
Total remuneration	**452,475**	265,198

19.1 Transactions with key management personnel (cont'd)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, an amount of $58,236 ($58,726 on June 30, 2023) of salaries and benefits was recorded as *Exploration and evaluation assets* .

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- to increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flows, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements except when the Company issues flowthrough shares for which an amount should be used for exploration work. See all details in Notes 12.1 and 22.

The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are market, credit and liquidity risks.

The Company focuses on actively securing short- to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

21.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to the other price risk.

<u>Other price risk sensitivity</u>
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its listed shares. The fair value of the listed shares represents the maximum exposure to price risk.

If the quoted stock price for these listed shares has changed by ± 20% as of June 30, 2024 (± 26% as of June 30, 2023), comprehensive revenue and equity would have changed by $15,883 ($57,283 on June 30, 2023).

21.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that another party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation.

(in Canadian dollars)

21.2 Credit risk (cont'd)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reportingdates, as summarized below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	$	$
Cash	1,913,639	2,345,601
Term deposit	51,850	50,000
	1,965,489	2,395,601

The credit risk for cash and term deposit is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

21.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount.

During the exercise, the Company has financed its exploration and evaluation programs, its working capital requirements and acquisitions of mining properties through private and flow-through financings.

The following table shows the contractual maturities (including interest payments, if any) of financial liabilities of the Company:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	$	$
Less than six months		
Trade and other payables	90,637	190,939
Amounts received in advance upon option agreement	240,731	1,246,756
	331,368	1,437,695

The Company considers the cash flows that it expects to derive from financial assets in its assessment and management of liquidity risk, in particular, cash, term deposits, good and services tax receivable and tax credits receivable.

22. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENT

The Company is partially financed through the issuance of flow-through shares and, according to tax rules regarding this type of financing, the Company is engaged in realizing mining exploration work.

These tax rules also set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work, which must be performed no later than the earlier of the following dates:

- Two years following the flow-through placement;
- One year after the Company has renounced the tax deductions relating to the exploration work.

22. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENT (cont'd)

However, there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration expenses will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures in the regard. Refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities could have a negative tax impact for investors.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Company received an amount of $1,260,000 ($999,999 on June 30, 2023) from flow-through placement for which the Company renounced or will renounce the tax deduction on December 31, 2023 and 2024. Management is required to fulfill commitments within the stipulated deadline of one year from the renunciation date.

As of June 30, 2024, the product of unspent funding related to flow-through financings totals $285,512 ($737,234 on June 30, 2023).

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 25, 2024, the Company announced the extension of the expiration date of a total of 19,588,749 warrants that were issued in connection with the Company's private placement of July 28, 2022. The Company extended the expiration date of these warrants for an additional twelve months and therefore the new expiration date is July 29, 2025.