

PEAK MINERALS LTD.
Financial Statements
For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Peak Minerals Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peak Minerals Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and 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 September 30, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has sustained losses from operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, and as of September 30, 2024, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$31,519. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Matthew Gosden.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "DMCL." The letters are stylized and connected.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

January 28, 2025

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 4,899	\$ 15,248
Amounts recoverable		650	7,698
		5,549	22,946
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	3	1	1
		\$ 5,550	\$ 22,947
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4	\$ 31,693	\$ 22,961
Due to related party	6	5,375	1,575
		37,068	24,536
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	5	595,535	595,535
Reserves	5	84,839	84,839
Deficit		(711,892)	(681,963)
		(31,518)	(1,589)
		\$ 5,550	\$ 22,947

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)**Subsequent events (Note 9)**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

"Jonathan Yan" Director
Jonathan Yan

"Fred Tejada" Director
Fred Tejada

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

PEAK MINERALS LTD.Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Year ended September 30,	
	Notes	2024	2023
Expenses			
Bank and interest charges		\$ 1,182	\$ 491
Consulting fees		2,200	112,000
Exploration tax credit		(18,788)	-
Filing fees		12,865	13,193
Impairment of exploration and evaluation	3	-	202,364
General and administrative		-	3,983
Management fees	6	6,000	26,500
Professional fees	6	23,856	33,942
Rent	6	-	900
Share-based payment	5, 6	-	43,614
Shareholder information		-	1,500
Transfer agent fees		760	1,924
Travel and entertainment		1,854	1,121
Net and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (29,929)	\$ (441,532)
Weighted average number of common shares			
outstanding (basic and diluted)		14,330,001	14,330,001
Basic and diluted net loss per share		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at September 30, 2022	14,330,001	\$ 595,535	\$ 41,225	\$ (240,431)	\$ 396,329
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(441,532)	(441,532)
Share based payments	-	-	43,614	-	43,614
Balance at September 30, 2023	14,330,001	595,535	84,839	(681,963)	(1,589)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(29,929)	(29,929)
Balance at September 30, 2024	14,330,001	\$ 595,535	\$ 84,839	\$ (711,892)	\$ (31,518)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended September 30,	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (29,929)	\$ (441,532)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Share-based payment	-	43,614
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	202,364
Changes in non-cash items:		
Decrease (increase) in amounts recoverable	7,048	(2,457)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,532	(55,769)
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,349)	(253,780)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	(60,975)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(60,975)
Change in cash	(10,349)	(314,755)
Cash, beginning	15,248	330,003

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Peak Minerals Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on May 12, 2021 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. The Company’s registered office is Suite 2600 – 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3X1 and its corporate office and principal place of business of the Company is 1030 West Georgia Street, Suite 1507, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 2Y3.

The Company is in the business of exploring its mineral exploration assets and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. As at September 30, 2024 the Company was in the exploration stage and had interests in properties located Canada. Subsequent to September 30, 2024, the Company entered into a Binding Letter of Intent that would provide an option to acquire an interest in a property in South America (Note 9).

The Company is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) and trades under the symbol “PEK”.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and the recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The Company has sustained losses from operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, and has an ongoing requirement for capital investment to explore its exploration and evaluation assets. As at September 30, 2024, the Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$31,519. Based on its current plans, budgeted expenditures, and cash requirements, the Company does not have sufficient cash to finance its current plans. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations as they become due. The Company expects that it will need to raise substantial additional capital to accomplish its business plan over the next several years. The Company expects to seek additional financing through equity financing. There can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing might be available.

These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorized for issue on January 28, 2025 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency, unless otherwise noted.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Significant estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements include the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, recovery of deferred tax assets and the valuation of provisions for restoration and environmental liabilities.

Significant judgements include assessment of going concern assumption and whether there are indicators of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (continued)

Financial instruments

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost.

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities:

	Classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Amount recoverable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Due to related party	Amortized cost

(ii) Measurement

Debt investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of net (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of net (loss) income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company’s own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of net (loss) income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Income taxes

Deferred income tax:

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

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

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

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Where the Company has entered into option agreements for the acquisition of an interest in exploration and evaluation assets which provided for periodic payments, such amounts unpaid are not recorded as a liability when they are payable entirely at the Company's discretion. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. The exploration and evaluation assets may be subject to prior undetected agreements or transfers and title may be affected by such defects.

i. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses or a legal right are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once a legal right to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized to exploration and classified as a component of mineral properties. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to a property, and directly attributable to general and administrative costs. From time to time the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mine development cost". Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Any incidental revenue earned in connection with exploration activities is applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs. Government tax credits are rewarded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property. Any operational income earned in connection with exploration activities is recognized in the profit or loss.

ii. Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment by management when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written-off to profit or loss.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of mineral properties is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of the respective areas of interest.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for indications of impairment at each reporting date.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (continued)***Provision for environmental rehabilitation***

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. The Company does not have any provisions for rehabilitation obligations.

Share capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options, warrants and escrow shares are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option, warrant or escrow share enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. The Company's common shares, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average aggregate number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share is computed similarly to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. For the years presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

Leases***IFRS 16 Leases***

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases of right-of-use assets are recognized at the lease commencement date at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, and otherwise at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information and basis of preparation (continued)***Leases (continued)***

Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, except where the lease contains a bargain purchase option a right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's useful life. The Company had no leases in effect during the period presented.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements that the Company reasonably expect will have an impact on its disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date, are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. Other standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, which are expected to impact the Company have not been listed.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statement. IFRS 18 aims to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and will impact the presentation of primary financial statements and notes, including the statement of earnings where companies will be required to present separate categories of income and expense for operating, investing, and financing activities with prescribed subtotals for each new category. IFRS 18 will also require management-defined performance measures to be explained and included in a separate note within the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, add new disclosures for financial instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows, and update the disclosure for equity investments designated at FVOCI.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

3. Exploration and evaluation asset**Aida Property (British Columbia)**

On June 8, 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire up to a 75% interest in five mining claims in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

The Company acquired a 51% interest, by issuing 100,000 common shares and making a cash payment of \$5,000 to the vendor during the period ended September 30, 2021.

The Company could earn a further 24% for a total 75% interest, by paying the Optionor \$5,000 on or before June 8, 2022 (paid), issuing 100,000 common shares on completion of the Company's initial public offering on September 28, 2022 on a Canadian Securities Exchange (issued with a fair value of \$10,000), and incurring aggregate exploration expenditures of \$200,000, of which \$75,000 must be incurred before June 8, 2022 (incurred) and \$125,000 on or before the first anniversary of the initial listing of the Company's shares on an Exchange resulting in the Company earning the 75% interest. Effective September 28, 2023, the vendor has waived the requirement of the \$200,000 aggregate exploration expenditure. The property is subject to a net smelter royalty of 2% payable to the vendor.

A summary of the Company's Exploration and Evaluation Asset is as follows:

	Aida Property	
	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Property acquisition costs – beginning	\$ 1	\$ 22,000
	1	22,000
Exploration costs - beginning	-	119,390
Geological consulting	-	26,678
Geophysics	-	16,190
Mining tax credit	-	(420)
Travel, accommodation, and supplies	-	18,527
	-	180,365
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	(202,364)
Balance, ending	\$ 1	\$ 1

During the year ended September 30, 2023, the Company had assessed the Aida Property for impairment. As further financing is required for continuance of exploration of the property, the Company recorded an impairment of exploration and evaluation assets on the Aida Property of \$202,364.

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Accounts payable	\$ 14,693	\$ 4,761
Accrued liabilities	17,000	18,200
	\$ 31,693	\$ 22,961

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

5. Share capital***Authorized share capital***

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issuances***Years ended September 30, 2024 and year ended September 30, 2023***

There were no issuances of common shares during the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

Stock options

The Company adopted a stock option plan to grant options to individuals exercisable up to 10 years from the date of grant to purchase shares at the market price, less applicable discount, if any. Such grants not to exceed an aggregate of 10% of the issued and outstanding shares and vesting periods will be determined by the Board of Directors.

On October 11, 2022, the Company granted 500,000 stock options that vested upon grant and are exercisable at a price of \$0.105 until October 11, 2025 to consultants. The estimated fair value of the options was \$36,678 which was determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: an annualized volatility of 115%; an expected life of 3 years; a dividend yield of 0%; and a risk-free rate of 3.87%.

On August 1, 2023, the Company granted 140,000 stock options that vested upon grant and are exercisable at a price of \$0.10 until August 1, 2026 to consultants. The estimated fair value of the options was \$6,936 which was determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: an annualized volatility of 105%; an expected life of 3 years; a dividend yield of 0%; and a risk-free rate of 4.70%.

On September 29, 2024, 700,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.10 expired unexercised.

Details of options outstanding and exercisable as at September 30, 2024 are as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry date	Exercisable
500,000	\$0.105	October 11, 2025	500,000
140,000	\$0.10	July 31, 2026	140,000
640,000			640,000

As at September 30, 2024 the options outstanding had a weighted average exercise price of \$0.10 and a weighted average life of 1.206 years.

Subsequent to the year ended September 30, 2024, all 640,000 stock options have been exercised.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

5. Share capital (continued)***Warrants***

On September 28, 2024, 402,500 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.10 expired unexercised. As at September 30, 2024, no warrants remain outstanding.

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at September 30, 2023 and 2022	402,500	\$ 0.10
Expired	(402,500)	\$ 0.10
Balance at September 30, 2024	-	\$ -

6. Related party transactions***Key management compensation***

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

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel made during the years September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended September 30, 2024	Year ended September 30, 2023
Management fee	\$ 6,000	\$ 26,500
Accounting fee	-	7,800
Share-based payments	-	6,936
Total	\$ 6,000	\$ 41,236

Effective May 15, 2021 the Company entered into a management services agreement with a company controlled by a director and senior officer. Terms include a monthly fee of \$2,500 and automatic renewal every nine months unless terminated by either the Company or the service provider. This agreement was terminated effective July 31, 2023. In addition, the Company has incurred rent expense of \$nil with this company for the year ended September 30, 2024 (2023 - \$900).

On August 1, 2023, the Company granted 70,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.10 until July 31, 2026 to a Senior Officer and Director of the Company and a further 70,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.10 until July 31, 2026 to a Director of the Company. The company recorded share based payments of \$6,936 for the grant.

As at September 30, 2024, the Company has accrued \$5,375 due to a director and senior officer (September 30, 2023 - \$1,575). Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing with no specific terms of repayment.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

7. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk by holding cash. Holding the cash in large Canadian financial institutions minimizes this risk. The Company has minimal accounts receivable exposure, and its amounts recoverable are due from a Canadian government agency. Credit risk is assessed as low.

Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. At September 30, 2024, there was minimal foreign exchange risk to the Company as its mineral property interests was located in Canada. Management monitors its foreign currency balances and makes adjustments based on anticipated need for currencies. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash accounts is relatively unaffected by changes in short term interest rates. The income earned on certain bank accounts is subject to the movements in interest rates. Currently, this risk will have an immaterial effect on operations.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. As at September 30, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of \$4,899 to settle current liabilities of \$37,068. All the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days of September 30, 2024.

The Company's expected source of cash flow in the upcoming year will be through equity financing. Subsequent to September 30, 2024, the Company completed equity financings (Note 9).

Capital Management

The Company is engaged in the mineral exploration field and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company is potentially at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity based market prices associated with resource property interests. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

7. Financial risk management (continued)Capital Management (continued)

The Company includes the components of equity in the definition of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation or make special distributions to shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Fair value

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

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

The Company's cash, amount recoverable, accounts payable, and due to related parties approximate their current fair values because of their nature and anticipated settlement dates.

8. Income taxes

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

	Year ended September 30, 2024	Year ended September 30, 2023
Net loss before income taxes for the year	\$ (29,929)	\$ (441,532)
Statutory Canadian corporate tax rate	27%	27%
Anticipated tax recovery	(8,081)	(119,214)
Non-deductible expenses and other	6,081	11,705
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	2,000	107,509
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

8. Income taxes (continued)

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 130,000	\$ 118,000
Share issuance costs	8,000	12,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	22,000	28,000
	160,000	158,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(160,000)	(158,000)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of \$480,000 available for carryforward to reduce future years' income for income tax purposes. The losses expire from 2041 to 2044. Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment by tax authorities.

9. Subsequent events

- a) Between October 22 to 24, 2024, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 for gross proceeds of \$250,000.
- b) On October 24, 2024, the Company issued 200,000 stock options to directors of the Company. The options are exercisable at \$0.10 per share and expire two years from the date of issuance.
- c) On November 8, 2024, the Company signed a Binding Letter of Intent to acquire 66.67% of 1494741 B.C. Ltd ("BC Numco") and its wholly owned subsidiary, OL Sranan Gold N.V. ("Sranan") in consideration for 4,000,000 common shares of the Company. BC Numco and Sranan are parties to a Binding Letter of Intent to acquire a 90% interest in certain gold concessions of the Tapanahony Gold Project (the "Project") in Surinam, South America with an option to purchase the remaining 10%. Pursuant to the execution of the Definitive Agreement, the Company will assume all the obligations of the cash and share payments required for the acquisition in the interest in the Project. Subject to the execution of the Definitive Agreement, the Company agrees to issue an additional 4 million common shares upon the completion of 5,000 meters of drilling in the Project (the "Exploration Milestone").

The Company will have the option and right to acquire the remaining 33.33% interest in BC Numco for:

- an additional 2,000,000 common shares of the Company if exercised within 6 months of the execution of the Definite Agreement, with an obligation to issue a further 2,000,000 common shares upon the Exploration Milestone,
- an additional 3,000,000 common shares of the Company if exercised following 12 months of the execution of the Definite Agreement, with an obligation to issue a further 3,000,000 common shares upon the Exploration Milestone,
- an additional 4,000,000 common shares of the Company if exercised following 18 months of the execution of the Definite Agreement, with an obligation to issue a further 4,000,000 common shares upon the Exploration Milestone.

Completion of this transactions are subject to entering into a definitive agreements for each and receiving regulatory approvals.

PEAK MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

9. Subsequent events (continued)

- d) On November 12, 2024, the Company issued 640,000 common shares for the exercise of stock options between \$0.10 and \$0.105 per share for gross proceeds of \$66,500.
- e) On December 12, 2024, the Company issued 12,845,000 common shares at a price of \$0.25 per common share for gross proceeds of \$3,211,250. Pursuant to the issuance of common shares, the Company paid \$69,450 in cash and issued 277,800 share purchase warrants. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.25 per warrant and expire 12 months from the date of issuance.