

WARABA GOLD LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Waraba Gold Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Waraba Gold Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and 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 July 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years 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 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. 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 had not yet achieved profitable operations and had accumulated losses since its inception. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined that there were no additional key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

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

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

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

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 cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 judgement 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 risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Chris Milios.

McGovern Hurley LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "McGovern Hurley LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
November 28, 2024

Waraba Gold Limited
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	As at July 31, 2024	As at July 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	\$	434,187	\$ 561,174
Receivables		13,644	32,713
Prepaid		419	419
Total current assets		448,250	594,306
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment (net)	3	85,661	154,207
Total non-current assets		85,661	154,207
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	533,911	\$ 748,513
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4, 6	455,733	249,946
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	455,733	\$ 249,946
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	5	19,941,868	18,864,548
Shares to be issued	5	-	152,505
Warrants reserve	5	376,805	234,455
Deficit		(19,534,606)	(18,223,928)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$	784,067	\$ 1,027,580
Non-controlling interest	8	(705,889)	(529,013)
TOTAL EQUITY	\$	78,178	\$ 498,567
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$	533,911	\$ 748,513

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Notes 12)

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on November 28, 2024:

"Carl Esprey"

Carl Esprey, Director

"Chris O'Connor"

Chris O'Connor, Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Waraba Gold Limited**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year ended July 31, 2024		Year ended July 31, 2023	
Expenses					
Depreciation	3	\$	68,546	\$	76,453
Exploration expense	7		779,327		546,159
Investor relations			243,546		183,119
Office and general			104,225		(50,790)
Professional fees	6		297,334		390,119
Project generation			-		9,815
Regulatory fees			15,415		13,375
Transfer agent			2,766		1,099
Loss before other items		\$	(1,511,159)	\$	(1,169,349)
Other items					
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		\$	23,605		(42,673)
Change in fair value of loan			-		(10,985)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$	(1,487,554)	\$	(1,223,007)
Loss attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company			(1,310,678)		(1,106,213)
Non-controlling interest	8		(176,876)		(116,794)
Comprehensive loss for the year		\$	(1,487,554)	\$	(1,223,007)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.01)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - basic and diluted			138,849,550	117,004,771	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Waraba Gold Limited
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Warrant reserve	Shares to be issued	Non-controlling Interest	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at July 31, 2022		110,788,911	\$ 17,760,548	\$ -	-	\$ (412,219)	\$ (17,117,715)	\$ 230,614
Shares issued for settlement of loan		1,881,228	188,123	-	-	-	-	188,123
Shares issued		12,397,000	915,877	234,455	-	-	-	1,150,332
Shares to be issued		-	-	-	152,505	-	-	152,505
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(116,794)	(1,106,213)	(1,223,007)
Balance at July 31, 2023		125,067,139	\$ 18,864,548	\$ 234,455	152,505	\$ (529,013)	\$ (18,223,928)	\$ 498,567
Balance at July 31, 2023		125,067,139	\$ 18,864,548	\$ 234,455	152,505	\$ (529,013)	\$ (18,223,928)	\$ 498,567
Shares issued	5	37,336,799	1,077,326	142,350	(152,505)	-	-	1,067,171
Shares cancelled	5	(600)	(6)	-	-	-	-	(6)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(176,876)	(1,310,678)	(1,487,554)
Balance at July 31, 2024		162,403,338	\$ 19,941,868	\$ 376,805	-	\$ (705,889)	\$ (19,534,606)	\$ 78,178

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Waraba Gold Limited**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year ended July 31, 2024	Year ended July 31, 2023
Operating activities			
Net loss for the year		\$ (1,487,554)	\$ (1,223,007)
Items not involving cash:			
Depreciation	3	68,546	76,453
Changes in fair value of loan		-	10,985
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Receivables		19,070	(8,288)
Prepaid		-	7,492
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		205,786	(238,482)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(1,194,152)	(1,374,847)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment		-	(15,275)
Net cash flows used by investing activities		-	(15,275)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from share issuance		1,121,112	1,392,205
Share issuance cost		(53,947)	(89,368)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		1,067,165	1,302,837
Change in cash		(126,987)	(87,285)
Cash at the beginning of the year		561,174	648,459
Cash at the end of the year		\$ 434,187	\$ 561,174
Non-cash transactions:			
Shares issued, settlement of loan		\$ -	\$ 188,123

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Waraba Gold Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Waraba Gold Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on June 19, 2015, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company is a resource exploration company that is acquiring and exploring mineral properties.

The head office, principal address, records office and registered address of the Company are located at 1080 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver BC. The Company trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "Exchange") under the trading symbol "WBGD". On March 12, 2021, the Company was listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (also known as Deutsche Boerse AG) under the symbol "ZE0".

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

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

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. As at July 31, 2024, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$19,534,606 (July 31, 2023 - \$18,223,928) since its inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which are material uncertainties which cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors. However, there is no guarantee that such financing will be available to the Company on acceptable terms or at all.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Canadian dollars are the functional currency of Waraba Gold Limited.

Waraba Gold Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. 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.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

i) Going concern

See Note 1.

ii) Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction.

The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

iii) Existence of Decommissioning and Restoration Costs and the Timing of Expenditure

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements and constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

iv) Share Based Payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Waraba Gold Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

v) Impairment of Tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Details of the controlled subsidiaries are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned*	
		July 31, 2024	July 31, 2023
1285074 B.C. Ltd. ("074 B.C.")	Canada	100%	100%
La Société Gonka Gold Mali SARL ("Gonka")	Mali	75%	75%

*Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns from its involvement with the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All inter-company balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of loss.

Waraba Gold Limited**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rates applicable to each category of property and equipment are as follows:

Class of property and equipment	Depreciation rate
Vehicle	33%
Software and hardware	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Camp equipment	20%

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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 statement of loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation properties

All expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities, including costs incurred to acquire and secure exploration property licenses, are recorded as exploration expenses until it has been established that a mineral property is commercially viable and technically feasible.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to contributed surplus. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. The grant date fair value of options that expire without being exercised is transferred to deficit.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more

Waraba Gold Limited

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For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants will be in the warrant reserve.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

The Company's warrants were determined to be antidilutive. As such, diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share.

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 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 if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

Asset/Liability

Financial Assets

Cash	Amortized cost
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Receivables	Amortized cost
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Financial Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
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(ii) Measurement

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.

Waraba Gold Limited

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For the Years Ended July 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 consolidated statements of loss. 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 consolidated statements of loss in the period in which they arise.

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 consolidated statements of loss, 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.

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. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes 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.

Impairment of assets

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the

Waraba Gold Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the asset and liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Leases

At inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by evaluating if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. For contracts that contain a lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted by any initial direct costs, and costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset less any lease incentives. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be paid subsequent to the commencement date of the lease, discounted either at the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments measured in the initial lease liability include payments for an optional renewal period, if any, if the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise a renewal extension option. The liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and will be remeasured when there is a change in either the future lease payments or assessment of whether an extension or other option will be exercised. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted for lease payments and interest on the obligation. Interest expense on the lease obligation is included in the consolidated statement of loss.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and low value assets and recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company adopted a number of amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IFRS 10 and IAS 1. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these standards on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in January 2020 to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based solely on a company's right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The right needs to be unconditional and must have substance. The amendments also clarify that the transfer of a company's own equity instruments is regarded as settlement of a liability, unless it results from the exercise of a conversion option meeting the definition of an equity instrument. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI.

The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standards replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted.

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3. Property and equipment

Property and equipment as of July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Software & Hardware		Vehicle		Furniture, Fittings & Camp Equipment		Total
Cost							
Balance July 31, 2022	\$	52,764	\$	126,120	\$	131,117	\$ 310,001
Additions – Gonka		-		-		15,275	15,275
Balance, July 31, 2023	\$	52,764	\$	126,120	\$	146,392	\$ 325,276
Additions		-		-		-	-
Balance, July 31, 2024	\$	52,764	\$	126,120	\$	146,392	\$ 325,276
Amortization							
Balance July 31, 2022	\$	11,999	\$	52,177	\$	30,440	\$ 94,616
Additions – Waraba		5,041		-		-	5,041
Additions – Gonka		5,469		39,249		26,694	71,412
Balance, July 31, 2023	\$	22,509	\$	91,426	\$	57,134	\$ 171,069
Additions – Waraba		5,038		-		-	5,038
Additions – Gonka		5,736		27,478		30,294	63,508
Balance, July 31, 2024	\$	33,283	\$	118,904	\$	87,428	\$ 239,615
Net book value							
Balance, July 31, 2022	\$	40,765	\$	73,943	\$	100,677	\$ 215,385
Balance, July 31, 2023	\$	30,255	\$	34,694	\$	89,258	\$ 154,207
Balance, July 31, 2024	\$	19,481	\$	7,216	\$	58,964	\$ 85,661

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023 were as follows:

		July 31, 2024		July 31, 2023
Accounts payable	\$	183,759	\$	204,946
Accrued liabilities		271,974		45,000
	\$	455,733	\$	249,946

5. Share capital**Authorized share capital**

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

As at July 31, 2024 there were 162,403,338 number of issued and fully paid common shares (as at July 31, 2023 – 125,067,139).

On September 5, 2022, 1,881,228 common shares at \$0.10 per share were issued in full settlement of loan payable balance.

On March 24, 2023, the Company issued 9,257,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$925,700. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is

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exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.50 until March 24, 2024. The value of share capital of \$786,845 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of \$138,855 were allocated to warrants.

On April 6, 2023, the Company issued 1,840,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$184,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.50 until April 6, 2024. The value of share capital of \$110,400 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of \$73,600 were allocated to warrants.

On April 11, 2023, the Company issued 300,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$30,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.50 until April 6, 2024. The value of share capital of \$18,000 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of \$12,000 were allocated to warrants.

On May 12, 2023, the Company issued 1,000,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$100,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at a price of \$0.50 until September 13, 2024. The value of share capital of \$90,000 was determined using the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance and the residual proceeds of \$10,000 were allocated to warrants.

As at July 31, 2023, from total share subscription agreement for issuance of 2,690,000 common shares against a gross subscription of \$269,000, 500,000 common shares were issued against total proceeds of \$202,500, the remaining 1,525,051 common shares are to be issued.

On January 12, 2024 there were 2,190,000 units issued at \$0.10 per unit for the total proceeds of \$219,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for common share at a price of \$0.50 until January 11, 2025. The value of share capital of \$76,650 was determined using fair market value of the shares based on their trading price on the date of subscription and the residual proceeds of \$142,350 were allocated to warrants.

On March 12, 2024, the Company issued 9,222,599 common shares at \$0.03 per common share for the total proceeds of \$276,678.

On March 12, 2024, the Company cancelled 600 shares, which were issued at \$0.01 per common share on October 29, 2015.

On May 27, 2024, the Company issued 25,924,200 common shares at \$0.03 per common share for the total proceeds of \$777,945.

During the year ended July 31, 2024 the total share issuance costs totaled to \$53,947 (July 31, 2023 - \$89,368).

Stock options

As at July 31, 2024, there were no stock options outstanding and exercisable (July 31, 2023 - Nil).

Warrants

As of July 31, 2024, 13,190,000 warrants were outstanding and exercisable (July 31, 2023 – 22,397,000).

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	July 31, 2024		July 31, 2023	
	Warrants issued	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning	22,397,000	\$ 0.30	38,052,500	\$ 0.23
Warrants granted	2,190,000	0.50	12,397,000	0.50
Warrants expired	(11,397,000)	0.50	(28,052,500)	0.30
Warrants outstanding, ending	13,190,000	\$ 0.16	22,397,000	\$ 0.30
Warrants exercisable, ending	13,190,000	\$ 0.16	22,397,000	\$ 0.30

The following table is a summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at July 31, 2024 and 2023:

July 31, 2024			July 31, 2023		
Outstanding	Exercise price	Expiry date	Outstanding	Exercise price	Expiry date
#	\$		#	\$	
10,000,000	0.05	May 22, 2025	10,000,000	0.05	May 22, 2025
1,000,000	0.50	September 13, 2024	9,257,000	0.50	March 24, 2024
2,190,000	0.50	January 11, 2025	2,140,000	0.50	April 6, 2024
-	-	-	1,000,000	0.50	September 13, 2024
13,190,000	0.16		22,397,000	0.30	

6. Related party transactions

The following table represents transactions with key management personnel for the year ended July 31, 2024 and 2023:

	July 31, 2024		July 31, 2023	
Management fees incurred to officers or to companies:				
Consulting fees incurred to directors ^(a)	\$	157,004	\$	171,205
Consulting fees incurred to officers ^(b)	\$	53,955	\$	93,430
Total compensation	\$	210,959	\$	264,635

The following table represents payable balances with related parties as of July 31, 2024 and July 31, 2023, these amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand:

	July 31, 2024		July 31, 2023	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ^(c)	\$	133,292	\$	3,560

(a) The director of the Company provides consulting services on a recurrent basis to the Company. During the year ended July 31, 2024, the consulting fees of \$54,456 (year ended July 31, 2023 - \$78,489) provided by one of the Company's directors included the share issuance costs of \$28,317 (year ended July 31, 2023 - \$38,602).

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(b) The Company's officer provides legal services to the Company. During the year ended July 31, 2024, the total legal fees of \$53,955 (year ended July 31, 2023 - \$93,430) included the share issuance costs of \$25,630 (year ended July 31, 2023 - \$50,766).

(c) The accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of July 31, 2024 in the amount of \$133,292 are for consulting and legal fees for the directors and officer of the company.

On March 12, 2024 the Company issued 833,333 number of common shares to one of the Company's directors for the gross proceeds of \$25,000.

During the year ended July 31, 2023 a related entity with common management, reimbursed USD100,000 against the common general expenses incurred by the Company over past few years, being their share of common expenses. This is recorded against general expenses in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

7. Exploration and evaluation properties

The following is a description of the Company's exploration expenditures for the year ended July 31, 2024 and 2023:

Mali Gold Project			
		July 31, 2024	July 31, 2023
Exploration expenses:			
Cost incurred during the year:			
Camp and operations	\$	18,640	29,781
Equipment rental		62,751	31,183
Geophysical		151,603	131,813
Management fees		61,880	54,841
Permits & fees		70,281	20,375
Salaries & wages		247,454	215,878
Travel		166,718	62,288
Total exploration expenses	\$	779,327	546,159

Mali Gold Project

On January 21, 2021, the Company completed the amalgamation of 1278820 B.C Ltd and 1273795 B.C. Ltd (creating 1285074 B.C. Ltd as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) by issuing 25,690,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$7,578,550. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets was attributed to the exploration expenses. Pursuant to the amalgamation, the Company acquired a 75% interest in Gonka a company incorporated in the Republic of Mali.

Gonka has entered into an agreement with Fokolore Mining SARL (the "Purchase Agreement") to acquire the research permit to explore for gold in Mali, (the "Mining Permit"). The Mining Permit was subject to a further renewal, which has been approved.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the parties were required to receive ministerial consent to the transfer of the Mining Permit to Gonka (such approval having been granted on 17 August 2021) and the Company was required to pay a total consideration of US\$2,500,000 as follows:

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- Payment of US\$250,000 – paid on January 19, 2021.
- Additional US\$1,000,000 – paid on April 9, 2021.
- Remaining US\$1,250,000 – 7,750,000 shares were issued on May 7, 2021.

The permit has expired in June 2024. The Company is currently attempting to renew the permit. While management believes the renewal will be successful, there is no guarantee that it will be successful.

In addition, Gonka will be required to pay an additional US\$1,000,000 upon proof, to an internationally recognized standard, that the area covered by the Mining Permit holds at least 1,000,000 ounces of gold; and an additional US\$1,000,000 upon proof, to an internationally recognized standard, that the area covered by the Mining Permit holds at least 1,500,000 ounces of gold. As a triggering event has not yet occurred, these amounts are not reflected in these financial statements.

The Company will be expected to fund 75% of all future exploration in relation to the Mining Permit. The remaining 25% of future exploration expense will be funded by the non-controlling shareholder in Gonka.

8. Non-controlling Interest

On January 21, 2021, the company completed the amalgamation of 1278820 B.C Ltd and 1273795 B.C. Ltd (creating 1285074 B.C. Ltd as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company). Pursuant to the amalgamation, the Company acquired 75% interest in Gonka.

As at July 31, 2024, the Company holds 75% (July 31, 2023– 75%) interest in Gonka resulting in 25% ownership interest held by non-controlling shareholders.

Reconciliation of non-controlling interest as follows:

		July 31, 2024		July 31, 2023
Balance, beginning	\$	(529,013)	\$	(412,219)
Share in net loss		(176,876)		(116,794)
Balance, ending	\$	(705,889)	\$	(529,013)

9. Financial risk and capital management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's cash is held with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

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 has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to

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support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as some of its mining operations are transacted in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

Since the Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars and the Company and its subsidiaries have significant operations in Mali and in parts of Europe, the Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on its reported amounts of assets and liabilities. This risk is not considered significant as most financial assets and liabilities are maintained in Canadian Dollars.

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and cash. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, and loans payable. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these investments. 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.

As at July 31, 2024, and 2023 the Company did not have any financial instruments measured at fair value.

10. Segmented information

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – exploration and evaluation business in two geographical areas, Canada, and Mali. During the year ended July 31, 2024 and the year ended July 31, 2023, assets and liabilities by geography are presented below:

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As at July 31, 2024:

	Canada		Mali		Total
Current Assets	\$	433,114	\$	15,136	\$ 448,250
Non-current Assets	\$	8,402	\$	77,259	\$ 85,661
Current liabilities	\$	(319,695)	\$	(136,038)	\$ (455,733)

As at July 31, 2023:

	Canada		Mali		Total
Current Assets	\$	147,395	\$	446,911	\$ 594,306
Non-current Assets	\$	13,444	\$	140,763	\$ 154,207
Current liabilities	\$	(120,016)	\$	(129,930)	\$ (249,946)

11. Income Taxes

a) Provision for Income Taxes

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

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
(Loss) before income taxes	(1,487,554)	(1,223,007)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	(394,000)	(324,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax recovery:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,000	11,000
Other	-	(20,000)
Change in unrecorded deferred tax asset	388,000	333,000
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	-

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred taxes are a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		
Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	8,185,000	6,594,000
Share issue costs	201,000	280,000
Mineral property costs	310,000	310,000
Other temporary differences	17,000	12,000
Total	8,713,000	7,196,000

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The Canadian tax losses expire from 2036 to 2043 as follows:

Year of Expiry	Loss Carry-forward
2036	11,000
2037	6,000
2038	57,000
2039	353,000
2040	149,000
2041	1,925,000
2042	2,806,000
2043	1,286,000
2024	<u>1,592,000</u>
Total	<u>8,185,000</u>

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

The Company also has available losses incurred in foreign jurisdictions which can be deducted from taxable income of future years in those jurisdictions. These losses have not been recognized in these financial statements as their realization is uncertain.

12. Commitment and Contingencies**Environmental Contingencies**

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The Company entered into an employment agreement with its senior executive. This contract requires that additional payments of approximately \$480,000 be made upon the occurrence of a change of control or \$480,000 upon termination without cause. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements. The minimum amount due in one year to these contracts is \$240,000.