Myriad Uranium Corp.

Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the Year Ended April 30, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Myriad Uranium Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Myriad Uranium Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates 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 year. 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.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Exploration and Evaluation Assets ("E&E Assets")

As described in Note 5 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was $326,174 as of April 30, 2024. As more fully described in Note 3 to the financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.

The principal considerations for our determination that the assessment of impairment indicators of the E&E Assets is a key audit matter are that there was judgment made by management when assessing whether there were indicators of impairment for the E&E Assets, specifically relating to the assets' carrying amount which is impacted by the Company's intent and ability to continue to explore and evaluate these assets. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of indicators of impairment that could give rise to the requirement to prepare an estimate of the recoverable amount of the E&E Assets.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the key controls associated with evaluating the E&E Assets for indicators of impairment.
- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity.
- Assessing compliance with agreements and expenditure requirements including reviewing option agreements and vouching share payments.
- Assessing the Company's rights to explore E&E Assets including sending confirmation requests to optionors to ensure good standing of agreements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes 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 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 IFRS Accounting 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 year 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 Daniel Nathan.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada | Chartered Professional Accountants

August 28, 2024

Myriad Uranium Corp.
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		April 30, 2024		April 30, 2023
Assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	$	324,433	$	978,750
Other receivables		54,129		27,870
Prepaid expense and deposits (Note 11)		58,820		165,666
		437,382		1,172,286
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)		326,174		1,517,250
Total Assets	$	763,556	$	2,689,536
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	$	196,238	$	42,443
Total Liabilities		196,238		42,443
Shareholders' Equity				
Share Capital (Note 7)		5,546,919		4,203,982
Reserves (Note 7)		952,914		691,268
Deficit		(5,932,515)		(2,248,157)
Total Shareholders' Equity		567,318		2,647,093
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$	763,556	$	2,689,536

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)
Subsequent Events (Note 12)

Approved and Authorized by the Board on August 28, 2024:

"Thomas Lamb" Director *"Fred Bonner"* Director

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

Myriad Uranium Corp.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Year ended April 30, 2024		Year ended April 30, 2023
Operating Expenses				
Professional fees	$	81,832		60,536
General and administrative (Note 6)		899,139		573,828
Exploration and evaluation (Note 5)		958,283		201,344
Share-based payments (Note 6 and 7)		249,675		639,950
		2,188,929		1,475,658
Other Expenses (income)				
Gain or loss on exchange rate		4,273		1,695
Interest income (Note 3)		(26,094)		(8,778)
Loss of security deposit		-		30,000
Impairment of exploration and evaluation (Note 5)		1,517,250		-
		1,495,429		22,917
Net Loss Before Income Tax	$	(3,684,358)	$	(1,498,575)
Income tax		-		-
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss	$	(3,684,358)	$	(1,498,575)
Basic Loss per Share	$	(0.12)	$	(0.07)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – basic and diluted		30,629,531		21,977,966

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

Myriad Uranium Corp.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Year Ended April 30, 2024		Year Ended April 30, 2023
Cash Provided by (Used in)				
Operating Activities				
Net loss	$	(3,684,358)	$	(1,498,575)
Items not affecting cash:				
Interest income		4,985		(8,778)
Impairment		1,517,250		-
Stock-based compensation		249,675		639,950
Loss of security deposit		-		30,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Prepaid expenses and deposits		106,846		(145,960)
Other receivables		(31,244)		(19,092)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		153,795		14,380
		(1,683,051)		(988,075)
Investing Activities				
Exploration and evaluation assets		(228,218)		
		(228,218)		-
Financing Activities				
Proceeds from exercise of warrants		12,000		5,200
Proceeds from exercise of options		51,250		40,500
Proceeds from shares issuable		-		69,000
Proceeds from issuance of units, net of share issue cost		1,193,702		538,192
		1,256,952		652,892
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(654,317)		(335,183)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period		978,750		1,313,933
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	$	324,433	$	978,750
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:				
Common shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	$	97,956	$	1,517,250
Shares issued for services	$	-	$	30,000
Reclassification of reserves on exercise of options and warrants	$	37,925	$	29,850
Amounts received (paid) for interest	$	28,693	$	-
Amounts paid for taxes	$	-	$	-
Finders warrants	$	$14,509		-
Supplemental disclosure of cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	$	24,433	$	178,750
Cash equivalents	$	300,000	$	800,000

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

Myriad Uranium Corp.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		$	$	$	$
Balance April 30, 2022	15,184,295	1,973,990	111,168	(749,582)	1,335,576
Common shares issued for exploration property	8,925,000	1,517,250	-		1,517,250
Common shares issued for services	150,000	30,000	-		30,000
Share-based payments – options issued	-	-	609,950		609,950
Proceeds from issuance of units, net of share issue cost	2,200,000	538,192			538,192
Shares issuable		69,000			69,000
Unit warrants exercised	13,000	5,200			5,200
Options exercised	250,000	70,350	(29,850)		40,500
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,498,575)	(1,498,575)
Balance, April 30, 2023	26,722,295	4,203,982	691,268	(2,248,157)	2,647,093
Balance April 30, 2023	26,722,295	4,203,982	691,268	(2,248,157)	2,647,093
Proceeds from issuance of units, net of share issue cost	6,847,999	1,143,806	49,896	-	1,193,702
Common shares issued for exercise of stock options	305,000	89,175	(37,925)		51,250
Common shares issued for exercise of warrants	40,000	12,000	-		12,000
Common shares issued for exploration property	576,209	97,956	-	-	97,956
Share based payment	-	-	249,675	-	249,675
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,684,358)	(3,684,358)
Balance, April 30, 2024	34,491,503	5,546,919	952,914	(5,932,515)	567,318

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

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Myriad Uranium Corp. (“Myriad” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia on October 5, 2018. On incorporation, the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Legion Metals Corp. (“Legion”), a publicly traded company on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the ticker LEGN. On March 14, 2019, the Company was part of a Plan of Arrangement undertaken by Legion and Nextleaf Solutions Ltd., pursuant to which during the year ended April 30, 2019, Myriad ceased being a subsidiary of Legion and began operating independently. On November 5, 2019 Myriad commenced trading on the CSE, and currently trades under the ticker “M”.

The Company is in the business of mineral exploration. The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that the Company will obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of mineral property interests, or that the current or future exploration and development programs of the Company will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has certain committed operational milestones over the next 12 months and based on the Company’s current forecasted operational and development spend, the Company may require additional funds to meet these milestones. While the Company has been successful in arranging financing in the past, the success of such initiatives cannot be assured. The aforementioned circumstances may cast significant doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future and do not reflect the adjustments that would be necessary to the presentation and carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities if the Company were not able to continue operations. These adjustments and reclassifications may be material.

The Company’s registered and records office is 1090 West Georgia Street, Suite 600, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3V7.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Company were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 28, 2024.

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis except cash flow information and have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 3, and are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated, which is the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

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 income and 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.

Areas requiring a significant degree of judgement include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as discussed in Note 1, and the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation properties as outlined below:

i) Going concern: These financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. In assessing whether this assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company’s own resources and external market conditions.

ii) Exploration and Evaluation Assets: The carrying amount of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets properties does not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental, political, and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could impact management’s assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation include:

i) Share-based Payments: The estimation of share-based payments includes estimating the inputs used in calculating the fair value for share-based payments expense included in profit or loss and share-based share issuance costs included in equity. Share-based payments expense and share-based share issuance costs are estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options and share purchase warrants. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options and warrants, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

ii) Income Taxes: The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash of $24,433 (April 30, 2023 - $178,750) and guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") of $300,000 (April 30, 2023 - $800,000) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value. The Company's GIC earns interest at 4.95%, and matures on January 10, 2025, however, the GIC balance can be redeemed at any time without penalty. Interest income accrued at year-end is $4,985 (April 30, 2023 - $8,778).

Exploration and evaluation properties

Acquisition costs for exploration and evaluation assets include the cash consideration and the fair value of equity instruments issued for exploration and evaluation assets pursuant to agreement terms. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related exploration and evaluation properties and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use at that time.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Exploration and evaluation properties (Continued)

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment. Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets, including mineral property interests, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of 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 asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities (Continued)

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period. The net present value of reclamation costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of reclamation projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation properties.

As at April 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company has no decommissioning liability.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that (i) net loss attributable to common shareholders is adjusted for fair value gains or losses of warrants (if dilutive) and (ii) the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted for the number of shares that are potentially issuable in connection with stock options and warrants (if dilutive). Under this method, the Company assumes that outstanding dilutive stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises (after adjustment of any unvested portion of stock options) were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. For the period presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

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 amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) 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.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Income taxes (Continued)

Deferred income tax:

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect both accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Financial instruments

Recognition

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

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

Classification and Measurement

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

i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”); and,

ii) those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

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

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

i) amortized cost;

ii) FVTPL, for equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments); or,

iii) FVTOCI, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk.

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

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

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Share capital

Common shares are included as shareholders' equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from shareholders' equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their fair market value at the date the shares are issued.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Share capital (Continued)

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of warrants attached to common shares and issued as a unit. Proceeds received on the issuance of units are allocated to the more easily measurable component based on fair value, and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in the private placements to be the more easily measurable component. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrant reserve.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed as services are rendered over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market based vesting conditions. For share-based payment awards with non-market vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no-true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Related party transactions

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

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Recent and Future Accounting Pronouncements

<u>New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year:</u>

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that were effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments— Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policy information." Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the ‘four-step materiality process’ described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments were applied effective May 1, 2023 and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

<u>Future Accounting Pronouncements</u>

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed these updates and determined that they are not anticipated to have a material impact on the financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended April 30, 2024.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets:	**Classification:**	**Subsequent measurement:**
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	Fair value
Interest receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

Financial liabilities:	**Classification:**	**Subsequent measurement:**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

The Company’s financial instruments other than cash and cash equivalents, approximate their fair values. Cash and cash equivalents, under the fair value hierarchy is based on Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Properties

The Company’s exploration and evaluation properties expenditures for the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Copper Mountain **$**	**Loxcroft** **$**
Acquisition Costs		
Balance, April 30, 2022	-	-
Additions	-	1,517,250
Balance, April 30, 2023	-	1,517,250
Additions - cash payments Copper Mountain	135,000	-
Additions - share payments Copper Mountain	97,956	
Additions - property acquisition Copper Mountain	93,218	
Impairment	-	(1,517,250)
Balance, April 30, 2024	326,174	-

5. Exploration and Evaluation Properties (Continued)

Copper Mountain Property

On October 18, 2023, the Company entered into property option agreement (the "Copper Mountain Option Agreement") with Rush Rare Metals Corp. ("Rush"), under which the Company has the option to earn up to a 75% interest in and to Rush's Copper Mountain Property (subject to an underlying 2.5% NSR royalty in favour of the initial vendors of the property), located in Wyoming, USA.

Under the Copper Mountain Option Agreement, the Company has the option to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Property by:

(1) making an initial cash payment of $100,000 (paid) to Rush and issuing 576,209 common shares (issued) to Rush on the date of execution (the "Effective Date") of the Agreement;
(2) making an additional cash payment of $35,000 (paid) to Rush on the date which is 90 days from the Effective Date;
(3) issuing an additional $150,000 worth of Shares to Rush on the date which is one year from the Effective Date;
(4) issuing an additional $250,000 worth of Shares to Rush on the date which is two years from the Effective Date; and
(5) within two years of the Effective Date, making expenditures of no less than $1,500,000 on the Property.

On successfully earning a 50% interest in the Copper Mountain Property, the Company will have the option to acquire an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 75%) in the Copper Mountain Property by making additional expenditures of no less than $4,000,000 (for total expenditures of no less than $5,500,000) on the Copper Mountain Property within four years of the Effective Date. In addition, upon completion of a Prefeasibility Study or Preliminary Economic Assessment respecting the Property, the Company shall be obligated to issue an additional $2,500,000 worth of Shares to Rush.

Upon the Company successfully earning an initial 50% interest in and to the Copper Mountain Property, the parties will be deemed to have formed a 50/50 joint venture for the purposes of the continued exploration, development and exploitation of the Copper Mountain Property and will negotiate, execute and deliver a joint venture agreement which shall include such terms and conditions normally provided for in commercial transactions of such nature that are mutually acceptable to the parties including without limitation: (i) the operator of the joint venture from time to time; (ii) the Company's right to earn an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 75%) in and to the Copper Mountain Property; (iii) the Company's potential right to earn an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 100%) in and to the Copper Mountain Property at fair market value; and (iv) a 50% net profit interest held by Rush on the initial $50,000,000 in net profits from the Copper Mountain Property, following commencement of commercial production.

In April 2024, Rush entered into a twenty year mining lease with Diamond X Ranch, LLC, for an additional claim area which is also now included in the Copper Mountain Property. Any uranium produced from assets where Diamond X holds only surface rights will require a 1% royalty on net returns, and uranium produced from areas where Diamond X holds both surface and mineral rights will require a 3% royalty on net returns.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Properties (Continued)

Loxcroft - Niger

On August 17, 2022, the Company entered into a property option agreement (the "Niger Option Agreement"), with Loxcroft Resources Ltd. ("Loxcroft") pursuant to which Myriad has the option (the "Option") to earn a 100% interest in certain uranium exploration licenses in the Tim Mersoi Basin, Niger (the "Loxcroft Properties"). Under the Niger Option Agreement, Myriad has the option to acquire an initial 80% interest in the Loxcroft Properties by:

- issuing 8,500,000 Myriad common shares (each, a "Share") to Loxcroft on the date of execution of the agreement (the "Effective Date") (issued with a fair value of $1,445,000) (Note 7);
- and conducting no less than $2,000,000 in exploration expenditures within two years of the Effective Date, including no less than $1,500,000 in drilling expenditures.

Myriad also issued 425,000 Shares with a fair value of $72,250 (Note 7) to an arm's length finder in connection with the transaction.

On successfully earning an 80% interest in the Loxcroft Properties, Myriad will have the option to acquire the remaining 20% interest in the Loxcroft Properties by making a cash payment of $6,000,000 to Loxcroft on or before the sixth anniversary of the Effective Date. Myriad will be responsible for all of the funding for the Loxcroft Properties until the completion of a definitive feasibility study on the Loxcroft Properties.

In addition, under the Niger Option Agreement Myriad will be obliged to pay performance bonuses to Loxcroft on the attainment of certain milestones respecting the Loxcroft Properties: (1) $1,000,000 in cash or Shares on completion of a technical report establishing a minimum resource of more than 10,000,000 pounds of uranium having a minimum average grade of no less than 0.025%; (2) an additional $2,000,000 in cash or Shares on completion of a technical report which establishes a minimum resource of more than 50,000,000 pounds of uranium having a minimum average grade of no less than 0.025%; (3) an additional $1,000,000 in cash or Shares on completion of a Preliminary Economic Assessment; and (4) an additional $1,000,000 in cash or Shares on the issuance of a mining permit for the Loxcroft Properties by applicable governmental authorities. Loxcroft will also be entitled to receive a 1% net smelter returns royalty on any minerals extracted from the Loxcroft Properties. In August 2023, Loxcroft waived the Company's obligation to incur expenditures to earn the 80% interest related to the exploration licenses.

In July 2023, the Presidential Guard in Niger overtook the reigning government and detained the President, Mohamed Bazoum. Subsequently, the Economic Community of West African States ("ECOWAS") has imposed sanctions against Niger. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company fully impaired the value of its capitalized assets related to the Niger Option Agreement due to the to political risks associated with its exploration and evaluation properties in Niger and the Company's decision not to continue exploration and evaluation work on the properties.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration and Evaluation Properties (Continued)

Millen Mountain - Canada

During the year ended April 30, 2019, the Company acquired a 100% interest in a mineral exploration license located in Nova Scotia (the "Millen Mountain Property") from Legion Metals Corp., a related party by way of common directors. As consideration the Company issued 1,276,460 common shares valued at $134,064.

During the year ended April 30, 2022, the Company determined due to the results of the exploration and assessment work completed to date on the Millen Mountain Property, the recoverable amount was $nil. Accordingly, the Company has recognized a $134,064 impairment charge.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

During the year ended April 30, 2024, expensed exploration and evaluation expenditures of $852,516 for Loxcroft Properties and $105,767 for the Copper Mountain Property, are summarized below:

		Loxcroft	**Copper Mountain**
Licences, taxes and permits	$	208,108	-
Geological and consulting		351,688	105,767
General, Personnel, and camp		292,720	-
Total	$	852,516	105,767

For the year ended April 30, 2023, all exploration and evaluation expenditures are related to the Loxcroft Properties.

6. Related Party Transactions

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 executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and Corporate Officers.

The remuneration of key management for the years ended April 30, 2024, and April 30, 2023, are as follows:

	For the year ended April 30, 2024	**For the year ended April 30, 2023**
	$	**$**
Consulting[1]	204,050	88,356
Share-based payments	148,500	384,283
Total	352,550	472,639

[1]Consulting is classified as general and administrative fees on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023.

As at April 30, 2024, the Company had $4,200 due to its Chief Financial Officer (April 30, 2023 - $4,200 due to the Chief Executive Officer) recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities payable to related parties.

7. Share Capital

The total authorized capital is an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. As of April 30, 2024, the Company had 34,491,503 common shares outstanding.

Share Issuances

Transactions for the issue of share capital during the year ended April 30, 2024:

On June 1, 2023, the Company closed a private placement for $530,800 through the issuance of 1,769,333 units at a price of $0.30 per unit, consisting of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant at $0.30 per unit. As of April 30, 2023, the Company had received $69,000, and during the quarter ended July 31, 2023, the Company received the gross payments of $461,800, net payments of $451,622 after paying $10,178 in finder’s fees.

On October 18, 2023, the Company issued 576,209 common shares, valued at $97,956, to Rush Rare Metals under the Copper Mountain Option Agreement.

On December 15, 2023, the Company closed its previously announced non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of $761,800 through the issuance of 5,078,666 units at a price of $0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.25 until June 15, 2025. The Company paid aggregate finder's fees of $19,720 in connection with the financing and issued an aggregate of 131,600 finder's warrants, valued at $14,509. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.15 until June 15, 2025.

On December 22, 2023, the Company issued 50,000 common shares for the exercise of 50,000 stock options at $0.10.

On January 18, 2024, the Company issued 40,000 common shares related to the exercise of 40,000 warrants. The Company received proceeds of $12,000 related to the warrants exercised.

In February 2024, the Company issued 155,000 common shares related to the exercise of 155,000 stock options. The Company received proceeds of $26,250 related to the options exercised.

On April 15, 2024, the Company issued 100,000 common shares related to the exercise of 100,000 stock options. The Company received proceeds of $20,000 related to the options exercised.

Transactions for the issue of share capital during the year ended April 30, 2023:

On August 17, 2022, the Company issued 8,500,000 common shares with a fair value of $0.17 per share in connection with the Loxcroft Properties (Note 5). Additionally, the Company issued 425,000 common shares with a fair value of $0.17 per share as a finders’ fee.

On September 16, 2022, the Company issued 150,000 common shares with a fair value of $0.20 per share in consideration for consulting services to be rendered over the next 12 months. During the year ended April 30, 2023, all amounts were expensed.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (Continued)

Share Issuances (Continued)

On February 6, 2023, the Company completed a private placement financing with proceeds of $550,000 through the issuance of 2,200,000 units, each comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable for 24 months at an exercise price of $0.30. The residual value of warrants issued was determined to be $nil. Share issuance costs of $11,808 were incurred in relation to the private placement.

On March 7, 2023, 13,000 warrants exercisable at $0.40 were exercised for cash proceeds of $5,200, resulting in the issuance of 13,000 common shares.

During the year ended April 30, 2023, the Company issued 250,000 common shares related to the exercise of 250,000 stock options for total cash proceeds of $40,500. The Company reclassified $29,850 from reserves to share capital.

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which it may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with CSE requirements, grant to directors, officers, and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company and is the basis for the Company's long term incentive scheme. The Plan is administered by the Board, or if appointed, by a special committee of directors appointed from time to time by the Board. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Plan shall not exceed 15% of the number of common shares of the Company issued and outstanding as of each award date, inclusive of all common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to previously granted stock options. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the exchange. The options have a maximum term of 5 years from date of issue. The stock options vest immediately upon grant.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock options for the years ended April 30, 2024, and 2023:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding and exercisable, April 30, 2022	882,500	0.17
Granted	3,050,000	0.26
Exercised	(250,000)	0.16
Outstanding and exercisable, April 30, 2023	3,682,500	0.24
Granted	1,725,000	0.22
Exercised	(305,000)	0.17
Forfeited	(275,000)	0.24
Outstanding, April 30, 2024	4,827,500	0.24
Exercisable, April 30, 2024	4,827,500	0.24

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

Options

As at April 30, 2024, the Company has stock options outstanding and exercisable as follows:

Options outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date	Weighted average remaining life (years)
		$	$	$
135,000	135,000	0.10	July 1, 2024(1)	0.17
447,500	447,500	0.21	February 8, 2026	1.78
1,070,000	1,070,000	0.20	October 17, 2027	3.47
125,000	125,000	0.39	March 1, 2028	3.84
1,325,000	1,325,000	0.31	April 10, 2028	3.95
100,000	100,000	0.29	May 18, 2025	1.05
50,000	50,000	0.31	May 18, 2028	4.05
150,000	150,000	0.31	July 1, 2028	4.17
1,425,000	1,425,000	0.20	January 2, 2029	4.68
4,827,500	4,827,500	0.24		3.70

(1) Subsequent to April 30, 2024, 115,000 of these stock options were exercised and 20,000 expired.

The fair value of all stock options granted use the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value is particularly impacted by the Company's stock price volatility. As the Company has limited trading history, the volatility assumption is subject to significant measurement uncertainty. The fair value of the stock options granted during the year ended April 30, 2023, was determined using the following weighted average assumptions:

- Risk-free interest rate of 3.15%
- Expected life of options of 2 to 5 years
- Volatility of 100%
- Dividend rate of 0%
- Forfeiture rate of 0%

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital (continued)

Warrants

	Period ended April 30, 2024		Year ended April 30, 2023	
	Number of share purchase warrants	**Weighted average exercise price $**	**Number of share purchase warrants**	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Outstanding, beginning of year	8,517,000	0.37	6,330,000	0.40
Issued	884,668	$0.35	2,200,000	0.30
Issued	2,539,333	$0.25	-	-
Issued	131,600	$0.15	-	-
Cancelled	(15,000)	$0.40	-	-
Exercised	(40,000)	$0.30	(13,000)	0.40
Outstanding, end of year	12,017,601	0.34	8,517,000	0.37

The fair value of the 131,600 warrants, fair valued at $19,720 use the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value is particularly impacted by the Company's stock price volatility. As the Company has limited trading history, the volatility assumption is subject to significant measurement uncertainty. The fair value of the stock options granted during the year ended April 30, 2024, was determined using the following weighted average assumptions:

- Risk-free interest rate of 3.81%
- Expected life of warrant of 18 months.
- Volatility of 112.47%
- Dividend rate of 0%
- Forfeiture rate of 0%

Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Expiry dates	Weighted average remaining life (years)
6,302,000	0.40	September 10, 2024	0.36
2,160,000	0.30	February 6, 2025	0.77
884,668	0.35	June 1, 2025	1.09
2,539,333	0.25	June 15, 2025	1.13
131,600	0.15	June 15, 2025	1.13
12,017,601			0.66

8. Financial Instruments and Capital Management

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it to effectively support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. In the definition of capital, the Company includes, as disclosed on its statement of financial position: share capital, deficit, and reserves.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended April 30, 2024. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial Instrument Risk

The carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company manages its credit risk relating to cash by dealing primarily with high-rated financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate level of cash to meet its ongoing obligations. The Company has been successful in raising equity financing in the past; however, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. As at April 30, 2024, the Company had working capital of $238,766.

Other Risks

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk arising from financial instruments.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Income Taxes

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

		2024		2023
Loss for the year	$	(3,684,358)	$	(1,498,575)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$	(995,000)	$	(405,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		-		(1,000)
Permanent differences		68,000		174,000
Share issue cost		-		(3,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax return		(3,000)		-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		930,000		235,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Current income tax	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Deferred tax recovery	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		2024		2023
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)				
Share issue costs	$	11,000	$	8,000
Loan receivable		-		-
Exploration and evaluation assets		762,000		91,000
Non-capital losses available for future period		579,000		315,000
		1,352,000		414,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(1,352,000)		(414,000)
Net deferred tax assets	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		2024	Expiry Date Range		2023	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences						
Share issue costs	$	40,000	2043 to 2045	$	28,000	2043 to 2045
Loan receivable		-	No expiry date		-	No expiry date
Exploration and evaluation assets		2,822,000	No expiry date		335,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods		2,146,000	2039 to 2044		1,170,000	2039 to 2043

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one operating segment, being the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. Geographic segmentation of the Company's non-current assets is as follows:

				As of April 30, 2024
Non-current Assets		**United States**	**Niger**	**Canada**
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	326,174	-	-

				As of April 30, 2023
Non-current Assets		**United States**	**Niger**	**Canada**
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	-	1,517,250	-

11. Prepaid Expenses and Deposits

Included in prepaid expenses and deposits balance is:

		April 30, 2024	April 30, 2023
Prepaid insurance	$	11,400	10,890
Prepaid shareholder communication		26,046	12,000
Prepaid marketing		-	46,883
Prepaid evaluation and exploration expense		13,874	95,893
Prepaid licencing		7,500	
Total	$	58,820	165,666

12. Subsequent Events

On May 14, 2024, the Company received cash proceeds of $6,125 related to the exercise of 24,500 share purchase warrants at $0.25 and issued 24,500 common shares.

On June 25, 2024, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement. The Company received cash proceeds of $2,912,500 through the issuance of 11,650,000 units at a price of $0.25 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable at $0.30 per share.

On July 23, 2024, the Company resolved to quit or relinquish, as appropriate, any interests it may hold in Niger. In connection with such resolution, Myriad terminated the Loxcroft Option Agreement.

12. Subsequent Events (Continued)

On August 21, 2024, the Company closed the second tranche of a private placement. The Company received cash proceeds of $1,170,000 through the issuance of 4,680,000 units at a price of $0.25 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable at $0.30 per share.

Subsequent to April 30, 2024, the Company received cash proceeds of $11,500 related to the exercise of 115,000 stock options at $0.10 and issued 115,000 common shares.