Form 51-102F4
Business Acquisition Report

Item 1 Identity of Company

1.1 Name and Address of the Company

Military Metals Corp. (the "**Company**")
615 – 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2V6

1.2 Executive Officer

Scott Eldridge
Chief Executive Officer
Phone: 604-722-5381
Email: scott@militarymetalscorp.com

Item 2 Details of Acquisition

2.1 Nature of the Business Acquired

On November 15, 2024, the Company completed its previously announced acquisition (the "**Acquisition**") of all the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of 1458205 B.C. Ltd. (the "**Target**") pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Amalgamation Agreement dated October 30, 2024, as amended, entered into among the Company, 1509149 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("**Subco**"), and the Target (the "**Definitive Agreement**"). The Target is the sole shareholder of Slovak Antimony Corporation, s.r.o. ("**SAC**"), a corporation formed pursuant to the laws of Slovakia.

The Acquisition was completed by way of a three cornered amalgamation, pursuant to which Target and Subco amalgamated (the "**Amalgamation**") to form one corporation ("**Amalco**") under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). As a result of the Amalgamation, Amalco is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and the property of each of Target and Subco are now the property of Amalco. Further, Amalco is now the sole shareholder of SAC.

The Acquisition results in the Company acquiring SAC which holds three mineral exploration projects in Slovakia: (1) the Trojarová antimony-gold project, (2) the Tiennesgrund antimony-gold project, and (3) the Medvedi tin project. The Trojarová antimony-gold project was discovered in the late 1970s and underwent extensive exploration from 1983 to 1995, including drilling, underground development, and resource modeling by the Slovak Geological Institute. The historical resource estimate, classified as "P1" under the Slovak system, is comparable to "Inferred Mineral Resources" under the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum.

2.2 Acquisition Date

The Acquisition was completed on November 15, 2024.

2.3 Consideration

In consideration for the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Target, the Company issued 10,000,000 common shares in its capital (the "**Company Shares**") to the shareholders of the Target at a deemed issuance price of $0.56 per Company Share.

Further information regarding the Acquisition can be found in the Company's news releases dated October 7, 2024, October 30, 2024, and November 15, 2024, and the Company's material change report dated November 17, 2024, all of which are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

2.4 Effect on Financial Position

The Company does not have any current plans or proposals for material changes in its business affairs or the affairs of any of its subsidiaries, including Amalco, which may have a significant effect on the results of operations and financial position of the Company.

2.5 Prior Valuations

To the knowledge of the Company, there has not been any valuation opinion obtained within the last 12 months by either the Company or the Target required by securities legislation or a Canadian exchange or market to the support the consideration paid by the Company in connection with the Acquisition.

2.6 Parties to the Transaction

The Acquisition was not made with any person who, at the time of the Acquisition, was an informed person, associate or affiliate of the Company as defined in Section 1.1 of National Instrument 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

2.7 Date of Report

January 29, 2025.

Item 3 Financial Statements

As required by Part 8 of NI 51-102, the following financial statements are attached to this business acquisition report (the "**Report**"):

- the auditor reviewed unaudited condensed interim financial statements for SAC for the period ended March 31, 2024, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule "A";

- the audited annual financial statements of SAC for the year ended December 31, 2023 and unaudited annual financial statements of SAC for the year ended December 31, 2022, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule “B”;

- the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Target for the period of incorporation on December 29, 2023, to September 30, 2024, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule “C”.

The Company has obtained the consent of the auditor of the Target and SAC to incorporate the auditor’s report for the audited financial statements into this Report.

SCHEDULE "A"

Auditor Reviewed Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements for SAC For the Period Ended March 31, 2024

[SEE ATTACHED]

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Euro)

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 2024 AND 2023

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - Expressed in Euro)
AS AT

		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	€	2,054	€	2,155
Prepaid expenses		-		486
		2,054		2,641
Equipment (Note 5)		-		105,000
Total assets	€	2,054	€	107,641
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	€	1,866	€	2,266
Shareholder advances (Note 7)		24,092		21,692
		25,958		23,958
Shareholder’s equity (deficiency)				
Share capital (Note 8)		5,000		5,000
Reserves (Note 7)		235,000		235,000
Deficit		(263,904)		(156,317)
		(23,904)		83,683
Total liabilities and shareholder’s equity (deficiency)	€	2,054	€	107,641

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited – Expressed in Euro)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,

		2024		2023
EXPENSES				
Consulting	€	-	€	1,671
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 4)		387		39,018
Impairment of equipment (Note 5)		105,000		-
Loss on derecognition of lease liability (Note 6)		-		591
Office and miscellaneous		200		1,178
Professional fees		2,000		-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	€	(107,587)	€	(42,458)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	€	(107,587)	€	(42,458)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		1		1

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited – Expressed in Euro)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,

		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the period	€	(107,587)	€	(42,458)
Non-cash items:				
Impairment of equipment		105,000		-
Loss on derecognition of lease liability		-		591
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts receivable		-		1,002
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(400)		(11,242)
Prepaid expenses		486		-
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,501)		(52,107)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Shareholder advances		2,400		60,000
Net cash provided by financing activity		2,400		60,000
Change in cash for the period		(101)		7,893
Cash, beginning of period		2,155		8,771
Cash, end of period	€	2,054	€	16,664

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
(Unaudited - Expressed in Euro)

	Share Capital				
	Number	**Amount**	**Reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2022	1	€ 5,000	€ -	€ (81,878)	€ (76,878)
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(42,458)	(42,458)
Balance, March 31, 2023	1	5,000	-	(124,336)	(119,336)
Contributed capital	-	-	235,000	-	235,000
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(31,981)	(31,981)
Balance, December 31, 2023	1	5,000	235,000	(156,317)	83,683
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(107,587)	(107,587)
Balance, March 31, 2024	1	€ 5,000	€ 235,000	€ (263,904)	€ (23,904)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Slovak Antimony Corporation s.r.o. (the "Company" or "SAC") is a mining exploration company focused in the business of exploration, development and exploitation of mineral resources in Slovakia. SAC was incorporated on November 27, 2021 in Bratislava, Slovakia. The Company maintains its registered office and principal place of business at Tomášikova 12573/50E, Bratislava, Slovakia 831 04.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has an accumulated deficit of €263,904 (December 31, 2023 - €156,317). The Company reported a net loss of €107,587 (2023 - €42,458) and negative cashflows from operations of €2,501 (2023 - €52,107) for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise funds primarily through the issuance of shares or achieve profitable operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing, management may be required to curtail certain expenses. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company's ultimate parent company was Molten Metals Corp. ("Molten"), a public company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. In June 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd., a private company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, acquired SAC from Molten by way of purchase of 100% interest in the shares of SAC. In November 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. amalgamated with 1509149 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Military Metals Corp. ("Military"), a public company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, when Military assumed ownership of 100% of the issued and outstanding and common shares in the capital of the amalgamated entity (Note 12).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, *Interim Financial Reporting,* which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, these condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for complete financial statements for year-end reporting purposes. These condensed interim financial statements should be read together with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis of presentation

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value. In addition, these condensed financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The condensed interim financial statements are presented in Euro, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The Directors of the Company approved these condensed interim financial statements and authorized them for issue on January 29, 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Basis of presentation (cont'd…)

Use of judgments and estimates

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key areas of judgment applied in the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Going concern

  The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures and to meet its liabilities for the ensuing year involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Note 1).

- Equipment impairment testing

  Factors which could indicate impairment include significant underperformance of an asset relative to historical or projected operating results, significant changes in the manner in which in asset is used, and significant negative industry or economic trends. Discussion with respect to the recoverable amount is included in Note 5.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Exploration and evaluation

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable.

All costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties, including option payments, are capitalized on an individual prospect basis. Amounts received for the sale of mineral properties and for option payments are treated as reductions of the cost of the property, with payments in excess of capitalized costs recognized in profit or loss. The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped mineral properties is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the mineral property. If a mineral property does not prove viable, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized in profit or loss. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore on areas of interest are recognized in profit or loss. Expenditures incurred by the Company in connection with the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable are capitalized.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Exploration and evaluation (cont'd…)

Title to mineral properties involves inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently unreliable conveyance history characteristics of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and proposed acquisition of mineral property interests and to the best of its knowledge the properties are in good standing.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as mineral property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Impairment

Management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for that period.

Financial instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not classified or designated as fair value through profit and loss: 1) the Company's objective for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest'. The Company's cash is recorded at amortized cost as it meets the required criteria.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder advances.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the there are no other outstanding instruments.

Share capital

The Company records in share capital proceeds from share issuances, net of issuance costs and any tax effects.

Lease

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 Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if the Company have the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognize 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 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 measurements 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;
- 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.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Euro)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Lease (cont'd…)

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.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Slovakia Claims

In April 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Antimony-Gold mine and surrounding areas at Tienesgrund Spisska Bane ("Tienesgrund"), in central Slovakia.

In September 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Bear Creek ("Medvedi Potok") tin mine in Hnilec, central Slovakia.

In October 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Trojarova license, covering historic mining works in the ore-district near Pezinok in eastern Slovakia.

Exploration expenditures

The Company expended the following exploration and evaluation expenditures:

	Three months ended March 31, 2024	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Geological and geophysical	€ -	€ 25,679
Permits and licenses	387	1,003
Site works	-	12,336
Total	€ 387	€ 39,018

5. EQUIPMENT

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased equipment for €105,000. Due primarily to the Company no longer having the intention to use the equipment, as at March 31, 2024, indicators of impairment existed leading to a test of recoverable amount , which resulted in an impairment loss of €105,000. A value in use is not applicable as the Company does not have any expected cash flows from the asset. In estimating the fair value less costs of disposal, management did not have observable or unobservable inputs to estimate the recoverable amount greater than $nil. As this valuation technique requires management's judgment and estimates of the recoverable amount, it is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Euro)

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

In October 2022, the Company entered into a lease agreement for a processing facility at Svedlar in eastern Slovakia. The lease covers approximately 20% of the Svedlar complex, previously utilized to mine and process quartz. The lease has an initial term of two years.

Upon entering the lease, the Company measured the present value of the lease payment using an increment borrowing rate of 12.5% per annum and recognized a right-of-use ("ROU") asset in the amount of €42,717 and a corresponding lease liability in the same amount

The continuity of the ROU asset and lease liability for the period ended March 31, 2024 and years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Right-of-use asset	€
Balance, December 31, 2022	38,140
Derecognition	(38,140)
Balance, December 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024	-

Lease liability	€
Balance, December 31, 2022	37,549
Derecognition	(37,549)
Balance, December 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024	-

In January 2023, the Company derecognized its right-of-use asset and lease liability obligation, coinciding with the termination of the lease. There were no penalties for early termination of the lease. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2024, the Company recognized a loss on derecognition of lease liability of €nil (2023 - €591).

7. SHAREHOLDER ADVANCES

The Company's shareholder, Molten, advanced funds to the Company on an interest-free basis for operational purposes. The advances were unsecured with no fixed terms of prepayment. Molten converted €nil (December 31, 2023 - €235,000) in shareholder advances to reserves of SAC during the period ended March 31, 2024.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. At March 31, 2024, the Company had 1 (December 31, 2023 – 1) share issued and outstanding.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and directors. The Company has a contracted general manager which oversees the activities of the Company. There was no remuneration paid to the Company's key management personnel during the periods presented.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments

Cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder advances are carried at amortized cost. The Company considers that the carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost to approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

Financial risk factors

Credit risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is the risk of illiquidity of cash. As the Company's policy is to limit cash holdings to instruments issued by major Slovakian banks, the credit risk is considered by management to be negligible. The Company considers credit risk with respect to these amounts to be low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay financial instrument liabilities as they come due. The Company's financial obligations are limited to accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder advances, all of which have contractual maturities of less than a year. The Company is reliant on its shareholder to support its operations.

Interest rate risk

The Company's financial asset exposed to interest rate risk consists of cash. As at March 31, 2024, the Company's maintained all of its cash balance on deposit with a major Slovakian bank and was not accruing interest income.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has minimal working capital balances in the periods presented which are maintained in Euro. Funding is provided in Euro on an as-needed basis in accordance with prevailing exchange rates.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to maintain financial capacity that is strong to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company's capital structure includes shareholder's deficiency of €23,904 (December 31, 2023 – equity of €83,683) as at March 31, 2024. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility to adjust to changes in in economic conditions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2024.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In June 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. acquired SAC from Molten by way of purchase of 100% interest in the shares of SAC.

In November 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. amalgamated with 1509149 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Military whereby Military assumed ownership of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the amalgamated entity.

SCHEDULE "B"

Audited Annual Financial Statements for SAC for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 and Unaudited Annual Financial Statements for SAC for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

[SEE ATTACHED]

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Euro)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Slovak Antimony Corporation, s.r.o. (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in shareholder's equity (deficiency) for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of €74,439 during the year ended December 31, 2023 and, as of that date, the Company has an accumulated deficit of €156,317. 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are unaudited.

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

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

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In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
January 29, 2025

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Euro)
AS AT DECEMBER 31,

		2023		2022 (Unaudited)		2021 (Unaudited)
ASSETS						
Current						
Cash	€	2,155	€	8,771	€	10,000
Prepaid expenses		486		1,002		-
		2,641		9,773		10,000
Equipment (Note 5)		105,000		105,000		-
Right-of-use asset (Note 6)		-		38,140		-
Total assets	€	107,641	€	152,913	€	10,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)						
Current						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	€	2,266	€	11,242	€	5,259
Lease liability (Note 6)		-		20,266		-
Shareholder advances (Note 7)		21,692		181,000		-
		23,958		212,508		5,259
Lease liability (Note 6)		-		17,283		-
		23,958		229,791		5,259
Shareholder's equity (deficiency)						
Share capital (Note 8)		5,000		5,000		5,000
Reserves (Note 7)		235,000		-		-
Deficit		(156,317)		(81,878)		(259)
		83,683		(76,878)		4,741
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity (deficiency)	€	107,641	€	152,913	€	10,000

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on January 29, 2025.

"Scott Eldridge" Director *"Latika Prasad"* Director

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.

STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Euro)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

		2023		2022
				(Unaudited)
EXPENSES				
Consulting	€	1,671	€	12,829
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 4)		64,104		59,069
Finance expense (Note 6)		-		832
Loss on derecognition of lease liability (Note 6)		591		-
Office and miscellaneous		1,313		6,979
Professional fees		6,760		1,910
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	€	(74,439)	€	(81,619)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	€	(74,439)	€	(81,619)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		1		1

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Euro)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

		2023		2022 (Unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the year	€	(74,439)	€	(81,619)
Non-cash items:				
Depreciation		-		4,577
Finance expense		-		832
Loss on derecognition of lease liability		591		-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(8,976)		5,983
Prepaid expenses		516		(1,002)
Net cash used in operating activities		(82,308)		(71,229)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY				
Purchase of equipment		-		(105,000)
Net cash used in investing activity		-		(105,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Lease payments		-		(6,000)
Shareholder advances		75,692		181,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		75,692		175,000
Change in cash for the year		(6,616)		(1,229)
Cash, beginning of year		8,771		10,000
Cash, end of year	€	2,155	€	8,771
Supplemental cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	€	-	€	-
Cash paid for taxes	€	-	€	-
Recognition of lease asset and liability	€	-	€	42,717

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

SLOVAK ANTIMONY CORPORATION, S.R.O.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
(Expressed in Euro)

	Share Capital				
	Number	**Amount**	**Reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2021 (unaudited)	1	€ 5,000	€ -	€ (259)	€ 4,741
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(81,619)	(81,619)
Balance, December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	1	5,000	-	(81,878)	(76,878)
Contributed capital	-	-	235,000	-	235,000
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(74,439)	(74,439)
Balance, December 31, 2023	1	€ 5,000	€ 235,000	€ (156,317)	€ 83,683

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Slovak Antimony Corporation s.r.o. (the "Company" or "SAC") is a mining exploration company focused in the business of exploration, development and exploitation of mineral resources in Slovakia. SAC was incorporated on November 27, 2021 in Bratislava, Slovakia. The Company maintains its registered office and principal place of business at Tomášikova 12573/50E, Bratislava, Slovakia 831 04.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company has an accumulated deficit of €156,317 (2022 - €81,878, 2021 - €259). The Company reported a net loss of €74,439 (2022 - €81,619). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise funds primarily through the issuance of shares or achieve profitable operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing, management may be required to curtail certain expenses. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company's ultimate parent company was Molten Metals Corp. ("Molten"), a public company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. In June 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd., a private company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, acquired SAC from Molten by way of purchase of 100% interest in the shares of SAC. In November 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. amalgamated with 1509149 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Military Metals Corp. ("Military"), a public company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, with Military having assumed 100% of the issued and outstanding and common shares in the capital of the amalgamated entity (Note 13).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The Directors of the Company approved these financial statements and authorized them for issue on January 29, 2025.

Use of judgments and estimates

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Use of judgments and estimates (cont'd…)

The key areas of judgment applied in the preparation of the financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Going concern

  The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures and to meet its liabilities for the ensuing year involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Note 1).

- Equipment impairment testing

  Factors which could indicate impairment include significant underperformance of an asset relative to historical or projected operating results, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is used, and significant negative industry or economic trends.

- Value of right-of-use assets and lease liability

  The value of right-of-use assets and lease obligations require judgment in determining lease terms such as extension options, determining whether a lease contract contains an identified asset to which the Company has the right to use substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of that asset, and the incremental borrowing rate applied.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Exploration and evaluation

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable.

All costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties, including option payments, are capitalized on an individual prospect basis. Amounts received for the sale of mineral properties and for option payments are treated as reductions of the cost of the property, with payments in excess of capitalized costs recognized in profit or loss. The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped mineral properties is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the mineral property. If a mineral property does not prove viable, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized in profit or loss. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore on areas of interest are recognized in profit or loss. Expenditures incurred by the Company in connection with the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable are capitalized.

Title to mineral properties involves inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently unreliable conveyance history characteristics of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and proposed acquisition of mineral property interests and to the best of its knowledge the properties are in good standing.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Exploration and evaluation (cont'd…)

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as mineral property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Impairment

Management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for that period.

Financial instruments

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not classified or designated as fair value through profit and loss: 1) the Company's objective for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest'. The Company's cash and accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost as they meet the required criteria.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, shareholder advances, and lease liability.

Fair value hierarchy
Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the there are no other outstanding instruments.

Share capital

Instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. The Company records proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs and any tax effects as share capital.

Lease

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 Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if the Company have the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognize 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 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 measurements 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;
- 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.

(Expressed in Euro)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Lease (cont'd…)

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.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Slovakia Claims

In April 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Antimony-Gold mine and surrounding areas at Tienesgrund Spisska Bane ("Tienesgrund"), in central Slovakia.

In September 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Bear Creek ("Medvedi Potok") tin mine in Hnilec, central Slovakia.

In October 2022, the Company was awarded the exploration license for the Trojarova license, covering historic mining works in the ore-district near Pezinok in eastern Slovakia.

Exploration expenditures

The Company expended the following exploration and evaluation expenditures:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)
Depreciation (Note 6)	€ -	€ 4,577
Geological and geophysical	49,752	7,180
Permits and licenses	2,016	1,340
Site works	12,336	40,325
Travel and logistics costs	-	5,647
Total	€ 64,104	€ 59,069

5. EQUIPMENT

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company purchased equipment for €105,000. The equipment was not yet in use as at December 31, 2023, and accordingly no depreciation was recorded.

(Expressed in Euro)

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

In October 2022, the Company entered into a lease agreement for a processing facility at Svedlar in eastern Slovakia. The lease covers approximately 20% of the Svedlar complex, previously utilized to mine and process quartz. The lease has an initial term of two years.

Upon entering the lease, the Company measured the present value of the lease payments using an incremental borrowing rate of 12.5% per annum and recognized a right-of-use ("ROU") asset in the amount of €42,717 and a corresponding lease liability in the same amount

The continuity of the ROU asset and lease liability for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Right-of-use asset	€
Balance, December 31, 2021 (unaudited)	-
Additions	42,717
Deprecation	(4,577)
Balance, December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	38,140
Derecognition	(38,140)
Balance, December 31, 2023	-

Lease liability	€
Balance, December 31, 2021 (unaudited)	-
Additions	42,717
Lease payments	(6,000)
Finance expense	832
Balance, December 31, 2022 (unaudited)	37,549
Derecognition	(37,549)
Balance, December 31, 2023	-

In January 2023, the Company derecognized its right-of-use asset and lease liability obligation, coinciding with the termination of the lease. There were no penalties for early termination of the lease. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized a loss on derecognition of lease liability of €591 (2022 - €nil).

7. SHAREHOLDER ADVANCES

The Company's sole shareholder, Molten, advanced funds to the Company on an interest-free basis for operational purposes. The advances were unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment. Molten contributed €235,000 (2022 - €nil) in shareholder advances to reserves of SAC during the year ended December 31, 2023.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. At December 31, 2023, the Company had 1 (2022 – 1) share issued and outstanding.

(Expressed in Euro)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and directors. The Company has a contracted general manager which oversees the activities of the Company. There was no remuneration paid to the Company's key management personnel during the periods presented.

10. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)
Income before income tax	€ (74,439)	€ (81,619)
Statutory income tax rate	21.00%	21.00%
Expected income tax recovery	€ (16,000)	€ (17,000)
Changes in benefits not recognized	16,000	17,000
Income tax expense	€ -	€ -

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts where the probable criteria for the recognition of deferred tax assets has been met. The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consist of the following amounts:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)
Non-capital losses	€ 7,000	€ 5,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	26,000	12,000
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	€ 33,000	€ 17,000

As at December 31, 2023, the Company has Slovakian non-capital losses of €31,000 that may be applied to reduce future taxable income. If these losses are not used to offset future income, they will expire through the year ended December 31, 2043.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments

Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, shareholder advances and lease liability are carried at amortized cost. The Company considers that the carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost to approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

Financial risk factors

Credit risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is the risk of illiquidity of cash. As the Company's policy is to limit cash holdings to instruments issued by major Slovakian bank, the credit risk is considered by management to be negligible. The Company considers credit risk with respect to these amounts to be low.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

Financial risk factors (cont'd…)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay financial instrument liabilities as they come due. The Company's financial obligations are limited to accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder advances, all of which have contractual maturities of less than a year. The Company is reliant on major shareholders to support its operations.

Interest rate risk

The Company's financial asset exposed to interest rate risk consists of cash. As at December 31, 2023, the Company's maintained all of its cash balance on deposit with a major Slovakian bank and was not accruing interest income.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has minimal working capital balances in the periods presented which are maintained in Euro. Funding is provided in Euro on an as-needed basis in accordance with prevailing exchange rates.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to maintain financial capacity that is strong to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company's capital structure includes shareholder's equity of €83,683 (2022 - deficiency of €76,878) as at December 31, 2023. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility to adjust to changes in in economic conditions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2023.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In June 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. acquired SAC from Molten by way of purchase of 100% interest in the shares of SAC.

In November 2024, 1458205 B.C. Ltd. amalgamated with 1509149 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Military with Military having assumed 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the amalgamated entity.

SCHEDULE “C”

Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for Target for the Period of Incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024

[SEE ATTACHED]

1458205 B.C. Ltd.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE PERIOD FROM INCORPORATION ON DECEMBER 29, 2023 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF 1458205 B.C. LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of 1458205 B.C. Ltd. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' deficiency for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' 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 audit 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 a net loss of $90,560 for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024, as of September 30, 2024, the Company's working capital deficiency is $213,818. 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.

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, 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.

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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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia

January 29, 2025

1458205 B.C. LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

AS AT		**September 30, 2024**
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$	48,439
Accounts receivable		15,000
		63,439
Mineral property (Note 4)		123,261
	$	186,700
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current		
Accounts payable	$	72,275
Due to shareholders (Note 6)		204,982
		277,257
Shareholders' deficiency		
Share capital (Note 5)		3
Deficit		(90,560)
		(90,557)
	$	186,700

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on January 29, 2025.

"Scott Eldridge" Director *"Latika Prasad"* Director

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

1458205 B.C. LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	$	1,073
Exploration expenses (Note 4)		37,293
Foreign exchange		1,065
Office and miscellaneous		17,484
Professional fees		33,645
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	(90,560)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$	(45,280)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		2

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

1458205 B.C. LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net loss for the period	$ (90,560)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:	
Accounts receivable	(15,000)
Accounts payable	33,174
Net cash used in operating activities	(72,386)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY	
Acquisition of Slovak Antimony Corporation, s.r.o.	(84,160)
Net cash used in investing activity	(84,160)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Shares issued for cash	3
Shareholder advances	204,982
Net cash provided by financing activities	204,985
Change in cash for the period	48,439
Cash, beginning of period	-
Cash, end of period	$ 48,439
SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION	
Cash paid for taxes	$ -
Cash paid for interest	$ -

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

1458205 B.C. LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares			
	Number	**Amounts**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, December 29, 2023 (incorporation)	1	$ 1	$ -	$ 1
Shares issued for cash	2	2	-	2
Net loss for the period	-	-	(90,560)	(90,560)
Balance, September 30, 2024	3	$ 3	$ (90,560)	$ (90,557)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

1458205 B.C. Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on December 29, 2023. The Company maintains its registered office and principal place of business at 1000 – 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7X 1S8. The Company is in the business of exploration, development, and exploitation of mineral resources in Slovakia.

The recoverability of amounts shown as mineral property is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain financing to develop the properties, and the ultimate realization of profits through future production or sale of the properties. Realized values may be substantially different than carrying values as recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company reported a net loss for the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024 of $90,560 and as of September 30, 2024 had an working capital deficiency of $213,818. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise funds primarily through the issuance of shares or achieve profitable operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing, management may be required to curtail certain expenses. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

Subsequent to September 30, 2024, the Company was acquired by Military Metals Corp. ("Military"), an unrelated party (Note 11).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on a going concern basis as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), which contemplates that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The Company's subsidiary is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	Functional currency
Slovak Antimony Corporation, s.r.o.	Slovakia	100%	Euro

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Use of judgments and estimates

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key areas of judgment applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Going concern

  The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures and to meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, involves significant judgment based on various factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Note 1).

- Business combinations

  Judgment is used in determining who is the acquiror and whether an acquisition is a business combination or an asset acquisition. The assessment required management to assess the relative ownership interests pursuant to the transaction and the inputs, processes, and outputs of the entity or assets being acquired at the time of the acquisition. Pursuant to the assessment, acquisition of Slovak Antimony Corporation, s.r.o. ("SAC") was considered to be an asset acquisition (Note 4).

- Functional currency determination

  The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the currency of their respective primary economic environment, and the Company reconsiders the functional currency if there is a change in events and conditions, which determined the primary economic environment.

- Recovery of capitalized mineral property costs

  The Company capitalizes mining property acquisition costs which are to be amortized when production is attained or the balance thereof written off should the property be disproven through exploration or abandoned. The carrying value of the Company's mineral property is reviewed by management at least annually, or whenever events or circumstances indicate that its carrying value may not be recovered. If impairment is determined to exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Mineral Property

i) Exploration and Evaluation

Staking costs, property option payments, and other costs associated with acquiring exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized and classified as non-current assets, whereas exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized as expenses as they are incurred during the year.

Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a project does not prove viable, all non-recoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

ii) Development

Upon completion of a technical feasibility study and when commercial viability is demonstrated, capitalized exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to and classified as mine under development. Costs associated with the commissioning of new assets incurred in the period before they are operating in the way intended by management, are capitalized. Development expenditures are net of the proceeds of the sale of metals from ore extracted during the development phase. Interest on borrowings related to the construction and development of assets are capitalized until substantially all the activities required to make the asset ready for its intended use are complete. The costs of removing overburden to access ore are capitalized as pre-production stripping costs and classified as a component of property, plant and equipment.

iii) Impairment

The carrying value of all categories of mineral property are reviewed at least annually by management for indicators that the recoverable amount may be less than the carrying value. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash-generating unit (“CGU”), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Value-in-use is based on estimates of discounted future cash flows expected to be recovered from an asset or CGU through their use. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimates of future recoverable reserves and resources, future commodity prices and expected future operating and capital costs. Once calculated, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from either quotes from an active market or the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset or CGU, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses are recognized in other expenses. Assumptions, such as commodity prices, discount rate, and expenditures, underlying the fair value estimates are subject to risk uncertainties. Impairment charges are recorded in the reporting period in which determination of impairment is made by management.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Mineral Property (cont'd…)

iii) Impairment (cont'd…)

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Share Capital

Instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. The Company records proceeds from the issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs and any tax effects as share capital.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the there are no other outstanding instruments.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss or amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not classified or designated as fair value through profit and loss: 1) the Company's objective for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest'. The Company's cash and accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost as it meets the required criteria.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and due to shareholders.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Currency Translation

IFRS requires that the functional currency of each entity in the consolidated group be determined separately in accordance with the indicators as per International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* and should be measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency").

Under IFRS, the results and financial position of all the Company's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the date of the transaction); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. MINERAL PROPERTY

Mineral property title

Title to mineral properties involves inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently unreliable conveyance history characteristics of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title of all of its mineral properties and to the best of its knowledge the properties are in good standing.

Slovakia Claims

On April 5, 2024, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Slovakia Claims Agreement"), with Molten Metals Corp. ("Molten"), an unrelated party, to acquire SAC, which has a 100% interest in three properties in Slovakia for a total consideration of $85,000.

Additionally, Molten will receive a 1% net smelter return ("NSR"). The Slovakia Claims Agreement provides the Company to purchase the royalty from Molten after one year and prior to three years from the date of the Slovakia Claims Agreement for $162,800, and thereafter the Company will have the right to acquire the royalty for $285,000 prior to production.

Under the concentration test of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, the transaction was determined to be an asset acquisition with substantially all of the fair value of consideration paid attributable to the mineral property of SAC.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and asset acquired under the Slovakia Claims Agreement:

Consideration paid and net assets acquired:		
Cash payment	$	85,000
Cash		840
Mineral property		123,261
Accounts payable		(39,101)
Net assets acquired	$	85,000

During the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024, the Company incurred $37,293 in exploration expenses from geological and geophysical costs.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

Period ended September 30, 2024

On December 29, 2023, the Company issued 1 common share on incorporation at a price of $1 per common share for gross proceeds of $1.

On April 10, 2024, the Company completed a private placement of 2 common shares at $1 for gross proceeds of $2.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and directors. The Company has a contracted general manager which oversees the activities of the Company. There was no remuneration paid to the Company's key management personnel during the period presented.

As at September 30, 2024, $204,982 was included in due to shareholders owing to two significant shareholders, who are directors of the Company. These amounts are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

7. INCOME TAXES

		Period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024
Income before income tax	$	(90,560)
Statutory income tax rate		27.00%
Expected income tax recovery	$	(24,000)
Change in foreign tax rates		1,000
Tax assets acquired with subsidiary		(48,000)
Changes in benefits not recognized		71,000
Income tax expense (recovery)	$	-

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts where the probable criteria for the recognition of deferred tax assets has been met. The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consist of the following amounts:

		Period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024
Non-capital losses	$	32,000
Exploration and evaluation assets		39,000
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	$	71,000

7. INCOME TAXES (cont'd…)

As at September 30, 2024, the Company has Canadian non-capital losses of $78,000 and Slovakian non-capital losses of $52,000 that may be applied to reduce future taxable income. If these losses are not used to offset future income, they will expire through the year ended September 30, 2044.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENTS

Financial instruments

Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and due to shareholders are carried at amortized cost. The Company considers that the carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost to approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Financial risk factors

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash and accounts receivable. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in Canada and Slovakia. As the Company's policy is to limit cash holdings to instruments issued by a major Canadian bank, the credit risk is considered by management to be negligible. Accounts receivable include amounts due from Molten. Accounts receivable are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery due to supporting indicators. The Company considers credit risk with respect to these amounts to be low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay financial instrument liabilities as they come due. As at September 30, 2024, the Company had working capital deficiency of $213,818. The Company's financial obligations are limited to accounts payable and due to shareholders, which have contractual maturities of less than a year.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature and maturity. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as at September 30, 2024.

Commodity price risk

The Company's future success is linked to the price of minerals because the value of mineral resources and the Company's future revenues are tied to prices of minerals. Worldwide production levels also affect the prices. The prices of minerals are occasionally subject to rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities.

Foreign currency risk

Financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies are not significant. As at September 30, 2024, the Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. The Company assessed its foreign currency risk as low as at September 30, 2024.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management policy is to maintain a strong but flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital, creditor and market confidence while sustaining the future development of the business.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. The Company's capital structure includes shareholders' deficiency of $90,557 as at September 30, 2024. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares, seek debt financing and adjust its capital spending to manage current and working capital requirements. The Company did not change its capital management policy during the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one operating segment, the exploration and development of mineral resources, and all non-current assets are located in Slovakia.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the period from incorporation on December 29, 2023 to September 30, 2024, the Company:

- Entered into a shareholder loan settlement with a significant shareholder, who is a director of the Company. The Company settled $192,000 in shareholder loans (Note 6), of which $175,000 was settled in the issuance of 3,499,997 units of the Company ("Units") at an issue price of $0.05 per share. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant will entitle the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10. The remaining $17,000 was settled in cash.

- Completed a non-brokered private placement of 6,500,000 common shares at a price of $0.05 for gross proceeds of $325,000.

- Completed the sale of the Company to Military Metals Corp. ("Military"), an unrelated party, for 10,000,000 common shares in the capital of Military.