GENERAL
COPPER / GOLD

General Copper Gold Corp.

Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

Three Month Period Ended

November 30, 2024 and 2023

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements. The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

General Copper Gold Corp.

Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	November 30, 2024 ($)	August 31, 2024 ($)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	331	1,331
Amounts receivable	11,840	10,919
	12,171	12,250
Restricted cash	-	7,500
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	2,332,453	2,332,273
	2,344,624	2,352,023
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	304,595	304,687
Notes payable (Note 7)	109,296	95,296
	413,891	399,983
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	12,385,654	12,385,654
Share-based payments reserve (Note 8)	884,160	884,160
Deficit	(11,339,081)	(11,317,774)
	1,930,733	1,952,040
	2,344,624	2,352,023

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board
of Directors on January 29, 2025. They are signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

"James Newall"
Director

"Michael Curtis"
Director

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

General Copper Gold Corp.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Month Period Ended November 30, 2024	Three Month Period Ended November 30, 2023
	($)	**($)**
EXPENSES		
Investor relations and marketing	788	-
Management fees (Note 9)	15,000	30,000
Office and miscellaneous	2,238	2,730
Rent	-	18,000
Transfer agent and filing fees	3,636	5,963
Travel	-	350
Loss from operations	(21,662)	(57,043)
Interest income	356	-
Loss and comprehensive loss	(21,307)	(57,043)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	53,052,456	49,975,533

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

General Copper Gold Corp.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders` Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Amount	Share-based Payments Reserve	Deficit	Total
		($)	($)	($)	($)
Balance at August 31, 2023	**49,052,456**	**12,145,654**	**884,160**	**(11,089,657)**	**1,940,157**
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	4,000,000	240,000	-	-	240,000
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(57,043)	(57,043)
Balance at November 30, 2023	**53,052,456**	**12,385,654**	**884,160**	**(11,146,700)**	**2,123,114**
Balance at August 31, 2024	**53,052,456**	**12,385,654**	**884,160**	**(11,317,774)**	**1,952,040**
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(21,307)	(21,307)
Balance at November 30, 2024	**53,052,456**	**12,385,654**	**884,160**	**(11,339,081)**	**1,930,733**

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

General Copper Gold Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Month Period Ended November 30, 2024	Three Month Period Ended November 30, 2023
	($)	**($)**
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	(21,307)	(57,043)
Items not affecting cash:		
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivables	(921)	(2,640)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(92)	20,628
	(14,820)	(39,055)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from notes payable	14,000	30,000
	14,000	30,000
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(180)	(240)
Change in cash during the period	(1,000)	(9,295)
Cash, beginning of period	1,331	14,564
Cash, end of period	331	5,269

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

General Copper Gold Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on April 29, 1982, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

The address of the Company's head office and registered office is 1558 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 3J4, Canada.

The Company is a publicly traded company and the Company's shares are currently listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol GGLD.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Currently, the Company has no source of operating cash flows. The Company has an accumulated loss of $11,339,081 since inception. The Company has relied mainly upon the issuance of share capital and notes payable to finance its activities. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors including the Company's ability to execute its business plan. The Company intends to continue to rely upon the issuance of share capital to finance its future activities but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company. Inability to secure future financing would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Failure to continue as a going concern may require restatement of assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis, which could differ materially from the going concern basis. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations committee. They do not include all disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for annual financial statements, and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2024, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

These condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company on January 29, 2025.

Basis of presentation

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

Functional and presentation currency

These condensed interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted, which is the functional currency of the Company.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies which are described below, management is required to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and management's assessment of current events and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements include:

<u>Deferred income taxes</u>

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

<u>Impairment of mineral properties</u>

The assessment of indications of impairment of the mineral properties and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of the mineral property requires a significant amount of management judgment.

<u>Leases</u>

Management exercises judgment when contracts are entered into that may give rise to a right-of-use asset that would be accounted for as a lease under *IFRS 16, Leases*. Judgment is required in determining the appropriate lease term on a lease by lease basis. Management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option or to not exercise a termination option at inception and over the term of the lease, including investments in major leasehold improvements, operating performance, and changed circumstances. The periods covered by renewal or termination options are only included in the lease term if management is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Changes in the economic environment may impact the assessment of the lease term and any changes in the estimate of lease terms may have a material impact on the Company's statement of financial position.

<u>Going Concern</u>

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its projects and working capital requirements and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

(c) Financial Instruments

(i) Classification and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)("FVTOCI"), or at fair value through profit ("FVTPL").

Financial Assets

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of financial instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the financial assets are impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial assets are measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the financial asset, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss. There are no assets classified in this category.

<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>
Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured 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 income. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the instrument; instead, it is transferred to deficit. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>
By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL. Assets at FVTPL include cash and restricted cash.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized, and subsequently carried, at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories: at amortized cost or at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The fair value changes to financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income; and
- the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The Company does not designate any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company has classified its accounts payable and notes payable as amortized cost.

(ii) Impairment

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. Due to the nature of its financial assets, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to expected lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the anticipated ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i. e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the related financial asset. The Company does not have any financial assets that contain a financing component.

(d) Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from the share issuances, net of commissions and issuance costs, as share capital. The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations. The equity financings may involve the issuance of common shares or units. Warrants that are part of units are assigned a value based on the residual value, if any, and included in the reserves.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Share-Based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan for its directors, officers and employees. Under this plan, stock options are not issued at less than their fair market value.

The Company recognizes compensation cost for options and other share-based compensatory awards under the fair value method. Compensation cost is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the date of the grant and is expensed over the vesting period of the equity instrument awarded, with the offsetting amounts credited to share-based payment reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payment reserve amount is transferred to share capital.

(f) Provisions

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

(g) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the issuance of shares on the exercise of share purchase options and warrants is anti-dilutive.

(h) Income Taxes

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

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

Deferred income taxes are calculated based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to offset current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority. Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED AND ISSUED

Adoption of New or Amended Accounting Standards

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. These new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Topley Richfield ($)
Balance, August 31, 2023	**2,073,505**
Acquisition costs – shares	240,000
Camp & field supplies	780
Geological consulting	12,294
Travel	5,694
Balance, August 31, 2024	**2,332,273**
Camp & field supplies	180
Balance, November 30, 2024	**2,332,453**

Topley Richfield Property
On July 20, 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire up to a 100% interest in and to the copper-gold Topley Richfield property, located in the Omineca mining division of British Columbia.

Pursuant to the agreement, the Company can commence the earn-in to acquire a 50.1% interest in the property through the issuance of two million common shares and a cash payment of $200,000 on or before 10 days after signing the agreement (paid and issued on July 20, 2021). Thereafter, should the Company wish to complete the earn-in and acquire the 50.1% interest in the property, it may, in its sole discretion: issue four million common shares on or before 29 months from the effective date, being December 20, 2023 (the "First Option Earn-In Deadline). During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company satisfied the First Option Earn-In conditions and issued 4 million common shares with a fair value of $240,000.

The Company can acquire an additional 16.9% interest in the property by issuing 2,000,000 common shares within 12 months after the First Option Earn-In Deadline (the "Second Option Earn-In Deadline"). Following the exercise of the second option, the Company can earn a final 33% interest in the property (for a total interest of 100%) by issuing 4,000,000 common shares and making a cash payment of $15,000 within 12 months of the Second Option Earn-in Deadline.

The exercise of the options (and the payments and share issuances at each tranche) are at the discretion of the Company. If the Company exercises the first option, second option or third option, as applicable, and makes all required payments and issuances thereunder, it will have earned the interest subject to such option.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The option agreement includes existing royalties of a 1% NSR on one mineral right and a 2% NSR on the remaining mineral rights, each percentage of which may be purchased for $1 million.

During the year ended August 31, 2023, the Company wrote off a prepaid drilling deposit in the amount of $100,015 which was issued to a drilling contractor during the year ended August 31, 2022. The drilling contractor was unable to complete the contracted services, and agreed to refund the deposit; however the Company was unsuccessful in collecting this deposit.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
	($)	($)
Trade payables	170,309	181,951
Related party payables (Note 9)	104,286	92,736
Accrued liabilities	30,000	30,000
Total	304,595	304,687

7. NOTES PAYABLE

	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
	($)	($)
Unsecured, interest-free loan, repayable on demand	109,296	95,296
Total	109,296	95,296

i) During the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued a total of $14,000 to non-arm's length creditors in unsecured notes payable which are interest-free and repayable upon demand.
ii) During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company issued a total of $92,100 to non-arm's length creditors in unsecured notes payable which are interest-free and repayable upon demand.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued share capital

During the year ended August 31, 2024, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $240,000 pursuant to the Topley Richfield mineral property option agreement.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Stock options

The Company adopted a new 15% rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") in compliance with the CSE's policies, which was approved by the Company's shareholders on December 16, 2020. The number of common shares reserved and authorized for issuance pursuant to options granted under the Plan is 7,957,868, as of August 31, 2024, representing 15% of the number of issued and outstanding shares. The exercise price of each stock option shall not be less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant. Vesting terms are at the discretion of the directors.

A continuity schedule of outstanding stock options is as follows:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		($)
Balance – August 31, 2024 and November 30, 2024	2,800,000	0.36

During the period ended November 30, 2024 and during the year ended August 31, 2024, there were no stock options granted.

During the period ended November 30, 2024, the Company recognized $Nil (2023 - $Nil) in share-based compensation relating to options vesting during the period.

As at November 30, 2024, the Company had incentive stock options enabling the holders to acquire further common shares as follows:

Expiry Date	Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life
			($)	(years)
March 25, 2026	1,800,000	1,800,000	0.315	1.32
April 28, 2026	500,000	500,000	0.35	1.41
June 8, 2026	500,000	500,000	0.55	1.52
	2,800,000	2,800,000	0.36	1.37

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCE

Key Management Compensation

The Company defines key management personnel as officers and directors of the Company and/or entities controlled by them, which includes Carsonby Enterprises Inc. (Michelle Gahagan, former CEO), and KMC Capital Corp. (Kelsey Chin, CFO).

As at November 30, 2024, a total of $104,286 (August 31, 2024 - $92,736), was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to corporations controlled by the chief executive officer and/or chief financial officer of the Company for management fees. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured with no formal terms of repayment.

The following table summarizes the transactions with related parties and key management personnel during the three months ended November 30, 2024 and 2023.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCE (continued)

	Three Months Ended November 30, 2024	Three Months Ended November 30, 2023
	($)	($)
Management fees	15,000	30,000

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Values and Classification

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and notes payable. Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or amortized cost. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	November 30, 2024	August 31, 2024
		($)	($)
Cash and restricted cash	FVTPL	331	1,331
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	304,595	274,687
Notes payable	Amortized cost	109,296	95,296

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

The fair value of cash is measured on the statement of financial position using level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of accounts payable approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial instrument risk exposure

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company manages this credit risk by ensuring that cash is placed with a major financial institution with strong investment grade ratings by a primary ratings agency.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company endeavors to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's cash is invested in business accounts which are available on demand. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements for financial liabilities as at November 30, 2024 are as follows:

	<1 year	2-3 Years	Total
	($)	($)	($)
Accounts payable	304,595	-	304,595
Notes payable	109,296	-	109,296

Interest rate risk

The Company is nominally exposed to interest rate risk. The Company's bank account earns interest income at variable rates. The Company does not have any variable interest rate liabilities.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

11. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company considers items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain debt or equity capital in the case of operating cash deficits. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended November 30, 2024.