



GOLD PORT
CORPORATION

GOLD PORT CORPORATION

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2026

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Gold Port Corporation (the “Company”) have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the Company’s management.

The Company’s independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of the interim financial statements by an entity’s auditor.

GOLD PORT CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		For the three months ended March 31	
		2026	2025
Expenses			
Director fees	8	\$ 10,500	\$ 11,012
Exploration costs	6	102,385	34,351
Management fees	8	42,083	44,076
Marketing, advertising and promotion		8,414	9,169
Office expense		7,594	9,984
Professional fees	8	58,797	33,784
Transfer agent and filing fees		7,656	3,135
		(237,429)	(145,511)
Other items			
Interest income		-	3,664
Gain (loss) on marketable securities	5	214,330	(15,490)
		214,330	(11,826)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (23,099)	\$ (157,337)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		68,631,065	48,631,065

GOLD PORT CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital		Reserves	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total	
	Notes	Number of shares				Amount
Balance at December 31, 2024		48,631,065	\$ 7,272,920	\$ 1,598,995	\$ (7,011,652)	\$ 1,860,263
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(157,337)	(157,337)
Balance at March 31, 2025		48,631,065	\$ 7,272,920	\$ 1,598,995	\$ (7,168,989)	\$ 1,702,926
Balance at December 31, 2025		68,631,065	\$ 8,653,667	\$ 1,072,093	\$ (5,647,337)	\$ 4,078,423
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(23,099)	(23,099)
Balance at March 31, 2026		68,631,065	\$ 8,653,667	\$ 1,072,093	\$ (5,670,436)	\$ 4055,324

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

GOLD PORT CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the three months ended March 31,

	2026	2025
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (23,099)	\$ (157,337)
Non-cash adjustments		
Amortization included in exploration expenses	7,043	8,833
(Gain) loss on marketable securities	(214,330)	15,490
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(3,559)	(5,692)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20,074	(2,428)
	(213,871)	(136,308)
Change in cash	(213,871)	(136,308)
Cash, beginning of year	812,494	803,182
Cash, ending of year	\$ 598,623	\$ 666,874

During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company did not have any non-cash transactions.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Gold Port Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated on November 18, 2016 under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada and Guyana. The Company’s head office, principal address and registered records office is located at 400 – 1681 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Such adjustments would be material.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its commitments as they become due, including the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets, is dependent on the Company’s ability to obtain the necessary financing. Management is planning to raise additional capital to finance operations and acquire mineral properties. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. The Company has incurred losses since inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing.

Management believes the working capital of \$3,332,186 as at March 31, 2026 is sufficient to meet operating requirements for the fiscal year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Approval of the financial statements

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2026, were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2026.

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Gold Port (Guyana) Incorporated from the date control was acquired. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposures to variable returns from the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the

- i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.
- ii) The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions. Generally, the valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the goods or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices.
- iii) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

- iv) Share-based payments are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.
- v) The Company has evaluated the economic environment its entities operate in and determined that the functional currency of the Company, including its Guyanese subsidiary, is the Canadian dollar. A change in this judgment would have significant impact on these financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classified its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL; for other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI.

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

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

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets held at FVTOCI are included in other comprehensive (loss) income in the year.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in they arise.

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets under IFRS 9:

Financial asset	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive losses immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial liabilities under IFRS 9:

Financial liability	IFRS 9 Classification
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operations and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for all entities within the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Foreign currency transactions and balances are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- (i) Monetary assets and liabilities, at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date;
- (ii) Non-monetary assets and liabilities, at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the acquisition of the assets or assumption of the liabilities; and
- (iii) Revenue and expense items (excluding amortization, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date.

Gains and losses arising from translation of foreign currency are included in the determination of net loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on a property by property basis, net of recoveries. Exploration costs incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are expensed to operations as incurred. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are classified as mining assets and amortized using the unit-of-production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs are depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of an exploration and evaluation asset pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale of an option of the Company's property are recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes in income amounts received in excess of the carrying amount.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Evaluation and exploration assets are assessed for impairment by management when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively the sale of the respective areas of interest.

Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other sites preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset.

The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The Company amortizes the cost of equipment over their estimated useful lives using a declining balance of 20% per year.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of tangible assets

The Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Share-based payments

The Company grants options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded vesting method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in reserves is transferred to share capital.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Income taxes

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

New and upcoming standards

There were no new accounting standards effective January 1, 2024 that impacted these consolidated financial statements.

Future accounting changes

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, the Company is required to adopt IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its operating profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows. The Company is assessing the potential impact of the application of the standards.

4. RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
GST recoverable	10,291	6,732
Subscriptions receivable	673,000	673,000*
Other receivables	34,115	34,115
	<u>\$ 717,406</u>	<u>\$ 713,847</u>

* Received subsequent to year ended December 31, 2025.

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company holds an investment in common shares and common share purchase warrants of Lithium South Development Corp. (TSXV: LIS). The Company also holds common shares of another public issuer which do not hold significant value at the year ends presented. The fair value of marketable securities are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Common shares – LIS	\$ 1,534,000	\$ 1,319,670
Warrants – LIS	680,143	680,143
Other	675	675
	<u>\$ 2,214,818</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,488</u>

The Company had no additions or dispositions in the period ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025, and recognized gain from change in fair value of \$214,330 for the period ended March 31, 2026 (year ended December 31, 2025 – gain of \$1,534,236).

The common shares are measured at fair value by reference to quoted stock prices on established exchanges. The common share purchase warrants of LIS are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a risk-free interest rate of 2.90% (2024 – 0.34%), term of 3.5 years (2024 - 4.5 years), annualized volatility of 129% (2024 – 133%) and dividend rate of nil.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Realization of assets

The investment in mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company’s assets. Realization of the Company’s investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore. The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company. Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

Groete Project, Guyana

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Groete Property located in Guyana subject to a 1.5% NSR, which may be purchased for USD\$3,000,000.

At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had a drill with an original cost base of \$343,863, with accumulated amortization of \$210,060 (December 31, 2025 – \$203,017).

During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and years ended December 31, 2025, the Company incurred exploration costs at the Groete Project as follows:

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Field costs	\$ 95,342	\$ 153,252
Amortization on the drill	7,043	35,211
	\$ 102,385	\$ 188,463

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At March 31, 2026, there were 68,631,065 (December 31, 2025 – 68,631,065) issued and fully paid common shares.

GOLD PORT CORPORATION
 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
 For the three months ended March 31, 2026

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

Share issuances

During year ended December 31, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 20,000,000 units (each a "Unit") at \$0.075 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,500,000, of which \$673,000 was collected subsequent to year end (Note 4). Each Unit is comprised of one common share (each a "Share") in the capital of the Company and one transferable common share purchase warrant (each a "Warrant") with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional Share (each a "Warrant Share") of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per Warrant Share for a period of three (3) years from the closing of the Private Placement. The company paid share issuance costs of \$119,253 consisting of \$41,978 in cash \$77,455 in broker warrants.

Stock options

The Company has a rolling stock option plan that authorizes the board of directors to grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, consultants and employees, whereby a maximum of 10% of the issued common shares are reserved for issuance under the plan. Options granted under the plan will have a term not to exceed ten years and be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

The Company did not grant any stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

Option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price
Balance outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2025	2,950,000	\$ 0.25
Expired	(2,950,000)	\$ 0.25
Balance outstanding and exercisable, March 31, 2026	-	\$ 0.00

GOLD PORT CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the three months ended March 31, 2026

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2025	20,000,000	\$ 0.10
Balance outstanding and exercisable, March 31, 2026	20,000,000	\$ 0.10

At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, warrants were outstanding enabling holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
20,000,000	0.10	December 31, 2028

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

8. RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Company's current Board of Directors and its executive officers

During the period ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 the following compensation was incurred:

	2026	2025
Fees and compensation	\$72,083	\$74,076
Directors' fees	10,500	11,012
	\$82,583	\$85,088

8. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

As at March 31, 2026 included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$173,661 (December 31, 2025-\$163,161), due to directors and a company with directors in common. These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayment.

9. FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Marketable securities have been presented at fair value through profit and loss and cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are presented at amortized cost. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments, except for marketable securities consisting of common shares which are valued at a level 1 fair value measurement. The Marketable securities consisting of warrants are valued using level 3 fair value measurements (Note 5). All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at March 31, 2026, the Company did not have any cash equivalents or interest-bearing debt and is not subject to interest rate risk.

9. FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors the commodity prices of precious metals, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

The Company's marketable securities amounting to \$2,214,818 are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at March 31, 2026, if the fair value of the Company's marketable securities had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, loss and comprehensive loss for period ended March 31, 2026 would have been approximately \$22,149 higher/lower.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is an exploration stage company and this involves a high degree of risk. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of share capital. The Company does not use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal as the Company does not generate cash flow from current operations. Accordingly, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its exploration and evaluation assets. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company intends to invest its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company believes that it will be able to raise sufficient funds from share issuances to fund its working capital for the coming year.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management the period ended March 31, 2026.

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment which is exploration and evaluation assets in Guyana. All of the Company's long-lived assets are in Guyana.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to March 31, 2026, the Company granted incentive stock options to purchase a total of six million common shares at an exercise price of 10 cents per common share for a period of five years to certain directors, officers and consultants in accordance with the provisions of its stock option plan.