Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Three-month Periods Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Unaudited)

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Notice to Reader

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management.

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

Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

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

	Notes	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 586,611	$ 928,518
Amounts receivable		78,708	45,063
Prepaid expenses		115,974	103,057
Total current assets		781,293	1,076,638
Equipment, net of depreciation	**4**	66,765	31,098
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 848,058	$ 1,107,736
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		$ 108,221	$ 152,511
Due to related parties	**9**	82,212	31,752
Total liabilities		190,433	184,263
Shareholders' equity (deficit)			
Common shares	**7**	6,036,158	5,754,006
Share-based payments reserve	**8**	1,690,850	1,707,277
Deficit		(7,069,383)	(6,537,810)
Total equity		657,625	923,473
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 848,058	$ 1,107,736

Nature of operations and going concern	**1**
Subsequent events	**14**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"John Karagiannidis"
John Karagiannidis, Director

"Jakson Inwentash"
Jakson Inwentash, Director

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

Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three-months ended December 31 2024	2023
Expenses			
Consulting fees	**10**	$ 40,000	$ -
Corporate development		137,520	72,988
Depreciation		2,459	-
General and administrative		24,231	17,109
Exploration & evaluation expenditures	**5**	168,718	330,969
Management fees	**10**	52,500	21,500
Professional fees		63,765	7,918
Regulatory, transfer agent & filing fees		42,380	2,980
Loss before other items		(531,573)	(453,464)
Other income (expense)			
Interest income (expense)		-	15,834
Flow-through share premium	**7**	-	19,585
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		$ (531,573)	$ (418,045)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic		112,731,713	75,909,001
Diluted		112,731,713	75,909,001
Basic and diluted loss per common share		$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)

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

Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Common Shares				Share-based Payments				
	Number		Amount		Reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance at September 30, 2024	110,764,001	$	5,754,006	$	1,707,277	$	(6,537,810)	$	923,473
Common shares issued for cash:									
Exercise of Options	50,000		3,494		(994)		-		2,500
Exercise of Warrants	3,653,250		278,658		(15,433)		-		263,225
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-		-		-		(531,573)		(531,573)
Balance at December 31, 2024	114,467,251	$	6,036,158	$	1,690,850	$	(7,069,383)	$	657,625

	Common Shares				Share-based Payments				
	Number		Amount		Reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance at September 30, 2023	75,909,001	$	3,843,055	$	720,075	$	(4,082,051)	$	481,079
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-		-		-		(418,045)		(418,045)
Balance at December 31, 2023	75,909,001	$	3,843,055	$	720,075	$	(4,500,096)	$	63,034

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

Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

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

	Three-months ended December 31, 2024	Three-months ended December 31, 2023
Operating activities		
Loss for the period	$ (531,573)	$ (418,045)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	2,459	-
Flow-through share premium	-	(19,585)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	(33,645)	35,297
Prepaid expenses	(12,916)	8,251
Trade and other payables	6,170	(110,281)
Net cash used in operating activities	(569,505)	(504,363)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from the exercise of options	2,500	-
Proceeds from the exercise of warrants	263,225	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	265,725	-
Investing activities		
Investments	-	(25,000)
Purchase of field equipment	(38,126)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(38,126)	(25,000)
Change in cash during the period	(341,906)	(529,363)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	928,518	612,779
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	$ 586,612	$ 83,416
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Cash	$ 586,612	$ 83,416
Cash equivalents	-	-
	$ 586,612	$ 83,416
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -
Interest paid (received)	$ -	$ -

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Quebec Innovative Materials Corp., (the "Company") was incorporated on May 22, 2018 pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). On January 11, 2023, the Company changed its name from Quebec Silica Resources Corp. to Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

On April 1, 2021, a Prospectus filed by the Company was given final receipt by the British Columbia Securities Commission. On April 28, 2021, the Company's common shares began trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") and currently trades under the symbol "QIMC". The Company's common shares are also on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol '7FJ' and on the OTCQB Market under the symbol 'QIMCF'.

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

The Company's principal business activities include the acquisition and exploration of properties for hydrogen gas and mineral resources. The Company's future financial success is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of and the future profitable production from the property or realizing proceeds from its disposition. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $7,069,383 since inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These events and conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is primarily dependent upon its ability to raise financing from equity markets or borrowings and upon successful results from its hydrogen gas and mineral property exploration activities. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Accordingly, these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used, then the adjustments required to report the Company's assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these financial statements.

The head office of the Company is located at 1100 – 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6.

The registered office of the Company is located at Suite 3500 – 800 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 0B4.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

The Company has prepared these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRICs").

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued):

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar except where otherwise indicated. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis, except for the statement of cash flows, and are based on historical costs except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

c) Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 were reviewed, approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2025.

d) Recent accounting pronouncements and changes to accounting policies

The Company adopted the following amendment to IFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Their adoption has not had a material impact on disclosures or amounts reported in these financial statements.

i. IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Amendments to IAS 1 require that companies disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and explain how a company identifies its material accounting policies.
ii. IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Amendments to IAS 8 relate to the change in definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. The amendments clarify that a change in an accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.
iii. IAS 12 Income Taxes: Amendments to IAS 12 relate to deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction and clarify that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

e) New Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted

The Company has not yet adopted certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards as outlined below, which have been published but are only effective for accounting periods beginning on or after October 1, 2024 or later periods. The new and amended standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company except for the below standards.

IFRS 9 requires entities to recognize financial assets and liabilities when they become party to the contractual terms and to measure them initially at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs where applicable. The standard also provides guidance on the derecognition of financial liabilities, which can impact bank reconciliation processes, especially during debt restructuring.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued):

e) New Accounting Policies Not Yet Adopted (continued):

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, address classification and measurement of financial instruments. The Company is assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. This standard aims to improve the consistency and clarity of financial statement presentation and disclosures by providing updated guidance on the structure and content of financial statements. Key changes include enhanced requirements for the presentation of financial performance, financial position, and cash flows, as well as additional disclosures to improve transparency and comparability. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of IFRS 18 will have on its financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of financial position is comprised of cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of twelve months or less, are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, and subject to insignificant risk of changes in fair value.

b) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The Company’s functional currency is the Canadian dollar, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to the functional currency rate of exchange at the date of the statement of financial position.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

c) Equipment

Equipment is carried at acquisition cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of the equipment less estimated residual value.

The depreciation rate applicable to equipment is 20%.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

c) Equipment (continued):

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually. Gains or losses arising on the disposal of equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in profit or loss.

d) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The costs incurred to obtain the legal rights to explore an area are expensed in the period incurred. These costs include the cash consideration and the estimated fair market value of share-based payments issued for such property interests. Option payments which are solely at the Company's discretion are recorded as acquisition costs as they are made.

Exploration and evaluation costs are expensed until the determination of the technical feasibility and the commercial viability of the associated project. Exploration costs include costs directly related to exploration and evaluation activities in the areas of interest. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a hydrogen or mineral resource is considered to be determinable when economically recoverable reserves exist, the rights of tenure are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively by sale of the property. This determination is normally evidenced by the completion of a technical feasibility study.

Expenditures to develop new mines, to define further mineralization in mineral properties which are in the development or operating stage, and to expand the capacity of operating mines, are capitalized and amortized on a units-of-production basis over proven and probable reserves.

The Company receives government tax credits for certain exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred in Canada. Government tax credits received are recorded at the time of receipt as other income on the Company's Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

e) Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous periods.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

f) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a hydrogen or mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are recognized in profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the units-of-production or the straight-line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable. The Company currently has no known material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

g) Share capital

Common shares, options and warrants are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, options and warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

The Company bifurcates units which consist of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach, whereby it measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using market prices as input values and then allocates the residual value, if any, of the units over the fair value of the common shares to the warrant component. The value of the warrant component is credited to share-based payments reserve. When warrants are exercised, forfeited or expired, the corresponding value is transferred from share-based payments reserve to common shares.

h) Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. 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: (a) share capital, for the fair value of common shares without a flow-through feature (based on quoted trading prices), and (b) a flow-through share premium liability, for the amount investors pay for the flow-through feature (in excess of the quoted trading price of the common shares). As resource expenditures are incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes other income in profit or loss.

When flow-through units are issued with share purchase warrants, the Company does not allocate any value to the share purchase warrant and bifurcates the flow-through units into: (a) share capital, for the fair value of common shares without a flow-through feature (based on quoted trading price), and (b) a flow-through share premium liability, for the amount investors pay for the flow-through feature (in excess of the quoted trading price of the common share).

Proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. 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 qualifying expenditures are incurred.

i) Share-based payments

Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company may receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (“equity-settled transactions”). The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

Where equity instruments are issued for goods or services to other than employees, the transaction is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received by the Company. When the value of the goods or services cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

j) Share-based payments (continued):

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("vesting date"). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share-based payments reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional amount is recognized on the same basis as the amount of the original award for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement or is otherwise beneficial to the recipient as measured at the date of modification.

k) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

<u>Current income tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred taxes are provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable earnings; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

l) Taxation (continued):

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable earnings; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the date of each statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the date of each statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

m) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the period available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in earnings of an entity. The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating fully diluted earnings per share amounts, whereby any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic and diluted loss per share are the same for the periods presented, as the effect of potentially dilutive instruments outstanding, during the periods presented, would be anti-dilutive.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

n) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are classified in the fair value hierarchy according to the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quotes prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

i) Recognition
The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a derecognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows of a financial asset.

ii) Classification and measurement
The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and,
b) those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

n) Financial instruments (continued):

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

i) amortized cost;
ii) FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or
iii) FVTOCI, when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are included in the fair value of the instrument on initial recognition. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents which is classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company's financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and due to related parties, which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability. The effective interest rate is calculated considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, except for the expected credit losses of financial assets. Interest expense is reported in profit or loss.

iii) 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 supportable forward-looking information.

o) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

o) Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued):

The areas that require significant estimations or where measurements are uncertain are as follows:

Share-based payments
The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying accounting policies in the Company's financial statements include:

Exploration Property Interests
Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

4. EQUIPMENT

		Total
Balance, October 1, 2024	$	31,098
Additions		38,126
Balance, December 31, 2024	$	69,224
Accumulated depreciation		Total
Balance, October 1, 2024	$	-
Depreciation		2,459
Balance, December 31, 2024	$	2,459
Carrying amount		
As at October 1, 2024	$	31,098
As at December 31, 2024	$	66,765

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

A summary of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Charlevoix Silica Project	Roncevaux and Martinville Property	Ville-Marie Project	River Valley Silica Project	Three-months ended December 31 2024
Drilling	$ -	$ -	$ 27,999	$ -	$ 27,999
Equipment & supplies	-	-	5,479	1,044	6,523
Food & lodging	-	-	36,447	-	36,447
Geochemistry	-	-	-	-	-
Geological field work	-	-	97,749	-	97,749
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Total exploration & evaluation expenditures	$ -	$ -	$ 167,674	$ 1,044	$ 168,718

A summary of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures for the three-month period ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Charlevoix Silica Project	Roncevaux and Martinville Property	Ville-Marie Project	River Valley Silica Project	Three-months ended December 31 2023
Equipment & supplies	$ 99,156	$ 9,864	$ 100	$ 26,836	$ 135,956
Food & lodging	20,894	-	-	4,195	25,089
Geological field work	78,198	-	-	80,442	158,640
Transportation	11,284	-	-	-	11,284
Total exploration & evaluation expenditures	$ 209,532	$ 9,864	$ 100	$ 111,473	$ 330,969

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Charlevoix Silica Project

On August 10, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with Macdonald Mines Exploration Ltd. for the purchase of 6 mineral claims, referred to as the Charlevoix Property, located in south-western Quebec, Canada.

The agreement provided for the purchase of these claims in consideration of 1,000,000 common shares of the Company. On February 2, 2021, the Company issued the 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $50,000 to complete the acquisition.

On April 26, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with a group of arm's length parties to acquire a 100% interest in seven contiguous mining claims, located near the Charlevoix Property in the Lac-Pikauba Municipality of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (continue):

Charlevoix Silica Project (continued):

The agreement provided for the purchase of these claims in consideration of 4,000,000 common shares of the Company. On April 26, 2021, the Company issued the 4,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $400,000 to complete the acquisition. Certain sellers will retain a 2.0 % net smelter royalty ("NSR") from any future production. The Company has the right to reduce the 2.0% NSR to a 1.0% NSR by paying $1,000,000.

On October 8, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with an arm's length party to acquire a 100% interest in certain additional mineral claims located adjacent to its original Charlevoix properties. These newly acquired claims consist of three contiguous mining claims covering a total area of approximately 173 hectares and are located between the previously acquired Charlevoix properties. The addition of the new claims creates a contiguous land package totaling approximately 923 hectares which will be referred to as the "Charlevoix Silica Project" going forward.

The agreement provided for the purchase of these claims in consideration of the following payments:

i) paying $5,000 in cash (paid);
ii) issuing 100,000 common shares (issued) with 50,000 of these common shares restricted from trading until October 8, 2022;
iii) issuing 100,000 common share purchase warrants (issued) with 50,000 of these warrants restricted from exercising until October 9, 2022. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share, at an exercise price of $0.15 per share, for a period of 60 months;
iv) paying $5,000 in cash by October 8, 2022 (paid).

The fair value of the 100,000 common share purchase warrants, with an exercise price of $0.15, was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 1.44%, a dividend yield of nil, an expected annual volatility of the Company's share price of 125%, an expected life of 5 years, and a spot price of $0.15. The fair value of the warrants was $0.127 per warrant. The expected volatility assumption was based on the estimated volatility of comparable early-stage mineral exploration companies. The risk-free interest rate was based on yield curves on the Canadian government zero-coupon bonds or Canadian government treasury bills with a remaining term equal to the warrants' expected life.

The seller will retain a 1.5% net process royalty ("NSR") from any future commercial production on these claims. The Company has the right to reduce the 1.5% NSR to a 0.75% NSR by paying $750,000.

Roncevaux and Martinville Property

On August 30, 2022, the Company entered into a property acquisition agreement with HPQ Silicon Inc. ("HPQ") for the purchase of two property interests covering 63 designated cells (Claims) covering and an estimated 3,730 hectares.

The Roncevaux Property is located in the Matapedia region of Gaspé, about 75 km south of Causapscal and is made up of 27 map designated cells (Claims) covering a total of 1,551 hectares available for exploration. The Martinville Property is located in the Eastern Township, 180 km east of Montreal, 30 km south of Sherbrooke and is made up of 36 map-designated cells (Claims) covering a total of 2,179 hectares available for exploration.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (continued):

Roncevaux and Martinville Property

Under the terms of the arm's length transaction, the Company issued 3,000,000 Acquisition Units to HPQ. Each Acquisition Unit is comprised of one Acquisition Share and one-half of an Acquisition Warrant, with each whole Acquisition Warrant entitling HPQ to acquire one common share at a price of $0.15 for a period of three years expiring August 30, 2025.

The Company has allowed various Claims of the Roncevaux and Martinville Property interests to expire as it focuses its resources on its other portfolio of exploration and evaluation properties.

Ville Marie Project

On November 7, 2022, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement with Charlevoix Silica Inc. ("CSI") for the purchase of 100% interest in three mineral properties, referred to as the Ville Marie Project located in Quebec. Under the terms of the arm's length transaction, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares of the Company at $0.055 per share with a fair value of $275,000.

Subsequent to the period the Company entered into the property purchase agreement, the president of CSI became the CEO and director of Quebec Innovative Materials Corp.

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company acquired an additional 326 claims in the area.

The Company also entered into a royalty agreement with respect to the 1% royalty on gross revenues from the sale of pure hydrogen arising from the lands underlying the properties acquired by the Company.

River Valley Project

On September 1, 2023, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement for the purchase of 100% interest in three mineral properties, referred to as the River Valley Project located in Quebec. Under the terms of the arm's length transaction, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares of the Company at $0.04 per share with a fair value of $80,000 (Note 8).

The Company also entered into a royalty agreement whereby a royalty on the gross revenues from the sale of raw quartz, silica or any other mineral product from the Property equal to $2.50 per ton of raw quartz, silica or any other mineral product sold will be paid.

7. FLOW-THROUGH SHARE PREMIUM LIABILITY

During the year-ended September 30, 2023, the Company issued an aggregate of 19,550,000 of flow-through units (each, a "FT Unit") for gross proceeds of $977,500 (Note 8). The flow-through premium was $97,750 prior to the renunciation of eligible exploration expenditures.

As at September 30, 2024, the Company had incurred $179,594 (2023 - $797,906) in eligible expenditures and the flow-through share premium liability was reduced by $19,585 (2023 - $78,165) and recognized in profit or loss during the year. As at September 30, 2024, the Company had unspent flow-through commitments of $nil (2023 - $179,594).

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

8. COMMON SHARES

a) Authorized:

An unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

b) Issued:

During the three-month period ended December 31, 2024:

i. the Company issued an aggregate of 3,653,250 common shares on the exercise of 3,653,250 warrants with a weighted average exercise price of $0.07 per warrant for cash proceeds of $263,225.

ii. the Company issued 50,000 common shares on the exercise of 50,000 options with an exercise price of $0.05 per option for cash proceeds of $2,500.

During the three-month period ended December 31, 2023, there were no common shares issued by the Company.

9. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Warrants:

The changes in warrants issued during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Three-month period ended December 31, 2024			Three-month period ended December 31, 2023		
	Number of warrants		Weighted-average exercise price	Number of warrants		Weighted-average exercise price
Balance, beginning of the period	18,523,750	$	0.06	16,097,000	$	0.13
Exercised	(3,653,250)	$	0.07	-	$	-
Expired	(200,000)	$	0.08	(3,944,500)	$	0.20
Balance, end of the period	14,670,500	$	0.06	12,152,500	$	0.08

Warrants exercisable and outstanding as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of warrants	Exercise Price
August 1, 2025	1,500,000	$0.15
May 26, 2026	13,170,500	$0.05
	14,670,500	$0.06[1]

[1] Weighted-average exercise price

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

9. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued):

b) Stock Options:

On June 19, 2024, the Company adopted an option plan in accordance with the rules and policies of the CSE. The terms of any award are determined by the Board, provided that no options may be granted with an exercise price lower than the greater of the closing market price of the Common Shares on (a) the trading day prior to the date of the grant of the stock options, and (b) the date of grant of the stock options, and the term may not exceed 10 years. The aggregate number of securities available for issuance under the plan may not exceed 10% of the number of common shares of the Company issued and outstanding from time to time.

During the three-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no stock options granted by the Company.

The changes in stock options issued during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Three-month period ended December 31, 2024			Three-month period ended December 31, 2023		
	Number of options		Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options		Weighted-average exercise price
Balance, beginning of the period	9,600,000	$	0.18	7,350,000	$	0.11
Exercised	(50,000)	$	0.05	-	$	-
Expired	-	$	-	(550,000)	$	0.20
Balance, end of the period	9,550,000	$	0.18	6,800,000	$	0.11

Stock options exercisable and outstanding as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of options	Exercise Price
September 6, 2025	350,000	$0.05
June 27, 2026	3,200,000	$0.05
September 12, 2026	6,000,000	$0.25
	9,550,000	$0.18[1]

[1] Weighted-average exercise price

The weighted average life remaining of the stock options exercisable and outstanding as at December 31, 2024 is 1.59 years.

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

The following is a summary of the related party transactions that occurred during the three-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

a) Compensation of key management personnel

The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of its Directors, the CEO and the CFO.

	Three-month period ended December 31, 2024	Three-month period ended December 31, 2023
Management fees paid to a company controlled by the former CEO and former director of the Company	$ -	$ 6,000
Management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by the CEO of the Company	37,500	2,000
Management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by the CFO of the Company	10,500	10,500
Consulting fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by an independent director of the Company	20,000	-
Management fees paid to the independent directors of the Company	4,500	3,000
	$ 72,500	$ 21,500

b) Other related party transactions

i) During the three-month period ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $12,000 (2023 - $10,500) in general and administration costs to a company controlled by a director of the Company. As at December 31, 2024, $nil (2023 - $3,500) of this amount is included in trade and other payables.

As at December 31, 2024, an aggregate of $82,212 (FY2024 - $57,825) is owing to directors and officers of the Company for accrued fees and expense reimbursements. The amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms for repayment.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investment activities. The Company's management manages financial risks. The Company does not enter into financial instruments agreements, including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company's main financial risks exposure and its financial policies are as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash and cash equivalents is exposed to credit risk, with the carrying

value being the Company's maximum exposure. The Company's cash and cash equivalents consists of funds held at a Canadian chartered bank or occasionally, in trust with the Company's corporate lawyer. Management believes the Company's exposure to credit risk is immaterial. The Company's exposure to and approach to the management of credit risk has not changed from that of the prior year.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Management does not believe the Company is exposed to material currency, interest rate or other price risk. The Company's exposure to and approach to the management of market risk has not changed from that of the prior year.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company seeks to ensure that it has sufficient capital to meet short term financial obligations after taking into account its operating obligations and cash and cash equivalents on hand. The Company's exposure to and approach to the management of liquidity risk has not changed from that of the prior year. The Company's accounts payable have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position date, based on relevant market information and other information about financial instruments. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and due to related parties. The amounts reflected in the statement of financial position approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure consists of the components of shareholders' equity. As at December 31, 2024, the Company's shareholder equity totaled $657,625 (2023 - $923,473). The Company's principal source of cash is from the issuance of common shares and warrants. The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have sufficient capital to be able to acquire and explore mineral property assets. 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new equity instruments.

As the Company's hydrogen and mineral properties are in the exploration stage, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its operations, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company's strategy for managing capital did not change during the three-month period ended December 31, 2024.

13. SEGEMENTED REPORTING

The Company operates in a single reportable segment being the acquisition and exploration of hydrogen and mineral property assets in Canada.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the period ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares on the exercise of 4,000,000 warrants for gross proceeds of $200,000. The weighted average exercise price was 0.05 per warrant.

On January 8, 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a collaboration agreement with DiagnaMed Holdings Corp. ("DiagnaMed"), a hydrogen production technologies and artificial intelligence applications company. This partnership will deploy DiagnaMed's technology, designed to accelerate the extraction of natural clean hydrogen, at the Company's Ville Marie Hydrogen Project in Québec. In exchange, for the collaboration, the Company will receive 2,000,000 common shares of DiagnaMed. A director of DiagnaMed serves as the CFO of the Company.

On January 14, 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a collaboration agreement with Record Resources Inc. ("Record"). Record had recently entered into an option agreement to acquire a key property in the Temiskaming hydrogen camp, directly adjacent to the Company's hydrogen discovery (the "Property"). As part of the collaboration, the Company will receive 6,600,000 shares of Record and a 1% Gross Revenue Royalty (GRR) from the sale of hydrogen or any other mineral product from the Property. Record may acquire half of the GRR at any time for $1,000,000.

On January 30, 2025, the Company announced that it has entered into a strategic partnership with Q Precious & Metals Corp. ("QMET") which holds a hydrogen property in Matane, Quebec. Through this partnership, the Company will receive 4,000,000 shares of QMET, along with a 0.8% royalty on revenues. QMET has also granted the Company a 0.8% royalty on revenues from the sale of any hydrogen or other minerals on the property (the "Royalty"). 50% of the Royalty may be purchased for $800,000.