



RPX Gold Inc. *(formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.)*

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended July 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC® Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements and (ii) the consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities.

The Board of Directors exercises its responsibilities through the Audit Committee of the Board which meets to satisfy itself that management's responsibilities are properly discharged and with the external auditors to review the consolidated financial statements before they are presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

The Audit Committee has met with the Company's independent auditor to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting matters prior to recommending the consolidated financial statements be approved.

The Company's independent auditor, MNP LLP, has conducted an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Canada, and their report follows.

Signed

"Michael Michaud"

"Eric Josipovic"

Michael Michaud
Chief Executive Officer and Director

Eric Josipovic
Chief Financial Officer

To the Shareholders of RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.):

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.) and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2026 and July 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2026 and July 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated 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 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred net cash flows used in operations during the year ended July 31, 2026 and, as of that date, the Company had an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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 consolidated 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 Blair Michael Mabee.

Mississauga, Ontario

October 7, 2026

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	July 31, 2026	July 31, 2025
Assets			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 13,554,681	\$ 9,427,734
Marketable securities		2,500	2,500
Amount receivable	6	193,848	248,212
Prepaid expenses		182,432	205,091
Total current assets		13,933,461	9,883,537
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash	9,10	315,000	315,000
Property, plant and equipment	7	21,697	28,984
Right of use asset	8	280,677	173,696
Total non-current assets		617,374	517,680
Total assets		\$ 14,550,835	\$ 10,401,217
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13(b)	\$ 1,631,929	\$ 1,349,295
Lease liability	8	94,465	71,066
Deferred flow-through premium	13(a)	-	413,563
Total current liabilities		1,726,394	1,833,924
Non-current			
Lease liability	8	176,524	82,372
Total non-current liabilities		176,524	82,372
Total liabilities		1,902,918	1,916,296
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	12	130,984,319	119,028,199
Contributed surplus	12	10,330,997	10,006,700
Warrant reserve	12	4,161,307	2,652,303
Accumulated deficit		(132,828,706)	(123,202,281)
Total shareholders' equity		12,647,917	8,484,921
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 14,550,835	\$ 10,401,217

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

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Commitments (note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board

"Paul Martin"

Paul Martin, Director

"Alice Murphy"

Alice Murphy, Director

RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Expenses			
Exploration expenditures	9	\$ 7,766,454	\$ 7,625,499
Amortization	7,8	138,405	191,317
Gain on disposal of equipment	7	(1,000)	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		4	748
General and administrative		888,041	642,675
Interest (income)		(193,130)	(214,318)
Lease accretion	8	11,261	12,330
Payroll and professional fees	11	1,105,656	1,261,995
Share-based compensation	11,12	324,297	316,674
Total expense		10,039,988	9,836,920
Other income			
Flow-through share premium	12,13	413,563	389,530
Total other income		413,563	389,530
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$ (9,626,425)	\$ (9,447,390)
Basic and diluted loss per share			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	12	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)
		388,015,946	279,760,066

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

RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Operations		
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (9,626,425)	\$ (9,447,390)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization	138,405	191,317
Flow-through premium	(413,563)	(389,530)
Gain on sale of equipment	(1,000)	-
Lease accretion	11,261	12,330
Share-based compensation	324,297	316,674
	(9,567,025)	(9,316,599)
Net changes in non-cash working capital		
Amount receivable	54,364	(206,513)
Prepaid expenses	22,659	(91,738)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	282,634	66,175
Net cash used in operating activities	(9,207,368)	(9,548,675)
Investing activities		
Building and equipment additions	(21,345)	-
Proceeds on sale of equipment	2,000	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,345)	-
Financing activities		
Exercise of warrants	674,865	-
Proceeds from share issuances	14,145,000	19,500,358
Share issue costs	(1,354,741)	(1,773,956)
Lease payments	(111,464)	(184,587)
Net cash from financing activities	13,353,660	17,541,815
Net increase in cash	4,126,947	7,993,140
Cash, beginning of year	9,427,734	1,434,594
Cash, end of year	\$ 13,554,681	\$ 9,427,734

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

RPX Gold Inc. (formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended July 31, 2026 and 2025

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Warrant Reserve \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Shareholders' Equity \$
Balance, July 31 2024	190,711,334	104,266,981	9,690,026	490,212	(113,754,891)	692,328
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(9,447,390)	(9,447,390)
Share issuance	179,805,284	19,500,358	-	-	-	19,500,358
Value of flow through premium	-	(803,093)	-	-	-	(803,093)
Cost of issue	-	(1,773,956)	-	-	-	(1,773,956)
Value of broker warrants issued	-	(685,474)	-	685,474	-	-
Value of warrants issued	-	(1,833,312)	-	1,833,312	-	-
Share based compensation	-	-	316,674	-	-	316,674
Value of warrants expired	-	356,695	-	(356,695)	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2025	370,516,618	119,028,199	10,006,700	2,652,303	(123,202,281)	8,484,921
Balance, July 31 2025	370,516,618	119,028,199	10,006,700	2,652,303	(123,202,281)	8,484,921
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(9,626,425)	(9,626,425)
Share issuance	69,308,251	14,145,000	-	-	-	14,145,000
Cost of issue	-	(1,354,741)	-	-	-	(1,354,741)
Value of investor warrants issued	-	(1,640,241)	-	1,640,241	-	-
Value of broker warrants issued	-	(391,617)	-	391,617	-	-
Share based compensation	-	-	324,297	-	-	324,297
Value of warrants exercised	6,165,156	1,064,201	-	(389,336)	-	674,865
Value of warrants expired	-	133,518	-	(133,518)	-	-
Balance, July 31, 2026	445,990,025	130,984,319	10,330,997	4,161,307	(132,828,706)	12,647,917

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

RPX Gold Inc. (the "Company" or "RPX Gold", formerly Red Pine Exploration Inc.) was founded in 1936 under the laws of Ontario, Canada for the acquisition, exploration, and development of mining properties. The Company's head office and primary location of its registered records is 372 Bay Street, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2W9. The Company is currently in the exploration stage and has not commenced any commercial operations.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended July 31, 2026 and 2025 (the "Financial Statements") have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at July 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$13,554,681 (July 31, 2025: \$9,427,734) and an accumulated deficit of \$132,828,706 (July 31, 2025: \$123,202,281) and for the year ended July 31, 2026 had net cash used in operating activities of \$9,207,368 (year ended July 31, 2025: \$9,548,675). Cash increased in the year primarily due to the share issuance on May 13, 2026 (note 12), partially offset by expenditures incurred on exploration activities and general corporate purposes.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management considers all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its mining interest expenditures is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing. Management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. The Company is currently in the exploration stage and has not identified economically recoverable minerals. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, indigenous claims, and non-compliance with regulatory, environmental and social licensing requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties and renegotiation of contracts.

These Financial Statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and consolidated statement of financial position classifications that may be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC[®] Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 7, 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(b) Basis of Measurement

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, using the accrual basis of accounting, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies.

(c) Basis of Consolidation

These Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Augustine Ventures Inc. and Wawa GP Inc. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in full on consolidation. On August 1, 2025, the Company entered into a vertical amalgamation, whereby all of its wholly owned subsidiaries were amalgamated with the parent company.

(d) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profits and expenses. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements are discussed below:

Going Concern

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company (Note 1).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(d) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Share-based payment transactions:

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and applicable nonemployees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, risk-free interest rates, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. Expected volatility is generally based on the historical volatility of the Company. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 12.

Deferred Taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements except where noted.

(a) Foreign currencies

The presentation currency of the Company and the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

(b) Financial instruments

IFRS 9 includes finalized guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured either at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

All financial assets not classified at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company can irrevocably designate a financial asset at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows associated with the financial asset instead of selling the financial asset for a profit or loss;
- Its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets and liabilities classified at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the period. Financial assets classified at amortized cost and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets:	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Restricted cash	Amortized cost
Amount receivable, excluding HST	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Financial liabilities:	IFRS 9 Classification
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Fair value hierarchy

The Company classifies its financial instruments according to a three-level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Mineral properties and exploration expenditures

The Company expenses all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral claims and credits all revenues received against the exploration expenditures. Such costs include, but are not limited to acquisition costs, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations.

Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. The potential benefit derived from exploration and evaluation expenditures is dependent on the discovery of economic reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and future production or proceeds from disposition, and is based on assumptions about future events and circumstances.

(d) Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax expense. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent they relate to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The stock option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using an appropriate option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each period end, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

In situations where equity instruments are granted to non-employees and some or all goods and services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payments. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

The Company transfers to share capital the value of expired, forfeited or canceled warrants.

(f) Asset retirement obligation

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising for the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and charged to expenses as an exploration cost, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The related liability is adjusted each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company records management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash requirements of any rehabilitation or asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which the related environmental disturbance occurs based on the net present value of the estimated future costs. This obligation is adjusted at each period end to reflect the passage of time, any costs incurred and any changes in the estimated future costs underlying the obligation. In determining this obligation, management must make a number of assumptions about the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rate to be used. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided if the estimates made are significantly different than actual results or if there are significant changes in environmental and/or regulatory requirements in the future.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Loss per share

The Company presents the basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. As at July 31, 2026 and 2025 all outstanding instruments would be anti-dilutive.

(h) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is charged so as to expense the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method after taking into account their estimated residual values. Depreciation begins when the equipment becomes available for use. Depreciation is charged to the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimated accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful lives of equipment are estimated as follows:

- The Company owns all-terrain vehicles and other exploration equipment, which are depreciated on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of three (3) years.
- The Company owns office furniture and equipment, which are depreciated on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of seven (7) years.

The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss.

(i) Leasehold Improvements

Leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of the leasehold improvements over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation begins when the leasehold improvements are completed. Depreciation is charged to the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimated accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful lives of leasehold improvements are estimated as follows:

- The Company completed leasehold improvements at its principal office space, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The carrying values of leasehold improvements are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Flow-through shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

(k) Lease liability, right of use assets

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement exists, and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Lease liability, right of use assets (continued)

- exercise prices of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in the estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit or loss.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases within the scope of IFRS 16. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, while lease liabilities are measured using the effective interest method, with lease payments reducing the outstanding liability. The Company is using an incremental borrowing rate of 7.5% (Note 8).

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks. Cash and cash equivalents have a term to maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its exposure to a number of different financial risks arising from its operations as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks (commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk through its risk management strategy. The objective of the strategy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting its future financial security and flexibility.

Financial risks are primarily managed and monitored through operating and financing activities and, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than risk management. The financial risks are evaluated regularly with due consideration to changes in the key economic indicators and up to date market information.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. The Company may use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to manage certain exposures. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an ongoing basis.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Commodity Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company monitors commodity prices as they relate to gold and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Cash bears interest at market rates. In the event that the Company held interest bearing debt, the Company could be exposed to interest rate risk.

The Company does not have any interest-bearing debt. Other current financial assets and liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term nature.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main source of liquidity is derived from its common stock issuances. These funds are primarily used to finance working capital, operating expenses, capital expenditures and acquisitions.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities and holding adequate amounts of cash. There is no certainty of the Company's ability to complete additional financings.

As at July 31, 2026 the Company held current assets of \$13,933,461 (July 31, 2025 - \$9,883,537) to settle current liabilities of \$1,726,394 (July 31, 2025 - \$1,420,361, exclusive of non-cash flow-through premium liability).

While the Company has been successful in obtaining required funding in the past, there is no assurance that future financings will be available. Refer to the going concern discussion in note 1.

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. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has reduced its credit risk by investing its cash with large Canadian chartered banks. The amount receivable is primarily HST due from the Canadian government.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

The Company's financial assets and liabilities as at July 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	FVPTL	Total
July 31, 2026			
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$13,554,681	\$13,554,681
Marketable securities	-	2,500	2,500
Restricted cash – environmental bond	315,000	-	315,000
Financial liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,631,929	-	1,631,929
Lease liability	270,989	-	270,989

	Amortized Cost	FVPTL	Total
July 31, 2025			
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$9,427,734	\$9,427,734
Marketable securities	-	2,500	2,500
Restricted cash – environmental bond	315,000	-	315,000
Financial liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,349,295	-	1,349,295
Lease liability	153,438	-	153,438

The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their short-term nature.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital management as the manner in which it manages its shareholders' equity. As at July 31, 2026, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$12,647,917 (July 31, 2025 - \$8,484,921). There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended July 31, 2026 and 2025 and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objective in managing capital is to maintain the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, support the Company's normal operating requirements and to continue the exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the amount of capital in proportion to risk and future development and exploration opportunities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new debt or equity or similar instruments to obtain additional financing.

As at July 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital surplus of \$12,207,067 (July 31, 2025: \$8,049,613) and for the year ended July 31, 2026, used net cash in operating activities of \$9,207,368 (July 31, 2025: \$9,548,675). Working capital is a measure calculated as total current assets less total current liabilities.

6. AMOUNT RECEIVABLE

	As at July 31, 2026	As at July 31, 2025
Harmonized sales tax receivable	\$ 193,848	\$ 248,212
Balance year end	\$ 193,848	\$ 248,212

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following table sets out the changes to the carrying value of equipment and other assets:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Cost		
Balance, opening	\$ 840,617	\$ 840,617
Disposal of equipment	(18,000)	-
Additions	21,345	-
Balance, end of year	\$ 843,962	\$ 840,617
Accumulated amortization		
Balance, opening	\$ (811,633)	\$ (768,737)
Disposal of equipment	17,000	-
Amortization	(27,632)	(42,896)
Balance, end of year	\$ (822,265)	\$ (811,633)
Net book value, end of year	\$ 21,697	\$ 28,984

8. RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

The following table sets out the changes to the carrying value of right of use asset and lease liability:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Right of use asset		
Balance, opening	\$ 173,696	\$ 150,117
Additions	217,754	172,000
Amortization	(110,773)	(148,421)
Balance year end	\$ 280,677	\$ 173,696
Lease liability		
Balance, opening	\$ 153,438	\$ 153,695
Additions	217,754	172,000
Lease accretion	11,261	12,330
Lease payments	(111,464)	(184,587)
Balance, year end	\$ 270,989	\$ 153,438
Current portion lease liability	\$ 94,465	\$ 71,066
Long term portion lease liability	\$ 176,524	\$ 82,372

On December 12, 2016, the Company signed an office space lease agreement for office space located at 145 Wellington Street West for seven (7) years from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2023. On September 28, 2023, the Company signed an agreement extending this lease from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025. On September 29, 2025, the Company signed a lease agreement for office space located at 372 Bay Street from January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2029.

On October 25, 2024, the Company signed an equipment lease agreement for the Wawa Gold Project for four (4) years commencing from November 1, 2024 to October 31, 2028.

The Company has estimated future lease-principal payments of \$294,374 of which \$108,016 are due over the next twelve months and \$186,358 thereafter.

9. MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company has ownership interests in two exploration projects. The wholly owned Wawa Gold Project is the primary focus of exploration.

Wawa Gold Project

The Wawa Gold Project covers over 7,640 hectares ("ha"), including 331 claims covering 5,404 ha; 17 leases covering 790 ha; and 106 patents covering 1,446 ha. The Wawa Gold Project hosts several former smaller scale mining operations and is located approximately 2 kilometres ("km") east of the Town of Wawa in northern Ontario.

Other Properties

The Company owns one other property including 4 claims and 1 lease covering 133 ha in Northern Ontario.

9. MINERAL PROPERTIES (continued)

Cayenne Property

The Cayenne property consists of 4 cell claims covering 70 ha and 1 lease covering 63 ha (total 133 ha) in Genoa Township located approximately 110 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario. The Company owns 100% of the property.

Fern Elizabeth Property

The Company had a 100% interest in 22 cell claims covering 407 ha located approximately 10 km northwest of Atikokan, Ontario. The Company allowed its interest in the Fern Elizabeth Property to lapse, as of January 22, 2026, as it was not considered a core property to its business.

The following table summarizes the cumulative exploration and evaluation expenditures the Company has incurred on its mineral properties:

	Wawa Gold Project \$	Other Properties \$	Total Properties \$
Balance, July 31, 2024	90,756,402	13,569,860	104,326,262
Exploration expenditures	7,625,499	-	7,625,499
Balance, July 31, 2025	98,381,901	13,569,860	111,951,761
Exploration expenditures	7,766,454	-	7,766,454
Balance, July 31, 2026	106,148,355	13,569,860	119,718,215

The following table summarizes the exploration expenditures:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Exploration expenditures		
Camp costs	\$ 341,776	\$ 296,608
Compensation	2,661,525	2,566,656
Drilling, assays and analysis	2,494,782	3,839,419
First Nations Community Consultations	163,000	206,852
Resource estimate costs	133,750	86,550
Equipment costs	243,889	299,158
Land management	233,241	272,971
Data modelling and studies	1,431,255	-
First Nations Advisory costs	63,236	-
Exploration expenditures^(a)	\$ 7,766,454	\$ 7,568,214

(a) Excludes property acquisitions and sales

During the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company incurred total exploration and evaluation expenditures, of \$7,766,454 on the Wawa Gold property (year ended July 31, 2025: \$7,568,214).

9. MINERAL PROPERTIES (continued)

Net Smelter Royalties (“NSR”)

Wawa Gold Project

As part of the 100% consolidation of the Wawa Gold Project, the Company’s previous joint venture partner retained a 2.0% NSR on production from the Wawa Gold project, of which 1.5% of the 2% NSR is subject to a buyback for a total cost of \$1,750,000.

On August 29, 2023, the Company entered into a net smelter return royalty agreement (the “Royalty Agreement”) with Franco-Nevada Corporation (“Franco-Nevada”) for the sale of a 1.5% net smelter return royalty (the “Royalty”) on its Wawa Gold Project (“Wawa”). Pursuant to the Royalty Agreement, Franco-Nevada has been granted a one-time option, exercisable within 30 business days of RPX Gold providing notice to Franco-Nevada confirming both (i) a board-approved construction decision at Wawa, and (ii) completion of a feasibility study at Wawa, to purchase an additional 0.5% net smelter return royalty (the “Additional Royalty”) at a cost of 1.0x the net present value of the Additional Royalty, which is to be calculated based on the value of the mineral reserves within the Wawa feasibility study, after applying a 5% discount rate, and utilizing the then-prevailing analyst consensus commodity price forecasts.

On December 12, 2024, the Company acquired one patented mining and surface rights claim within the boundaries of the Wawa Gold Project and granted a 2% NSR, which is subject to a buyback of U.S. \$10,000 for the first 1% and U.S. \$20,000 for the second 1% or a total of U.S. \$30,000 for the entire 2%, at any time.

Other Properties

The Company retains a 1.5% NSR on approximately 75 square km of claims 20 km east of Newmont Gold’s Borden Gold project near Chapleau, Ontario. The NSR can be repurchased from RPX Gold for CAD \$500,000. The underlying property package was sold to Probe Mines Ltd. in November 2012.

The Company also retains a 1.5% NSR on approximately 70 square km of patents 100 km southwest of Timmins and 36 km south of Foleyet, Ontario.

10. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

In the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company incurred \$nil restoration costs (year ended July 31, 2025: \$nil). No specific additional restoration costs were estimated in the year (July 31, 2025 - \$nil), resulting in the asset retirement obligation at July 31, 2026 to be \$nil (July 31, 2025 - \$nil).

The Company is obligated to issue and maintain a Letter of Credit in favour of the Government of Ontario in the amount of \$315,000 related to potential restoration liabilities, which has been secured with cash and recorded as long-term restricted cash.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties as defined by IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* include the members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel and any companies controlled by these individuals. Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company. Key management personnel for the Company consist of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice-President, Exploration.

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Compensation	\$ 970,540	\$ 1,100,482
Share based compensation ⁽¹⁾	236,935	233,277
Total	\$ 1,207,475	\$ 1,333,759

⁽¹⁾ Represents the expense of stock options vested during the period

12. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Common Shares

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares have no par value. As at July 31, 2026, the Company had 445,990,025 issued and outstanding common shares (July 31, 2025: 370,516,618). All issued and outstanding common shares are fully paid.

On May 13, 2026, the Company completed an agreement in connection with a private placement on a “best efforts” agency basis, for gross proceeds of \$14,145,000 (the “Offering”). The Offering was led by Haywood Securities Inc. (“Haywood”) on behalf of a syndicate of agents including Research Capital Corporation and Paradigm Capital Inc. (together with Haywood, the “Agents”). Haywood acted as sole bookrunner in connection with the Offering.

The Offered Securities consisted of (i) 18,360,225 common shares of the Company (the “Non-FT Shares”) at a price of \$0.17 per non flow-through share (the “Non-FT Issue Price”); (ii) 11,051,450 non flow-through units of the Company (the “Non-FT Units”) at a price of \$0.17 per Non-FT Unit equal to the non-FT Issue Price; (iii) 29,591,576 tranche 1 flow-through units of the Company (the “Tranche 1 FT Units”) at a price of \$0.238 per Tranche 1 FT Unit (the “Tranche 1 FT Issue Price”); (iv) 500,000 common shares of the Company that qualify as “flow-through shares” as defined in subsection 66(15) of the Tax Act (the “Tranche 2 FT Shares”) at a price of \$0.204 per Tranche 2 FT Share (the “Tranche 2 FT Price”); and (v) 9,805,000 tranche 2 flow-through units of the Company (the “Tranche 2 FT Units”) at a price per Tranche 2 FT Unit equal to the Tranche 2 FT price of \$0.204 per Tranche 2 FT Unit (the “Tranche 2 FT Issue Price”), including full exercise of the Agents’ Option.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

a) Common Shares (continued)

Each Non-FT Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a “Common Share”) and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Company (each whole purchase warrant, a “Warrant”). Each Tranche 1 FT Unit consisted of one Common Share which will qualify as a “flow-through share” (within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the “Tax Act”)) and one-half of one Warrant. Each Tranche 2 FT Share will qualify as a “flow-through share” (within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Tax Act). Each Tranche 2 FT Unit consisted of Common Share which will qualify as a “flow-through share” (within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the “Tax Act”)) and one-half of one Warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share (a “Warrant Share”) at a price per Warrant Share of C\$0.27 for a period of 24 months from the closing date of the Offering. A total of 25,224,013 Warrant Shares were issued with an estimated value of \$1,640,241 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate, 2.96%, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 70.7% and an expected life of 2 years.

In consideration for its services, the Company has agreed to pay the Agents a cash commission of \$848,700 and 4,158,495 Agents’ Warrants. Each Agents’ Warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share of the Company at a price equal to \$0.17 for a period of 24 months from the closing date of the Offering. The Agents’ Warrants had an estimated value of \$391,617 using Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate, 2.96%, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 70.7% and an expected life of 2 years. The value of the flow-through share premium was \$nil and share issuance costs were \$1,354,741.

On July 9, 2025, the Company completed an agreement in connection with a brokered offering, for gross proceeds of approximately \$8,500,000 (the “Offering”). The Offering was led by Research Capital Corporation as the sole bookrunner and co-lead agent, and together with Haywood Securities Inc., as co-lead agents (the “Agents”).

The Offering consisted of 55,000,000 of non-flow-through units of the Company (the “NFT Units”) at a price of \$0.10 per NFT Unit; (ii) 12,500,000 flow-through units of the Company (the “FT Units”) at a price of \$0.12 per FT Unit; and (iii) 10,714,284 flow-through units of the Company (the “CFT Units” and together with the NFT Units and FT Units, the “Offered Securities”) at a price of \$0.14 per CFT Unit.

Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company (a “Common Share”) and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Company (each whole purchase warrant, a “Warrant”).

Each FT Unit consisted of one Common Share which will qualify as a “flow-through share” within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the “Tax Act”) and one-half of one Warrant. Each CFT Unit consisted of one Common Share which will qualify as a “flow-through share” within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Tax Act and one-half of one Warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one Common Share (a “Warrant Share”) at a price per Warrant Share of \$0.15 for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the Offering, or by July 9, 2028. A total of 39,107,142 warrants were issued with an estimated value of \$1,833,312 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate, 2.72%, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 98.8% and an expected life of 3 years.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

a) Common Shares (continued)

In consideration for its services, the Company has agreed to pay the Agents a cash commission of \$506,800 and 4,660,857 Agents' Warrants. Each Agents' Warrant is exercisable to acquire one common share of the Company at a price equal to \$0.10 for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the Offering. The Compensation Options had an estimated value of \$252,914 using Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate, 2.72%, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 98.8% and an expected life of 3 years. The value of the flow-through share premium was \$366,580 and share issuance costs were \$851,333.

On October 1, 2024, the Company completed an agreement in connection with a "bought deal" private placement, for gross proceeds of approximately \$11,000,358 (the "Offering"). Haywood Securities Inc. ("Haywood") acted as co-lead underwriter and sole bookrunner, on its own behalf and on behalf of Research Capital Corporation, as co-lead underwriter (together with Haywood, the "Underwriters") in connection with the Offering.

The Offering consisted of i) 33,336,000 common shares (the "Non-FT Shares") of the Company at a price of C\$0.09 per Non-FT Share (the "Non-FT Issue Price"), ii) 28,572,000 tranche 1 flow-through shares (the "Tranche 1 FT Shares") of the Company at a price of C\$0.105 per Tranche 1 FT Share (the "Tranche 1 FT Issue Price"), and (iii) 39,683,000 tranche 2 flow-through shares (the "Tranche 2 FT Shares" and together with the Non-FT Shares and Tranche 1 FT Shares, the "Offered Shares") of the Company at a price of C\$0.126 per Tranche 2 FT Share (the "Tranche 2 FT Issue Price"), including full exercise of the Agents' Option.

Each Offered FT Share will qualify as a "flow-through share" within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act").

In consideration for its services, the Company paid the Underwriters a cash commission equal to 6.0% of the gross proceeds from the Offering and that number of non-transferable compensation options (the "Compensation Options") as is equal to 6.0% of the aggregate number of Offered Shares sold under the Offering. Each Compensation Option is exercisable to acquire one common share of the Company at a price equal to \$0.09 for a period of 24 months from the closing date of the Offering. The Company issued 6,095,460 such Compensation Options to the Underwriters. The Compensation Options had an estimated value of \$432,560 using Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk-free rate, 2.93%, dividend yield 0%, expected volatility of 106.94% and an expected life of 2 years. The value of the flow-through share premium was \$436,513 and share issuance costs were \$922,623.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

a) Common Shares (continued)

Pursuant to the terms of an Investor Rights Agreement between the Company and Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos") dated December 31, 2019 (the "IRA"), Alamos had the right to (i) maintain its pro rata ownership interest of the Company's common shares and (ii) nominate one individual to serve on the Company's Board of Directors, provided that it owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. As at July 31, 2025, Alamos owned and controlled 39,601,066 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 10.69% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on an undiluted basis. Alamos did not exercise its right under the IRA to purchase its pro rata share of securities in the recent equity financing of the Company completed on May 13, 2026. Pursuant to the terms of the IRA, Alamos notified the Company that its Interest (as defined in the IRA) had fallen below 10% and, as a result, the IRA has terminated in accordance with its terms and is of no further force or effect. No changes to the Board of Directors are anticipated.

(b) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Company's Board of Directors may grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The exercise price and vesting period of any option is fixed by the Board of Directors on the date of grant, in accordance with applicable stock exchange or other regulatory requirements, if applicable. The maximum aggregate number of common shares under option at any time under the Plan cannot exceed 10% of the issued shares.

The following schedule details stock options outstanding as of July 31, 2026:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Remaining Life in Years	Options Exercisable
October 1, 2026	0.61	100,000	0.17	100,000
January 25, 2027	0.47	795,500	0.49	795,500
May 12, 2028	0.20	904,400	1.78	904,400
March 20, 2029	0.19	1,440,000	2.64	1,080,000
April 29, 2029	0.20	1,040,000	2.75	780,000
October 16, 2029	0.15	1,225,000	3.21	612,500
January 29, 2030	0.11	2,755,000	3.50	1,377,500
January 21, 2031	0.21	2,915,000	4.48	728,750
Balance, July 31, 2026	\$0.20	11,174,900	3.16	6,378,650

12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(b) Stock Options (continued)

Movements in the stock options are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2024	7,120,065	\$ 0.36
Granted	4,095,000	0.14
Forfeited	(839,250)	0.36
Cancelled	(658,750)	0.25
Balance, July 31, 2025	9,717,065	\$ 0.27
Granted	2,915,000	0.21
Expired	(1,346,665)	0.73
Forfeited	(84,250)	0.31
Cancelled	(26,250)	0.18
Balance, July 31, 2026	11,174,900	\$ 0.20

On January 21, 2026, 2,915,000 stock options were granted to certain officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock options vest at a rate of 25% on the grant date and 25% on the three subsequent anniversary dates until fully vested. The fair value of the 2,915,000 options granted was \$373,754. The options have been valued using Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; share price of \$0.21; expected volatility of 97.7%; risk free rate of 2.59% and a forfeiture rate of 0%. The stock options are being expensed over the 36-month vesting period.

On January 29, 2025, 2,845,000 stock options were granted to certain officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock options vest at a rate of 25% on the grant date and 25% on the three subsequent anniversary dates until fully vested. The fair value of the 2,845,000 options granted was \$202,402. The options have been valued using Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; share price of \$0.11; expected volatility of 100.2%; risk free rate of 2.83% and a forfeiture rate of 0%. The stock options are being expensed over the 36-month vesting period.

On October 16, 2024, 1,250,000 stock options were granted to certain officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock options vest at a rate of 25% on the grant date and 25% on the three subsequent anniversary dates until fully vested. The fair value of the 1,250,000 options granted was \$118,112. The options have been valued using Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; share price of \$0.15; expected volatility of 102.6%; risk free rate of 2.96% and a forfeiture rate of 0%. The stock options are being expensed over the 36-month vesting period.

12. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Warrants

Movements in the warrants, which are linked to common share issues described above, are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2024	4,396,115	\$ 0.22
Granted	49,863,459	0.14
Expired	(3,018,708)	0.22
Balance, July 31, 2025	51,240,866	\$ 0.14
Granted	29,382,508	0.26
Exercised	(6,165,156)	0.11
Expired	(1,377,407)	0.22
Balance, July 31, 2026	73,080,811	\$ 0.19

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Warrants expiring on October 1, 2026	1,930,304	0.09
Warrants expiring on July 9, 2028	37,107,142	0.15
Warrants expiring on July 9, 2028	4,660,857	0.10
Warrants expiring on May 13, 2028	25,224,013	0.27
Warrants expiring on May 13, 2028	4,158,495	0.17
Balance, July 31, 2026	73,080,811	\$ 0.19

d) Earnings per share

The Company excludes from the diluted weighted average number of Common Shares all rights that, if exercised, would result in an anti-dilutive adjustment to the income (loss) per share calculation. Dilutive share options and warrants were determined using the Company's average share price for the period, resulting in 11,174,900 share options as well as 73,080,811 warrants being excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended July 31, 2026 (year ended July 31, 2025 – 9,717,065 share options and 51,240,866 warrants).

13. COMMITMENTS

a) Flow-through shares

The change in the flow-through share CEE commitment and the change in deferred flow-through premium is summarized below:

Flow-Through Share Canadian Exploration Expenditure Commitment	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
CEE commitment – beginning	\$ 3,861,096	\$ -
CEE commitment – additions:		
October 1, 2024	-	8,000,118
July 9, 2025	-	3,000,000
May 13, 2026	9,145,015	-
	13,006,111	11,000,118
CEE spending in the period related to: ⁽¹⁾		
October 1, 2024 commitment	(861,096)	(7,139,022)
July 9, 2025 commitment	(3,000,000)	-
May 13, 2026 commitment	(1,270,904)	-
	(5,132,000)	(7,139,022)
CEE commitment – period end	\$ 7,874,111	\$ 3,861,096
Deferred Flow-through Premium	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Deferred FT premium – beginning	\$ 413,563	\$ -
Deferred FT premium – additions	-	803,093
	413,563	803,093
Change in FT premium in the period ⁽²⁾	(413,563)	(389,530)
Deferred FT premium – period end	\$ -	\$ 413,563

⁽¹⁾ CEE spending in the period represents qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures incurred, which the Company had renounced or intended to renounce pursuant to the Income Tax Act of Canada.

⁽²⁾ Change in deferred FT premium in the period represents the amount recognized as income in the period as determined by the CEE spending in the period relative to the proceeds of the related original flow-through shares issued.

For the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company had incurred the balance of \$861,096 of the \$8,000,118 CEE commitment related to the October 2024 financing (twelve months ended July 31, 2025: \$7,139,022). As at July 31, 2026, \$nil of the remaining commitment of \$7,874,111, relates to the October 2024 financing. The Company renounced the \$8,000,118 of expenditures as at December 31, 2024 and had incurred all such CEE by December 31, 2025.

For the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company had incurred \$3,000,000 of the \$3,000,000 CEE commitment related to the July 2025 financing (twelve months ended July 31, 2025: \$nil). As at July 31, 2026, \$nil of the remaining commitment of \$7,874,111, relates to the July 2025 financing. The Company renounced the \$3,000,000 of expenditures as at December 31, 2025 and had incurred all such CEE by July 31, 2026.

13. COMMITMENTS (continued)

a) Flow-through shares (continued)

For the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company had incurred \$1,270,904 of the \$9,145,015 CEE commitment related to the May 2026 financing. As at July 31, 2026, \$7,874,111 of the remaining commitment of \$7,874,111, relates to the May 2026 financing.

b) First Nations Community Consultations

First Nations Community Consultations costs are incurred as a result of agreements signed in prior years with First Nations on whose traditional lands the Company conducts exploration activities. These costs require reconciliation with government approved expenditures before they can be finalized and invoiced by the respective Communities.

During the year ended July 31, 2026, the Company accrued \$163,000 of First Nations Consultations expenses for the period August 1, 2025 to July 31, 2026 (year ended July 31, 2025 - \$221,000). The liability associated with First Nations Consultations expenses included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at July 31, 2026 is \$745,573 (July 31, 2025 - \$705,000).

14. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2025 – 26.5%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Net loss for the year before income taxes	\$ (9,626,425)	\$ (9,447,390)
Expected income tax (recovery) expense	(2,551,000)	(2,503,558)
Share based compensation	88,320	85,747
Flow-through share premium	-	(212,820)
Effect of flow-through renunciation	2,074,090	1,610,846
Share issuance cost booked directly to equity	(462,780)	(651,749)
Changes in tax benefits not recognized	851,370	1,671,534
Income tax (recovery) expense	\$ -	\$ -

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Deferred Tax

The following table summarizes the components of deferred tax:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Lease liability	\$ 71,810	\$ 40,661
Operating tax losses carried forward	2,570	5,369
Sub-total of Assets	74,380	46,030
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use asset	(74,380)	(46,030)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company has the legal right and intent to offset.

Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	Year ended July 31, 2026	Year ended July 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	1,145,060	1,118,432
Deferred flow through premium	-	413,563
Share issuance costs	3,516,850	3,360,625
Operating tax losses carried forward	35,369,760	34,090,003
Capital losses carried forward	1,025,360	1,025,360
Tax credits	19,550	19,550
Resource pools – Mineral Properties	28,910,930	30,654,449
	69,987,510	70,681,982

The Canadian non-capital loss carry-forwards expire as noted in the table below. The capital loss carry-forward may be carried forward indefinitely, but can only be used to reduce capital gains. Share issue costs will be fully amortized by 2031. The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

2027	773,790
2028	606,450
2029	535,010
2030	991,520
2031	1,395,460
2032	1,250,040
2033	676,860
2034	944,570
2035	832,750
2036	1,864,780
2037	2,390,860
2038	1,127,870
2039	1,779,730
2040	1,717,230
2041	2,146,350
2042	2,768,690
2043	2,985,430
2044	3,515,590
2045	3,576,920
2046	3,489,850
	\$ 35,369,750