

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024

Notice of No Auditor Review

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

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

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

		May 31 2024		August 31 2023
ASSETS				
Current	۴	0.040.040	۴	4 500 454
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$	3,248,842 27,454	\$	4,502,151 41,385
Marketable securities (note 5)		27,404		179,211
Prepaid expenses		76,166		37,341
		·		4,760,088
		3,352,462		4,700,000
Equipment		4,801		5,647
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)		12,044,767		11,266,068
	\$	15,402,030	\$	16,031,803
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	\$	34,640	\$	138,051
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (note 7)		19,926,114		19,926,114
Share-based payment reserve (note 7)		2,709,352		2,709,352
Accumulated other comprehensive income		664,391		658,395
Deficit		(7,932,467)		(7,400,109)
		15,367,390		15,893,752
	\$	15,402,030	\$	16,031,803

Subsequent events (note 11)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

Nine month periods ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

		Three Mo	onth	ns Ended		Six Mon	Six Months Ended			
		May 31		May 31		May 31		May 31		
		2024		2023		2024		2023		
Expenses										
Consulting	\$	47,121	\$	69,486	\$	113,914	\$	196,466		
Depreciation		282		353		846		1,059		
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		371		(496,046)		142		(496,125)		
Insurance		7,684		6,393		22,970		18,971		
Interest and bank charges		1,547		755		3,295		1,910		
Listing and filing fees		12,388		11,835		39,594		29,341		
Management and administration fees (note 8)		24,000		24,000		72,000		72,000		
Office		4,858		7,109		12,637		15,909		
Professional fees		39,517		106,014		147,676		255,091		
Rent		3,552		-		2,452				
Site investigation fees		-		38,456		2,655		38,456		
Transfer agent		7.677		1,480		11,019		9,951		
Travel and promotion		17,441		19,058		26,662		102,317		
Operating income (loss)		(166,438)		211,107		(455,862)		(245,346)		
Other income (expense)										
Interest income		29,043		42,179		102,715		32,397		
Unrealized loss on securities		29,043		42,179		(179,211)		52,597		
		-		-		· · · · ·		-		
		29,043		42,179		(76,496)		32,397		
Income (loss) for the period		(137,395)		253,286		(532,358)		(212,949)		
Other community income (sympose)										
Other comprehensive income (expense)		E1 2E0		(207 407)		E 000		(06 060)		
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations		51,359		(387,197)		5,996		(86,868)		
Total comprehensive loss	\$	(86,036)	\$	(133,911)	\$	(526,362)	\$	(299,817)		
	•		<u>_</u>	0.01	<u>~</u>		•	(0.0.1)		
Loss per share - basic and diluted Weighted average number of shares outstanding	\$	- 44,102,355	\$	0.01 42,065,018	\$	(0.01) 44,102,355	\$	(0.01) 41,953,778		

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

Nine month periods ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

	Issued S Number	hare	e Capital Amount	Share-based ayment Reserv	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit	Total
Balances, August 31, 2022	41,897,237	\$	19,165,348	\$ 2,709,352	\$ 49,899	\$ (5,562,050)	\$ 16,362,549
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets Loss for the period Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	2,205,118 - -		760,766 - -	-	- - (86,868)	- (212,949) -	760,766 (212,949) (86,868)
Balances, May 31, 2023	44,102,355		19,926,114	2,709,352	(36,969)	(5,774,999)	16,823,498
Shares issued for acquisition Loss for the period Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-		- -	-	- - 695,364	- (1,625,110) -	- (1,625,110) 695,364
Balances, August 31, 2023	44,102,355		19,926,114	2,709,352	658,395	(7,400,109)	15,893,752
Loss for the period Exchange difference on translating foreign operations	-		-	-	- 5,996	(532,358) -	(532,358) 5,996
Balances, May 31, 2024	44,102,355	\$	19,926,114	\$ 2,709,352	\$ 664,391	\$ (7,932,467)	\$ 15,367,390

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

Nine month periods ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Operating activities		
Loss for the period	\$ (532,358)	\$ (212,949)
Adjustment for items not involving cash:	0.40	4.050
Depreciation	846	1,059
Foreign exchange loss (gain) Unrealized loss on securities	142	(496,125)
Unrealized loss on securities	179,211	
	(352,159)	(708,015)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	13,931	(510,340)
Prepaid expenses	(38,825)	55,639
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(103,411)	339,663
	(480,464)	(823,053)
Investing activity Advance of loan receivable Investments in exploration and evaluation assets	- (767,093)	(200,000) (904,809)
	(767,093)	(1,104,809)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,247,557)	(1,927,862)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(5,752)	60,820
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,502,151	7,155,593
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period (note 9)	\$ 3,248,842	\$ 5,288,551
Supplemental cash flow information Interest received (repaid) Income taxes paid	\$ 26,945 -	\$ (18,036) -

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

The Company was incorporated on November 19, 2018 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The Company is in the business of exploring its mineral exploration assets and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. As of May 31, 2024, the Company was in the exploration stage and had interests in properties in Durango, Mexico and Ontario, Canada.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and the recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Company has sustained losses from operations and has an ongoing requirement for capital investment to explore its exploration and evaluation assets. As of May 31, 2024, the Company had working capital of \$3,317,822 (August 31, 2023 – \$4,622,037). Based on its current plans, budgeted expenditures and cash requirements, the Company does not have sufficient cash to finance its current plans and will need to raise substantial additional capital to accomplish its plans over the next several years. The Company intends to seek additional financing through equity financing, though there can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing might be available.

The Company's business may be affected by changes in political and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, changes in laws, and national and international circumstances. Recent geopolitical events and potential economic global challenges, such as the risk of higher inflation and energy crises, may create further uncertainty and risk with respect to the prospects of the Company's business.

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

The address of the Company is 179 - 2945 Jacklin Road, Suite 416, Victoria, British Columbia, V9B 6J9, Canada.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, comply with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The policies applied herein are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of the date the Board of Directors approved these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in the Company's presentation currency – the Canadian dollar – on a historical cost basis except for certain items that are measured at fair value. The accounting policies described herein have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

		Co	ntrol
Subsidiary	Country	May 31, 2024	August 31, 2023
Meta Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	100%
SVL Minerals Ltd.	Canada	100%	100%
Silvercrest de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	100%
Zona Victoria, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	-

Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Financial Instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements 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.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities which are classified and measured at FVTPL with realized and unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value reported in profit or loss. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is reported in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include amounts held in banks and cashable highly liquid investments with limited interest and credit risk. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with institutions of high creditworthiness.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs and pre-exploration expenses, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into option arrangements whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest as consideration for an agreement by the optionee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures, which would otherwise be undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the exploration and evaluation asset given up by the Company with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation costs in excess of estimated recoveries are written off to profit or loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment at each reporting date and when indicators and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Industry-specific indicators for an impairment review arise typically when one or more of the following circumstances applies:

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

- Substantive expenditure or further exploration and evaluation activities is neither budgeted nor planned;
- Title to the asset is compromised, has expired or is expected to expire;
- Adverse changes in the taxation, regulatory or political environment; and
- Adverse changes in variables in commodity prices and markets making the project unviable.

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

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets. Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation deposits.

Loss per Share

The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating diluted per share amounts whereby any proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The assumed conversion of outstanding common share options and warrants had an anti-dilutive impact in 2024 and 2023. There were 2,750,000 outstanding options as of May 31, 2024 (August 31, 2023 – 2,750,000) that were not included in the calculation of diluted per share amounts.

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Share Capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.

Commissions and finders' fees paid to underwriters, agents and finders and other related share issue costs, such as legal, auditing and printing, on the issue of the Company's shares are charged directly to share capital.

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

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Share Capital (continued)

The fair value of the common shares issued in private placements is determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing trade price on the announcement date. The residual balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in share-based payment reserve.

Share-based Compensation

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are considered by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payment reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. When stock options expire or are forfeited, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to deficit.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries, Meta Victoria, S.A. de C.V., Silvercrest de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. and Zona Victoria, S.A. de C.V., is the Mexican peso, while the functional currency of SVL Minerals Ltd. is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the component operates. The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of each entity at a rate of exchange approximating the prevailing rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate in effect at that date. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of income (loss) are translated at the average exchange rates for the reporting period. The exchange differences arising on consolidation are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income or loss relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Management evaluates non-current assets at each reporting period for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit (CGU), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Accounting Estimates

There are no significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made.

Critical Accounting Judgements

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgements or assessments. The Company made the following critical accounting judgements:

Going concern

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make judgements regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern as discussed in Note 1.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Recently Adopted

The following standards were adopted by the Company effective September 1, 2023, but had no material impact on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates

These amendments clarify how companies distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates, with a primary focus on the definition of and clarifications on accounting estimates. The distinction between the two is important because changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively, whereas changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively. Further, the amendments clarify that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Recently Adopted (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies These amendments continue the IASB's clarifications regarding applying the concept of materiality. These amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures, and they include: requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies instead of their significant accounting policies; clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and do not need to be disclosed; and clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material. The IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and examples on applying materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Amendment to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendments to IAS 1 clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non current. The amendments provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect there will be a material impact on the future consolidated financial statements.

3. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to continue as a going concern largely through issuances of shares. These share issues depend on several factors, including a positive mineral exploration environment, positive stock market conditions, a company's track record and the experience of management. The capital structure of the Company consists of shareholders' equity, comprising share capital, share-based payment reserve and deficit. The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended May 31, 2024.

4. Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments unless otherwise noted. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

The Company monitors and manages the risks relating to its financial instruments through analysis of exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

4. Financial Instruments (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that another entity will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As of May 31, 2024, such contractual obligations comprised cash and cash equivalents held with high creditworthy financial institutions in the amount of \$3,248,842 (August 31, 2023 – \$4,502,151). Management considers this risk to be negligible.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due or can only do so at excessive cost. As of May 31, 2024, the Company had working capital of \$3,317,822 (August 31, 2023 – \$4,622,037). Management anticipates that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they become due.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Management considers this risk to be negligible.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has operations in Canada and Mexico and incurs operating and exploration expenditures in Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos and United States dollars. The fluctuation of the Canadian dollar in relation to other currencies will have an impact upon the results of the Company. The Company does not hold substantial funds in foreign currencies, but a large proportion of its exploration and evaluation assets are denominated in foreign currencies. A fluctuation in the exchanges rates between Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos of 10% would result in a \$16,400 change in the Company's cash and a \$572,000 change in net assets. The Company does not use any techniques to mitigate currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest earned on cash is at nominal interest rates, and therefore, the Company does not consider interest rate risk to be significant. The Company has no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk. Management considers this risk to be negligible.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

4. Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The following tables present the financial instruments recorded at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position, classified using the fair value hierarchy described above:

Assets as at May 31, 2024	Level 1	Le	vel 2	Le	vel 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,248,842	\$	-	\$	-
Marketable securities – shares	-		-		-
Marketable securities – warrants	-		-		-
Assets as at August 31, 2023	Level 1	Le	vel 2	Le	vel 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,502,151	\$	-	\$	_
Marketable securities – shares	133,333		-		-
Marketable securities – warrants	-		-	45	5,878

5. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities comprised the following:

		1	Accumulated		Fair Va	alue
	Number of		Unrealized	Ν	<i>I</i> lay 31	August 31
	Securities	Cost	Loss		2024	2023
Canasil Resources Inc. shares	6,666,667	\$100,000	\$(100,000)	\$	-	\$133,333
Canasil Resources Inc. warrants	6,666,667	27,459	(27,459)		-	45,878
Total		\$127,459	\$(127,459)	\$	-	\$179,211

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

5. Marketable Securities (continued)

The warrants entitle the Company to acquire up to 6,666,667 additional shares in the capital of Canasil Resources Inc. at a price of \$0.05 per share until August 14, 2025. The cost and fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

La Joya Project, Durango, Mexico

In August 2020, the Company acquired an option to purchase an initial 80% interest in SVL Minerals Ltd. and, if exercised, a second option to acquire the remaining 20% interest. SVL Minerals Ltd. indirectly owns the La Joya Project, a group of 15 mineral concessions located approximately 75 kilometres southeast of Durango in the State of Durango, Mexico.

The Company exercised the first option in May 2023 and acquired an 80% interest in SVL Minerals Ltd. by (i) paying \$700,000 plus annual holding costs over the preceding three years, (ii) issuing 5,146,401 shares of the Company in August 2020 with a fair value of \$0.99 per share, and (iii) incurring exploration expenditures on the property over the preceding three years of not less than \$1,000,000.

Concurrently, the Company exercised the second option and acquired the remaining 20% interest in SVL Minerals Ltd. by issuing an additional 2,205,118 shares of the Company in May 2023 with a fair value of \$0.345 per share. The optionor reserved for itself a 2% net smelter returns royalty.

Upon closing the transaction, SVL Minerals Ltd. and its subsidiary, Silvercrest de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., became wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company.

Nora Project, Durango, Mexico

In April 2023, the Company entered into an option to purchase the Nora Project comprising four mineral concessions located approximately 200 kilometres northwest of Durango in the State of Durango, Mexico. The original agreement provided that the Company may earn a 100% interest in the project by paying the optionor \$375,000 and incurring exploration expenditures of \$3,000,000 over five years, and granting to the optionor a 3% net smelter returns royalty, of which the Company could buy back one-third for \$3,000,000. In addition, after granting the royalty, the Company would pay an annual royalty of \$25,000 which would be offset against the royalty buyback.

In August 2023, management determined that the asset was impaired and the Company wrote down the carrying amount to zero.

In February 2024, the parties amended the option agreement to waive all option payments and instead transfer the property to the Company as consideration for its \$134,779 of exploration expenditures incurred to date and the grant of a 2% net smelter returns royalty, of which the Company may buy back half for \$1,000,000.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Longlegged Lake Property, Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

In April 2022, the Company exercised its option to purchase 100% of the Longlegged Lake Property comprising eight cell claims located in the Red Lake Mining Division of northwestern Ontario, Canada. To exercise the option, the Company paid the optionor \$85,000 and granted a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty. The Company may repurchase half of the royalty for \$500,000.

As the Company had budgeted no exploration work for the project, in August 2023 management determined that the asset was impaired and wrote down the carrying amount to zero.

Pakwash Lake Property, Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

In April 2022, the Company exercised its option to purchase a 100% interest in the Pakwash Lake Property comprising 18 cell claims located in the Red Lake Mining Division of northwestern Ontario, Canada. To exercise the option, the Company paid the optionor \$131,000 and granted a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty. The Company may repurchase half of the royalty for \$500,000.

As the Company had budgeted no exploration work for the project, in August 2023 management determined that the asset was impaired and wrote down the carrying amount to zero.

7. Share Capital

Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Common Shares

In May 2023, the Company issued 2,205,118 common shares at a price of \$0.345 per share pursuant to an acquisition.

Warrants

As of May 31, 2024 and August 31, 2023, the Company had no outstanding warrants to purchase common shares.

Long-Term Incentives

The Company adopted a long-term incentive plan whereby up to a maximum of: (a) 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company as of the date of grant are reserved for the grant and issuance of incentive stock options ("Stock Options"); and (b) 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company as of the date of award are reserved for the settlement of Deferred Share Units, Restricted Share Units and Performance Share Units (collectively, "Incentive Securities").

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

7. Share Capital (continued)

Long-Term Incentives (continued)

Under the plan, the exercise price of a Stock Option may not be set at less than the market price of the Company's common shares on the grant date and the Stock Options may be exercisable for up to 10 years. The aggregate number of Stock Options granted to any one individual during any twelve-month period may not exceed 5% of the issued shares of the Company. Furthermore, the aggregate number of Stock Options granted to all investor relations representatives during any twelve-month period may not exceed 1% of the issued shares of the Company.

The Company granted no Stock Options during the nine-month periods ended May 31, 2024 or 2023.

A summary of the Company's Stock Options as of May 31, 2024 and August 31, 2023, and the changes for the periods ending on those dates is as follows:

	Number Outstanding and Exercisable	We	eighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)
Balances, August 31, 2022	2,750,000	\$	1.46	3.2
Stock Options exercised	-		-	
Balances, August 31, 2023	2,750,000		1.46	2.2
Stock Options exercised	-		-	
Balances, May 31, 2024	2,750,000	\$	1.46	1.7

A summary of Stock Options outstanding as of May 31, 2024 and August 31, 2023 is as follows:

			Stock Options nd Exercisable
Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date	May 31, 2024	August 31, 2023
\$0.15	October 23, 2024	200,000	200,000
\$0.59	June 26, 2025	400,000	400,000
\$1.75	December 14, 2025	1,850,000	1,850,000
\$1.75	March 9, 2026	300,000	300,000
		2,750,000	2,750,000

Incentive Securities are subject to such restrictions, performance criteria and vesting criteria as the Company's board may establish in the applicable award agreement. Incentive Securities will vest and become payable by the issuance of common shares at the end of the restriction period if all applicable restrictions have lapsed, upon satisfaction of the performance criteria or upon satisfaction of the vesting criteria, as the case may be.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

8. Related Party Transactions

The following transactions with related parties have been valued in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties:

Key Management Compensation

During the nine-month period ended May 31, 2024, the Company paid management and administration fees of \$45,000 (May 31, 2023 – \$45,000) to a corporation controlled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

As of May 31, 2024, the Company owed no amounts (August 31, 2023 - \$5,250) to directors and officers of the Company in the ordinary course of business. Amounts due to related parties are without interest, unsecured and without stated terms of repayment.

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and cashable short-term deposits with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows comprise the following:

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Cash	\$ 566,500	\$ 438,123
Cash equivalents	2,682,342	4,850,428
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,248,842	\$ 5,288,551

10. Segmented Disclosure

The Company has one operating segment: mineral exploration and development. The Company's reportable segments are summarized as follows:

Geographical Information

Non-current assets	Canada	Mexico	Total
May 31, 2024	\$ 4,801	\$12,044,767	\$12,049,568
August 31, 2023	\$ 5,647	\$11,266,068	\$11,271,715

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

11. Subsequent Events

Ranger-Page Project

On July 12, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement whereby the Company's wholly owned subsidiary will acquire the right, title and interest in the assets related to the Ranger-Page Project located in Shoshone County, Idaho, USA, which includes the option rights under the Government Gulch Option and Joint Venture Agreement and the Page Mine Mineral Rights Lease and Option Agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, the vendor agreed to assign the assets to the Company's wholly owned subsidiary for cash consideration of \$300,000 and the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.30 per share for aggregate consideration of \$2,100,000. The shares will be subject to a statutory four-month hold period and contractual escrow in accordance with the following release schedule:

Release Date	Release from Contractual Escrow
Closing date	1,000,000 shares
6-month anniversary of closing date	1,250,000 shares
12-month anniversary of closing date	1,250,000 shares
18-month anniversary of closing date	1,250,000 shares
24-month anniversary of closing date	1,250,000 shares

As part of the agreement, the parties will enter into a voting support agreement, whereby the vendor will, so long as it owns Silver Dollar Resources Inc. shares, cast all votes attaching to such shares in favour of electing the individuals recommended by the Company for election to its board of directors, and will not support a shareholder proposal for consideration at any meeting of shareholders or tender its shares pursuant to a takeover bid not recommended by the Company's board.

If the Company exercises its option under the acquired Government Gulch Agreement, as described below, it will grant to the vendor a royalty equal to 0.5% of net smelter returns from the Government Gulch property. Further, if the Company exercises its option under the acquired Page Mine Agreement, it will grant to the vendor a royalty equal to 1% of net smelter returns from the Page Mine property; however, the Company may repurchase half of such royalty at any time for \$500,000.

The Company will, subject to Canadian Securities Exchange acceptance, pay finders' fees totalling \$30,000 and 600,000 shares in respect of the transaction. The finders' shares will be subject to a statutory four-month hold period.

Closing of the transaction is expected to be completed by July 31, 2024.

The Government Gulch Agreement

To exercise its option to acquire a 75% interest in the Government Gulch property under the Government Gulch Agreement (the "First Option"), the Company must pay the optionor US\$250,000 and incur approximately US\$1,210,000 in exploration expenditures on the property on or before October 18, 2025.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

May 31, 2024 and 2023

11. Subsequent Events (continued)

Ranger-Page Project (continued)

The Government Gulch Agreement (continued)

Within 60 days of exercising the First Option, the Company has the option to acquire the remaining 25% interest in the Government Gulch property (the "Second Option") through good faith negotiations with the optionor. In the event the optionor and the Company cannot agree on a purchase price for the Second Option, the Company can elect the purchase price of the Second Option to be: (a) US\$2,250,000, (b) US\$1,000,000 and issue US\$1,250,000 of the Company's shares valued at the 20-day volume-weighted average price, or (c) if the optionor so requests, US\$2,250,000 of the Company's shares valued at the 20-day volume-weighted average price.

If the Company does not exercise the Second Option within 60 days of exercising the First Option, a joint venture will be formed among the parties and the Company will serve as operator. If the Company spends more than 90% of the exploration expenditures of such joint venture, under the Government Gulch Agreement, it will automatically acquire the remaining 25% interest in the Government Gulch property and the optionor will receive a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the Government Gulch property. The Company will have the ability to repurchase half of such royalty for US\$1,000,000.

The Page Mine Agreement

The Page Mine Agreement is a lease and option expiring November 17, 2031 requiring the Company to pay rental payments of US\$30,000 per year. During the term of the lease, the Company may elect to acquire the Page Mine property for US\$1,500,000 less amounts previously paid under the lease. To date, the vendor has paid US\$120,000 pursuant to the lease and option agreement.

Issuance of Common Shares

Also in July 2024, the Company issued 50,000 common shares at a price of \$0.15 per share upon the exercise of incentive stock options.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Schedule of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

Nine month period ended May 31, 2024

	La Joya	Nora	Longlegged Lake	Pakwash Lake	Totals
Acquisition costs					
Staking, renewal and other	\$ 78,554	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$ 78,554
Foreign exchange	2,451	-	-	-	2,451
	81,005	-	-	-	81,005
Opening balance	7,148,478	-	-	-	7,148,478
	7,229,483	-	-	-	7,229,483
Deferred exploration expenditures					
Access rights	132	10,220	-	-	10,352
Assays	24,477	-	-	-	24,477
Camp costs	1,262	6,344	-	-	7,606
Drilling, drill planning and due diligence	283,627	4,203	-	-	287,830
Environmental consulting	463	-	-	-	463
Field costs	14,552	-	-	-	14,552
Geological consulting	46,674	87,501	-	-	134,175
Geology	-	4,134	-	-	4,134
Meals and lodging	51,147	8,563	-	-	59,710
Prospecting and mapping	-	8,230	-	-	8,230
Reporting and analysis	78,145	-	-	-	78,145
Transport	54,266	4,599	-	-	58,865
Foreign exchange	8,727	428	-	-	9,155
× ×	563,472	134,222	-	-	697,694
Opening balance	4,117,590	-	-	-	4,117,590
	4,681,062	134,222	-	-	4,815,284
Balance, May 31, 2024	\$ 11,910,545	\$ 134,222	\$-	\$-	\$ 12,044,767

Condensed Consolidated Interim Schedule of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

Nine month period ended May 31, 2023

	La Joya	Nora	Longlegged Lake	Pakwash Lake	Totals
Acquisition costs					
Option payments, shares	\$ 760,766	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ 760,766
Staking, renewal and other	78,391	-	-	-	78,391
Foreign exchange	14,909	-	-	-	14,909
	854,066	-	-	-	854,066
Opening balance	6,003,468	-	85,000	131,000	6,219,468
	6,857,534	-	85,000	131,000	7,073,534
Deferred exploration expenditures					
Assays	69,316	-	-	-	69,316
Camp costs	2,511	-	-	-	2,511
Drilling	470,665	-	-	-	470,665
Field costs	23,183	-	-	-	23,183
Geological consulting	51,696	-	-	-	51,696
Geology	1,760	7,108	-	-	8,868
Line cutting and geophysics	8,551	-	-	-	8,551
Meals and lodging	39,385	-	-	-	39,385
Reporting and analysis	39,508	-	160	160	39,828
Transport	112,415	-	-	-	112,415
Foreign exchange	333,528	-	-	-	333,528
	1,152,518	7,108	160	160	1,159,946
Opening balance	2,145,619		592,735	95,290	2,833,644
	3,298,137	7,108	592,895	95,450	3,993,590
Balance, May 31, 2023	\$ 10,155,671	\$ 7,108	\$ 677,895	\$ 226,450	\$ 11,067,124