

SEARCH MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Search Minerals Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Mao & Ying LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of **Search Minerals Inc.**

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Search Minerals Inc.** (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at November 30, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at November 30, 2025 and 2024, 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 (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the "Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern" section of this report, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in this report.

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

As described in Note 7 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$30,175,524 as at November 30, 2025. As more fully described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. After the assessment, there is no impairment indicator for the E&E Assets.

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 Asset.

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

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators;
- Evaluating the intent for the E&E Assets through discussion and communication with management;
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity; and
- Obtaining supporting of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the E&E Assets are in good standing.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or 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 Consolidated financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

Vancouver, Canada,
March 27, 2026

Mao & Ying LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

SEARCH MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		1,431,465	456,301
Receivables		36,426	58,103
Prepaid expenses and other assets		17,595	29,490
		<u>1,485,486</u>	<u>543,894</u>
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	253,103	341,890
Reclamation deposits		50,000	50,000
Staking deposits		361,071	226,153
Mineral properties (Schedule 1)	7	<u>30,175,524</u>	<u>29,210,019</u>
		<u>32,325,184</u>	<u>30,371,956</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	2,930,483	3,133,616
Due to related parties	8,14	517,736	504,941
Demand loans	9	2,533,640	557,997
Flow-through premium liability	13(c)	242,068	-
Convertible loans – debt component	10	-	896,221
Convertible loans – derivative liability	10	256,079	-
Loan	11	<u>750,000</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>7,230,006</u>	<u>5,092,775</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Convertible loans – debt component	10	499,593	-
CEBA loan	12	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
		<u>7,849,599</u>	<u>5,212,775</u>
Equity attributable to shareholders			
Share capital	13	44,505,688	43,990,461
Warrants		100,073	-
Contributed surplus		6,992,216	6,782,149
Equity component of convertible loans	10	-	115,384
Deficit		<u>(27,122,392)</u>	<u>(25,728,813)</u>
		<u>24,475,585</u>	<u>25,159,181</u>
		<u>32,325,184</u>	<u>30,371,956</u>

Nature of Operations (Note 1)

Going Concern (Note 2)

Subsequent Events (Notes 3, 7, 9, 16 and 19)

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2026

"Michael Pearson" Director
Michael Pearson

"Rohan Hazelton" Director
Rohan Hazelton

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

SEARCH MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Accounting and audit	14	141,183	71,570
Administration and management fees	14	280,000	60,000
Amortization	6	88,787	121,375
Consulting fees	14	153,678	-
Legal fees		94,065	177,068
Office and miscellaneous		90,847	87,408
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		51,015	71,161
Share-based compensation – stock options	13(d)	94,683	-
Shareholder communications		37,638	2,083
Travel and accommodation		42,385	3,213
Loss for the year before other items		(1,074,281)	(593,878)
Other income (expense) items			
Accretion expense	10	(106,460)	(11,605)
Flow-through premium income	13(c)	10,840	-
Finance fees	9	(171,438)	(16,826)
Interest expense		(373,224)	(20,974)
Staking deposits forfeited		(64,215)	-
Write-off of accounts payable	14	255,052	-
Gain on debt settlement	14	133,138	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	10	(2,991)	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(1,393,579)	(643,283)
Basic and diluted loss per share	13(f)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		41,986,084	41,738,647

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

SEARCH MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash (used in) provided by			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		(1,393,579)	(643,283)
Items not affecting operating cash:			
Accretion	10	106,460	11,605
Amortization	6	88,787	121,375
Share-based payments – options	13(d)	94,683	-
Flow-through premium income	13(c)	(10,840)	-
Finance fees	9	171,438	16,826
Staking deposits forfeited		64,215	-
Write-off of accounts payable	14	(255,052)	-
Gain on debt settlement	14	(133,138)	-
Change in fair value of derivative liability	10	2,991	-
		<u>(1,264,035)</u>	<u>(493,477)</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Receivables		21,677	(43,144)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		11,895	(15,751)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		<u>741,340</u>	<u>115,813</u>
		<u>(489,123)</u>	<u>(436,559)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Mineral property costs, net		(1,453,997)	(220,482)
Staking deposits, net of recoveries		<u>(199,133)</u>	<u>(168,941)</u>
		<u>(1,653,130)</u>	<u>(389,423)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of common shares	13	843,847	-
Share issuance costs		(30,635)	-
Proceeds from demand loans	9	857,191	274,991
Repayment of demand loans	9	(52,986)	-
Proceeds from loan	11	750,000	-
Proceeds from convertible loans	10	750,000	1,000,000
		<u>3,117,417</u>	<u>1,274,991</u>
Increase in cash during the year		975,164	449,009
Cash, beginning of the year		<u>456,301</u>	<u>7,292</u>
Cash, end of the year		<u>1,431,465</u>	<u>456,301</u>
Cash paid for interest		-	-
Cash paid for income taxes		-	-

Non-cash Transactions (Note 18)

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

SEARCH MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares #	Share Capital \$	Warrants \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Equity Component of Convertible Loans \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance, November 30, 2023	41,728,699	43,972,961	371,992	6,410,157	-	(25,085,530)	25,669,580
Issued during the year:							
Pursuant to mineral property agreements	69,999	17,500	-	-	-	-	17,500
Transfer on expiry of warrants	-	-	(371,992)	371,992	-	-	-
Issuance of convertible loans	-	-	-	-	115,384	-	115,384
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(643,283)	(643,283)
Balance, November 30, 2024	41,798,698	43,990,461	-	6,782,149	115,384	(25,728,813)	25,159,181
Issued during the year:							
For cash pursuant to private placement of units	303,030	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
For cash pursuant to private placement of flow-through units	1,487,694	743,847	-	-	-	-	743,847
Less: allocation to flow-through premium	-	(252,908)	-	-	-	-	(252,908)
Less: allocation to warrants	-	(99,272)	99,272	-	-	-	-
Less: share issue costs – cash	-	(30,635)	-	-	-	-	(30,635)
Less: share issue costs – finders warrants	-	(801)	801	-	-	-	-
Pursuant to shares for debt settlement	203,688	54,996	-	-	-	-	54,996
Share-based payments - options	-	-	-	94,683	-	-	94,683
Expiry of convertible loans	-	-	-	115,384	(115,384)	-	-
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,393,579)	(1,393,579)
Balance, November 30, 2025	43,793,110	44,505,688	100,073	6,992,216	-	(27,122,392)	24,475,585

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

Search Minerals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of Operations

Search Minerals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the provisions of the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia) on June 7, 2006. The Company is in the business of mineral exploration involving acquiring, exploring and evaluating mineral resource properties. At November 30, 2025, the Company was in the exploration and evaluation stage and had properties located in Canada. The Company has completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment which was filed on www.sedarplus.ca on July 22, 2022. The Company’s corporate head office is located at 1100 – 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company’s common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX-V”) under the symbol “SMY.V”.

On April 8, 2024, the British Columbia Securities Commission (“BCSC”) issued a cease trade order (“CTO”) in respect of the Company for failure to file audited annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022. The Company had also not filed its unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and MD&As for the three, six and nine month periods ended February 29, 2024; May 31, 2024; and August 31, 2024, respectively. On November 20, 2024 the Company filed its annual audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022. The Q1, Q2 and Q3 FY 2024 unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and associated MD&As were filed on December 20, 2024. The CTO remained in effect until the BCSC reviewed the filings and other required documentation. The BCSC revoked the CTO effective March 27, 2025.

Prior to this, trading in the Company’s common shares on the TSX-V had been halted on December 19, 2023 pending review of compliance with TSX-V requirements, and the TSX-V subsequently suspended trading in the common shares as a result of the BCSC’s issuance of the CTO. Following the revocation of the CTO by the BCSC and an application to the TSX-V by the Company to reinstate trading of the Company’s common shares on the TSX-V, the TSX-V reinstated the trading of the Company’s common shares on June 16, 2025.

While trading in the Company’s common shares on the TSX-V resumed, the Company was not in compliance with certain TSX-V listing requirements and policies. On July 31, 2025, the TSX-V provided the Company with a notice of non-compliance with the corporate governance requirements of TSX-V Policy 3.1 as a majority of the members of the Company’s Board of Directors were not independent, the Company did not have an Audit Committee comprised of at least three directors the majority of whom are not officers, employees or control persons of the Company, and the Company’s CEO was also the CFO. The corporate governance deficiencies were resolved in September and October 2025 with the appointment of Michael Pearson to the Board of Directors and the appointment of Jason Macintosh as CFO.

The Company is currently exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The amounts shown as mineral properties represent costs incurred to date, less amounts recovered from third parties and/or written-down, and do not necessarily represent current or future fair values.

2. Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the foreseeable future. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current operations, including exploration programs, will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of mineral properties and the Company’s continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company’s ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values of assets.

At November 30, 2025, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of \$27,122,392 since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company. At November 30, 2025, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$5,744,520. There is a risk that the unpaid creditors may commence legal action against the Company in order to collect the amounts they are owed. The CEO, the CFO and their advisors are in negotiations with creditors at this time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in negotiating settlements of outstanding debt with its creditors or raising sufficient capital to satisfy the Company’s outstanding obligations. Refer to Note 16, Legal Claims, for disclosure on a legal claim that the Company currently does not have the financial resources to pay in full. These events and conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may

Search Minerals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
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cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. Basis of Presentation and Material Accounting Policies

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared using IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments recorded at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS in effect as of November 30, 2025.

Unless otherwise stated, all dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2026.

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The results of each subsidiary will continue to be included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company until the date that the Company's control over the subsidiary ceases. 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.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	Incorporated in	Percentage owned	
		November 30, 2025	November 30, 2024
Alterra Resources Inc.	Province of Newfoundland and Labrador	100%	100%
86857 Newfoundland & Labrador Inc. (inactive)	Province of Newfoundland and Labrador	100%	100%

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in banks and all investments that are highly liquid in nature and are redeemable for cash within three months or less, at acquisition. As at November 30, 2025 and 2024, none of the Company's cash was considered to be cash equivalents. As at November 30, 2025, cash of \$72,610 (2024 - \$234,711) was deposited in a third party organization which is not a financial institution. Additionally, as at November 30, 2025, cash of \$310,001 raised from flow-through financing was being held in escrow until qualified expenditures are made. Subsequent to November 30, 2025, \$257,599 of these funds have been released to the Company.

Equipment and amortization

The Company records its acquisition of equipment at cost. The Company provides for amortization, once the assets are in use, over their estimated useful lives on the declining balance method at a rate of 30% per year for vehicles, 20% per year for buildings, 20% to 55% per year for office furniture and equipment and 40% per year for field equipment.

Leases

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

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

Search Minerals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, except where the lease contains a bargain purchase option a right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's useful life.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The Company defers the cost of acquiring, maintaining its interest, exploring and developing mineral properties until such time as the properties are placed into production, abandoned, sold or considered to be impaired in value. Proceeds received on the sale of interests in mineral properties are credited to the carrying value of the mineral properties within exploration and evaluation expenditures, with any excess included in operations. Write-downs due to impairment in value are charged to operations.

The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its mineral properties and has not yet determined the amount of reserves available. Management reviews the carrying value of mineral properties on a periodic basis and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, the prospect of further work being carried out by the Company, the assessment of future probability of profitable revenues from the property or from the sale of the property. Amounts shown for properties represent costs incurred net of write-downs and recoveries, and are not intended to represent present or future values.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets 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 pre-tax 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 income 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 income or loss.

Decommissioning and restoration provisions

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the legal or constructive obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of facts such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against income or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using the unit-of production method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in income or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates or changes in applicable discount rates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in income or loss.

The operations of the Company may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

Search Minerals Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As of November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company does not have material decommissioning costs.

Financial assets and liabilities

a) Classification

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

The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification
Cash	Financial asset at amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Financial liability at amortized cost
Due to related parties	Financial liability at amortized cost
Demand loans	Financial liability at amortized cost
Convertible loans	Financial liability at amortized cost
Convertible loans – derivative liability	Financial liability at FVTPL
CEBA loan	Financial liability at amortized cost

b) Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

c) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

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

d) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) or are recycled to (loss) income.

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The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Expired warrants are reclassified to contributed surplus.

The Company has adopted a residual method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as units. The residual method first allocates fair value to the component with the best evidence of fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued was determined to be the component with the best evidence of fair value. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants.

Income taxes

Income tax on the income or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in income or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided 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. The Company does not provide for temporary differences relating to differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures 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 balance sheet reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable incomes will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic earnings or loss per share represents the income or loss for the period, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings or loss per share represents the income or loss for the period, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of dilutive shares resulting from the exercise of stock options, warrants and other similar instruments where the inclusion of these would not be anti-dilutive.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements for the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared using their functional currencies. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The presentation currency of the Company is Canadian dollars. The functional currency of Search Minerals Inc., Alterra Resources Inc. and 86857 Newfoundland & Labrador Inc. is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are charged to the statement of operations.

Share-based payments

The fair value of all stock options granted is recorded as a charge to operations with a credit to contributed surplus. The fair value of the stock options is recorded to share-based payments expense over the vesting period. Stock options granted are measured at their

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fair value on the grant date. Warrants issued to brokers are measured at their fair value on the grant date and are recognized as a deduction from equity and credited to contributed surplus. The fair value of stock options and warrants are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Any consideration received on the exercise of stock options or warrants together with the related portion of contributed surplus is credited to share capital.

Government assistance

The Company receives assistance from the government as part of the exploration and evaluation of mineral assets. The Company records government assistance as a reduction in exploration and evaluation assets.

4. New and future accounting standards and pronouncements

Certain accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted.

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

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. It also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance (“ESG”)-linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of these amendments on the Company’s financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements (IFRS 18), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into the three defined categories of operating, investing and financing, and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company-specific measures related to the income statement are provided, IFRS 18 requires companies to disclose explanations around these measures, which are referred to as management-defined performance measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and the notes. Retrospective application is required, and early application is permitted.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of the standard on the Company’s financial statements.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgement in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

Critical accounting judgements:

- (i) The assumption that the Company is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and at least one year. The factors considered by management are disclosed in Note 2.
- (ii) Management assesses capitalized exploration and evaluation costs for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of any such assets may exceed their recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment. The determination of whether an impairment has occurred requires highly subjective judgements.

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Critical accounting estimates:

- (i) The Company has accounts payable and accrued liabilities with some vendors that are uncertain. Management has made its best estimate of the contingent liabilities and the final amount payable may be different.
- (ii) Management determined that the discount rate for the Convertible Loans (Note 10) was 30%, based on the credit history of the Company and risk-free interest rates at the time issuance. There are no other loans that the Company has to compare the convertible note against, other than the demand loans which bear no interest. Management used its judgement in determining an appropriate discount rate. Management also used its judgement in determining the fair value of the convertible loan derivative liability, which is based on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

6. Property and Equipment

	Vehicles \$	Buildings \$	Office furniture and equipment \$	Field equipment \$	Total \$
At November 30, 2023					
Cost	308,197	457,912	73,194	387,248	1,226,551
Accumulated amortization	(217,094)	(180,444)	(64,302)	(301,446)	(763,286)
Net book value	91,103	277,468	8,892	85,802	463,265
Year ended November 30, 2024					
Amortization	(27,332)	(55,496)	(4,225)	(34,322)	(121,375)
At November 30, 2024	63,771	221,972	4,667	51,480	341,890
At November 30, 2024					
Cost	308,197	457,912	73,194	387,248	1,226,551
Accumulated amortization	(244,426)	(235,940)	(68,527)	(335,768)	(884,661)
Net book value	63,771	221,972	4,667	51,480	341,890
Year ended November 30, 2025					
Amortization	(19,132)	(44,396)	(4,667)	(20,592)	(88,787)
At November 30, 2025	44,639	177,576	-	30,888	253,103
At November 30, 2025					
Cost	308,197	457,912	73,194	387,248	1,226,551
Accumulated amortization	(263,558)	(280,336)	(73,194)	(356,360)	(973,448)
Net book value	44,639	177,576	-	30,888	253,103

7. Mineral Properties – Schedule 1

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee a clear title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and regulatory requirements. The Company is not aware of any disputed claims of title.

The Company acquired the mineral properties primarily by staking the claims. In order to maintain title to the claims, the Company must incur minimum exploration expenditures per claim as specified by the Mineral Act of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. In lieu of incurring the minimum expenditures, the Company may make security deposits with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. As at November 30, 2025, the Company determined that if it would be required to make security deposits during the year ending November 30, 2026, instead of incurring the minimum expenditures, then the security deposits required would be \$247,800. The security deposits will be refunded when the Company makes the required minimum expenditures and after it files required assessment reports. Other commitments relating to mineral properties are as follows:

Critical Rare Earth Element (“CREE”) District, Labrador

The Company acquired the CREE District primarily by staking the claims. In addition, the Company acquired the B&A Claims, the Quinlan Property and the Two Tom Property.

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B&A Claims

On December 10, 2009, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent (the "LOI") with B&A Minerals Limited ("B&A"), further defined in a Mining Option Agreement, for an option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to certain claims in southeast Labrador owned by B&A ("B&A Claims"). The B&A claims host the Company's Foxtrot Project.

Under the terms of the Mining Option Agreement, to earn the undivided 100% interest in the B&A Claims, the Company paid B&A an aggregate of \$140,000 and issued an aggregate 110,000 common shares of the Company. The final payment and share issuance was made in January 2013. The Company now owns a 100% interest in the property.

The Mining Option Agreement was subject to a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty in favor of B&A, of which the Company could purchase 2% at any time for \$2,000,000 (see B&A Transaction).

B&A Transaction

B&A Minerals Limited held a 3% NSR royalty over the licenses contained in a large portion of the Company's Critical Rare Earth Element District in SE Labrador. On August 11, 2021, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent ("LOI") to purchase a 2.5% NSR from B&A for 1,500,000 common shares. Additionally, the Company will acquire 3 full licenses from B&A and partial interest in two licenses. The Company will transfer one license to B&A and retain a 0.5% NSR. The Company will grant a 0.5% NSR over the five licenses above. The Company will grant B&A quarry/gem rights over four of the licenses to be transferred to the Company as part of the transaction in exchange for a 3% NSR to Search over any production from such quarry/gem rights. On September 30, 2021, a definitive agreement was entered into and on October 13, 2021, the TSX-V provided approval of the acquisition. The B&A transaction closed on November 30, 2021 with the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares at the fair value of \$3,000,000.

B&A Minerals now holds a 0.5% NSR royalty in certain licenses contained in the Company's CREE District.

Quinlan Property

On January 13, 2011, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent (the "LOI") with Andrew Quinlan, Roland Quinlan and Tony Quinlan (the "Vendors"). Pursuant to the LOI, the Company had the option to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to certain claims owned by the Vendors known as the Fox Harbour Claims (the "Quinlan Property"). The Quinlan Property is comprised of three licenses totaling 48 claims located east of St. Lewis, Labrador. The Quinlan Property hosts the Company's Deep Fox Project.

Under the terms of the LOI, the Company earned an undivided 100% interest in Quinlan Property by making aggregate cash payments of \$90,000 and issuing an aggregate of 30,000 common shares of the Company.

The Vendors were granted a 1.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR"). The Company may, at any time, purchase 1% of the net smelter return royalty for \$1,000,000. The Company must make annual cash advance payments of \$10,000 for the Quinlan Property to the Vendors commencing February 23, 2016 and continuing each year thereafter until commencement of commercial production, deductible against the NSR. During the year ended November 30, 2023, the Company paid the eighth \$10,000 annual cash payment.

Red Wine Property, Labrador

On June 28, 2015, the Company purchased from Great Western Minerals Group Ltd. ("GWMG") its interest in the Red Wine Property for \$20,000. GWMG had acquired its approximate 50% interest in the Red Wine Property pursuant to an option agreement between the Company and GWMG dated July 23, 2010. Following the acquisition, the Company now owns 100% of the Red Wine Property.

Option Agreement - Two Tom Property

On June 14, 2021, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with United Gold Inc, Aubrey Budgell and Donna Lewis (the "Vendors") for an option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to certain claims known as the Two Tom Property (the "Two Tom Property"). The Two Tom Property is part of the Red Wine district.

The Two Tom Property consists of two licenses (027378M and 016522M) totaling 16 claims.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company may earn the undivided 100% interest in the Two Tom Property by making aggregate cash payments of \$200,000 and by issuing an aggregate of 160,000 common shares of the Company over a period of three years as follows:

- pay \$40,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on the acquisition date (issued at the fair value of \$84,000);
- pay \$50,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2022 (issued at the fair value of \$48,000);
- pay \$50,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2023 (issued at the fair value of \$12,000); and,

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- pay \$60,000 and issue 40,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2024. In August 2024, the Company and the Vendors entered into an amending agreement extending the due date. On October 10, 2024 the Company issued the 40,000 common shares and on November 5, 2024, the Company made the \$60,000 cash payment.

The Vendors were granted a 3.0% net smelter return royalty. The Company may, at any time, purchase 2.0% of the net smelter return royalty for \$2,000,000.

Letter Agreement – Mann Property and Two Tom Property claim

On June 15, 2021, the Company entered into a binding letter agreement (the “Letter Agreement”) with Roland Quinlan and Eddie Quinlan (the “Vendors”) for an option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to certain claims known as the Mann#1 claims (the “Mann Property”) and another claim proximal to Two Tom Property. The Mann Property claims are part of the Red Wine district.

The Mann Property consists of two licenses, 027380M (4 claims) and the Two Tom Property consists of license 027384M (16 claims).

Under the terms of the Letter Agreement, the Company may earn the undivided 100% interest in the claims by making aggregate cash payments of \$200,000 and by issuing an aggregate of 160,000 common shares of the Company over a period of four years as follows:

- pay \$20,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on the acquisition date (issued at the fair value of \$84,000);
- pay \$30,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2022 (issued at the fair value of \$48,000);
- pay \$60,000 (paid) and issue 40,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2023 (issued at the fair value of \$12,000);
- pay \$60,000 and issue 30,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2024. In August 2024, the Company and the Vendors agreed to amend and reschedule the cash payment and share issuance to a future date. On October 10, 2024 the Company issued the 30,000 common shares. On December 15, 2025, the Company made the \$60,000 cash payment; and,
- pay \$30,000 and issue 10,000 common shares on or before July 2, 2025. On December 15, 2025, the Company made the \$30,000 cash payment and issued the 10,000 common shares.

The Vendors were granted a 3.0% net smelter return royalty. The Company may, at any time, purchase 2.5% of the net smelter return royalty for \$2,000,000. The Company must make annual cash advance payments of \$10,000 for the Mann Property to the Vendors commencing June 15, 2026 and continuing each year thereafter until commencement of commercial production, deductible against the NSR.

Impairment of Mineral Properties

As at November 30, 2025, the Company determined that there were no impairment indicators for the claims located in the CREE District. Although the Company has a significant working capital deficiency, no key licenses have expired and the Company expects to renew all key licenses. Substantive work is planned subject to completion of financings.

NunatuKavut Community Council

On August 27, 2012, as amended on November 13, 2014, the Company entered into a Mining Exploration Activities Agreement with the NunatuKavut Community Council (the “NunatuKavut”), the political representative body of the Inuit of South-Central Labrador. The agreement solidifies a relationship that has evolved through the Company's activity in and around NunatuKavut communities on the south coast. The agreement sets out a respectful way forward, meeting the interests of and ensuring mutual benefit for both parties. Key elements in the agreement address environmental protocols and safeguards for matters of historic values. The agreement also sets out hiring and business opportunities for NunatuKavut members and communities as well as certain financial considerations.

Government Assistance

The Company has received funding from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency during the year ended November 30, 2023 and prior years. Of the amounts received, \$905,308 was a repayable grant. The terms of the repayment are on project success, with annual payments over time after project success is reached.

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8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	November 30, 2025 \$	November 30, 2024 \$
Trade payables	2,536,343	3,112,699
Interest payable	394,140	20,917
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,930,483	3,133,616
Due to related parties (Note 14)	517,736	504,941
Total payables	3,448,219	3,638,557

9. Demand Loans*Demand loans from related parties*

During the year ended November 30, 2023, the Company received non-interest bearing, due on demand loans from a company that had common former directors (\$265,250), and a former director (\$930).

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company received non-interest bearing, due on demand loans from a company that had common former directors (\$138,804), and a former director (\$52,056).

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company paid the demand loan outstanding to the former director (\$52,986).

As at November 30, 2025, the total demand loans outstanding from related parties were \$404,054 (2024 - \$457,040).

Subsequent to November 30, 2025, the Company settled the remaining demand loan through a debt settlement by issuing 808,107 common shares (Note 19).

Demand loans from arms' length parties

On October 15, 2024, the Company signed a General Service Agreement (the "GSA") with an arms' length party pursuant to which the arms' length party (the "Contractor") will provide a comprehensive metallurgical review of the Company's operations to-date. A service fee (the "Fee") of \$300,000 is payable to the Contractor upon completion of a financing by the Company equal to or greater than \$1,500,000. As at November 30, 2025, the Company accrued \$175,000 of the Fee as the estimated amount of the services completed to that date, and recorded the amount as engineering and metallurgy in mineral properties (see Schedule 1).

In order to provide the services under the GSA the Contractor was required to incur unsecured, reimbursable expenses on behalf of the Company. For accounting purposes the aggregate reimbursable expenses have been recorded as a demand loan. The reimbursable expenses are repayable on the same terms as the Fee. The reimbursable expenses will incur a 20% handling fee, and a 15% annual interest rate applicable to the date of repayment.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Contractor incurred \$857,191 (2024 - \$84,131) of reimbursable expenses. The handling fees of \$171,438 (2024 - \$16,826) have been accounted for as finance fees. As at November 30, 2025, the balance of the demand loan, including finance fees, was \$1,129,586 (2024 - \$100,957). During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest on these reimbursable expenses of \$142,557 (2024 - \$nil).

2024 convertible loans

Refer to Note 10 for disclosure of \$1,000,000 of convertible notes issued in October 2024. On maturity of these convertible notes in October 2025, the balance was transferred from convertible loans (Note 10) to demand loans.

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10. Convertible Loans

	\$
Balance, November 30, 2023	-
Loans received	1,000,000
Less: allocated to equity component of convertible loans	(115,384)
Add: accretion expense	11,605
Balance, November 30, 2024	896,221
Loans received	750,000
Less: allocated to derivative liability component of convertible loans	(253,088)
Add: accretion expense	106,460
Less: transfer to demand loans	(1,000,000)
Balance, November 30, 2025	499,593

2024 convertible loans

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company issued \$1,000,000 principal amount of unsecured convertible notes in respect of loans in such amount (the "2024 Convertible Loans") from arms' length parties. \$300,000 of the convertible loans were due on October 7, 2025 and \$700,000 of the convertible loans were due on October 25, 2025. As of October 28, 2025, the Convertible Loans are past due. On maturity of the 2024 Convertible Loans, the balance was transferred from Convertible Loans to Demand Loans (Note 9).

The Convertible Loans have a maturity of one year from the date of issuance and bear simple interest at a rate of 15% per annum, payable at maturity. The conversion price of the principal is \$0.50 per common share.

The Company accounted for the Convertible Loans by determining the fair value of the loan component, using a 30% discount rate, and allocated the residual value to the equity component. The fair value of the loan component was \$884,616 and the residual value allocated to the equity component was \$115,384. On expiry of the convertible loans in October 2025, the balance of the equity component was transferred to contributed surplus.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest on the convertible loans of \$150,000 and accretion expense of \$103,779.

2025 convertible loans

On August 13, 2025, the Company entered into a binding term sheet with Petra Holdings Company Inc., an arm's length third party ("Petra"), pursuant to which Petra agreed to provide an unsecured convertible revolving loan to the Company in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,000,000 (the "Petra Convertible Loan"). The Petra Convertible Loan has a maturity of three years from the date of closing of the transaction, November 12, 2025, and bears interest at a rate of 15% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. The principal amount of the Petra Convertible Loan is convertible into common shares of the Company at the option of Petra at any time prior to the maturity date. The conversion is (a) \$0.50 per common share for the period from the closing date to the first anniversary of the closing date and (b) after the first anniversary of the closing date, a price equal to the average of the closing price for the common shares on the TSX-V for the 10 days ending on the last trading day prior to Petra's notice of conversion to the Company, provided that such price is no less than the greater of \$0.50 and the Market Price (as defined in the policies of the TSX-V) on the date of conversion.

After entering into the binding term sheet for the Petra Convertible Loan, the owner of Petra joined the Company Board of Directors and therefore the loan became a related party transaction.

On October 3, 2025, Petra advanced the amount of \$750,000 to the Company as an unsecured on-demand loan which was credited to the Petra Convertible Loan on the date of closing, November 12, 2025.

The Company determined that the Petra Convertible Loan contains a derivative liability as the loan is convertible into a variable number of shares, depending on the Company's trading price on the TSX-V. The Company accounted for the Petra Convertible Loan by determining the fair value of the loan component, using a 30% discount rate, and the fair value of the derivative liability using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: share price - \$0.495; exercise price \$0.50; risk-free interest rate - 2.45%; expected life - 3.0 years; expected volatility - 76%; and expected dividends - nil. The fair value of the loan component was \$496,912 and the fair value of the derivative liability component was \$253,088.

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At November 30, 2025, the Company valued the derivative liability component using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: share price - \$0.50; exercise price \$0.50; risk-free interest rate - 2.45%; expected life - 2.95 years; expected volatility - 76%; and expected dividends - nil. The Company recorded a change in fair value of derivative liability of \$2,991 in the consolidated statement of operations.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest on the Petra Convertible Loan of \$5,625 and accretion expense of \$2,681.

11. Loan

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company obtained a loan of \$750,000 from Petra Holdings Company Inc., an arms' length party. After receiving the loan, the owner of Petra Holdings Company Inc. joined the Company Board of Directors and therefore the loan became a related party liability (Note 14). The loan is unsecured, bears interest at a rate of 15% per annum and is due on August 30, 2026 or forthwith following the closing of any financing exceeding \$2,500,000.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest on the loan of \$69,043.

12. CEBA Loan

During the year ended November 30, 2020, the Company obtained an unsecured line of credit as part of the Government of Canada's economic response plan to the COVID-19 pandemic (the Canada Emergency Business Account) ("CEBA loan"). The Company borrowed \$120,000 from the CEBA loan as at November 30, 2025 (2024 - \$120,000). The CEBA loan was interest free and was eligible for \$40,000 of forgiveness if \$80,000 was fully repaid by January 18, 2024. As the CEBA loan was not repaid in full by the maturity date, the CEBA loan was converted into a loan at a fixed interest rate of 5% per annum with a maturity date of December 31, 2026.

The estimated fair value of the CEBA loans at the date it was converted to a loan with a fixed maturity date was approximately \$62,856 using a discount rate of 30% compared to the book value of \$120,000. The income statement effects resulting from the difference between fair value and book value were immaterial and therefore not reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded interest on the CEBA loan of \$5,999 (2024 - \$3,906).

13. Share Capital

a. Common shares authorized

Unlimited number of common shares.

b. Share consolidation

Effective June 16, 2025, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one new common share for every ten old common shares issued and outstanding at that time. All references to share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the share consolidation.

c. Financings

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company completed the following financing transactions:

- i) On August 7, 2025, the Company issued 203,688 common shares at the fair value of \$54,996 in settlement of debt to a former related party (Note 14).
- ii) *Private Placements of Flow-Through Shares*

On November 6, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of 1,487,694 units at a price of \$0.50 per flow-through unit for gross proceeds of \$743,847. Each flow-through unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one half of one non-flow-through common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one non-flow-through common share of the Company at the exercise price of \$0.65 per share until November 6, 2027. A value of \$99,272 has been attributed to the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price - \$0.48; exercise price \$0.65; risk-free interest rate - 2.75%; expected life - 2.0 years; expected volatility - 65%; and expected dividends - nil. The flow-through premium liability was calculated as the difference between the share price on the date of announcement and the unit price and accordingly, \$252,908 was allocated to flow-through premium liability. The residual value was allocated to the common shares. During the year

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ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred the eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures of \$32,311 and accordingly recorded flow-through premium income of \$10,840.

iii) *Private Placements of non-Flow-Through Shares*

On November 6, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of 303,030 common shares on a non-flow through basis at a price of \$0.33 per share for gross proceeds of \$100,000.

In connection with the private placements, the Company paid cash finders' fees of \$16,011 and issued 6,000 share purchase warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase a common share of the Company at \$0.35 per common share up to November 6, 2027. The fair value of the finders' warrants, \$801, was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: share price - \$0.48; exercise price \$0.65; risk-free interest rate - 2.75%; expected life - 2.0 years; expected volatility - 65%; and expected dividends - nil. The Company incurred other cash issue costs such as legal fees and filing fees of \$30,635.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company did not complete any equity financing transactions.

d. **Stock option plan**

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the maximum number of shares reserved for issue under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company, as at the date of the grant. The maximum number of common shares reserved for issue to any one person under the plan cannot exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding number of common shares at the date of the grant and the maximum number of common shares reserved for issue to a consultant or a person engaged in investor relations activities cannot exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding number of common shares at the date of the grant. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan may not be less than the Discounted Market Price (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX-V). Options may be granted for a maximum term of ten years from the date of the grant, are non-transferable and expire within 90 days of termination of employment or holding office as a director or officer of the Company. Changes in share purchase options during the year ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Outstanding, November 30, 2023	1,578,000	\$1.54	2.58
Forfeited	(1,578,000)	\$1.54	
Outstanding, November 30, 2024	-	-	-
Granted	800,000	\$0.33	
Outstanding, November 30, 2025	800,000	\$0.33	4.66
Outstanding and exercisable, November 30, 2025	400,000	\$0.33	4.66

During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded share-based payment expense of \$94,683 (2024 - \$nil). The weighted average fair value of share purchase options granted during the year ended November 30, 2025 of \$0.19 per share purchase option was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: stock price - \$0.31; exercise price - \$0.33; risk-free interest rate - 2.90%, expected life - 5.0 years; expected volatility - 74%; and expected dividends - \$nil.

At November 30, 2025, the Company had 800,000 share purchase options outstanding at an exercise price of \$0.33 expiring on July 28, 2030. The stock options vest 50% on the date of grant and 50% after one year.

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e. Warrants

Changes in share purchase warrants during the year ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Balance, November 30, 2023	4,793,452	\$0.88	1.35
Expired	(1,793,452)	\$1.28	
Balance, November 30, 2024	3,000,000	\$0.50	0.95
Issued	749,847	\$0.65	
Expired	(3,000,000)	\$0.50	
Balance, November 30, 2025	749,847	\$0.65	1.93

At November 30, 2025, the Company had 749,847 share purchase warrant outstanding at an exercise price of \$0.65 expiring on November 6, 2027.

f. Basic and diluted loss per share

During the year ended November 30, 2025, potentially dilutive common shares totaling 1,935,943 (2024- 5,034,027) were not included in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share because their effect was anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive common shares are from exercisable share purchase options, share purchase warrants and the potential conversion of the convertible loans.

14. Related Party Transactions

During the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred the following expenditures charged by directors and officers of the Company, or former directors and officers of the Company, and/or companies they owned or were significant shareholders of:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Administration and management fees	280,000	60,000
Accounting fees	14,000	-
Mineral property expenditures		
Geological consulting, salaries, wages and benefits	149,997	-
Metallurgical consulting	-	25,198
Share-based payments - options	77,091	-
	521,088	85,198

At November 30, 2025, due to related parties of \$517,736 (2024- \$504,941) included amounts owing to directors and officers of the Company, or former directors and officers of the Company and/or companies they control or of which they were significant shareholders. The amounts owing include amounts related to expenditures charged to the Company. The amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The amounts have been recorded at their exchange amount, being the amount agreed to by the parties.

On December 20, 2024, the Company and a former director and officer entered into a settlement agreement where \$270,600 of accounts payable were agreed to be settled for \$70,000 cash on execution of the agreement (paid), and \$80,000 cash and \$20,000 in shares upon full revocation of the CTO and resumption of trading on the TSXV and the closing of equity financing, or before June 20, 2025, whichever was earlier. On July 15, 2025, the Company agreed to a method and manner of payment of \$100,000 (less applicable tax withholdings) of remaining debt arising from the settlement agreement it had entered into with Kee Scarp Ltd. and Todd Burlingame, who are creditors of the Company pursuant to the agreement. In accordance with the agreement, the Company (i) issued 203,688 common shares at the fair value of \$54,996 (ii) made a cash payment of \$26,600 and (iii) paid withholding taxes

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of \$5,528, in satisfaction of all remaining debts to the creditors. During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company recorded a gain on debt settlement of \$113,476.

In March 2025, \$63,250 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities due to a former director and officer of the Company were forgiven, resulting in a write-off of accounts payable of \$63,250.

In October 2025, \$106,453 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities due to a former director were forgiven, resulting in a write-off of accounts payable of \$106,453.

Key management includes the interim CEO/CFO and the current and former directors of the Company. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services during the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	443,997	85,198
Share-based payments - options	77,091	-
	521,088	85,198

The unsecured, non-interest bearing due on demand loans disclosed in Note 9 are related party transactions as they are with a private company with common former directors as well as with a former director. The unsecured loan disclosed in Note 11 and the unsecured convertible revolving loan disclosed in Note 10 are related party liabilities as the loans are with a company controlled by a director of the Company.

15. Income Taxes

A reconciliation between the Company's income tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported income tax expense for the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Statutory tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Loss for the year before income taxes	(1,393,579)	(643,283)
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	(376,000)	(174,000)
Share-based payments and other permanent differences	24,000	-
Effect of change in tax rate and other	1,000	(27,000)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	351,000	201,000
Income tax expense	-	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction, as at November 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

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	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Non-capital and capital losses carried forward	4,521,000	4,213,000
Mineral properties	(1,057,000)	(1,076,000)
Other	252,000	228,000
Total unrecognized deferred income tax assets	3,716,000	3,365,000

All deferred tax assets and liabilities are estimated to be recovered after more than 12 months.

Losses that reduce future income for tax purposes expire as follows:

	\$
2027	1,000
2028	194,000
2029	349,000
2030	954,000
2031	1,562,000
2032	1,471,000
2033	1,346,000
2034	1,306,000
2035	1,000
2036	422,000
2037	887,000
2038	771,000
2039	770,000
2040	941,000
2041	1,085,000
2042	1,382,000
2043	1,303,000
2044	598,000
2045	1,229,000
	<u>16,572,000</u>

In reference to the deferred tax asset (liability) relating to mineral properties, the Company has certain tax pools arising from its resource related expenditures that amount to approximately \$26.3 million and which are available indefinitely to shelter future income from corporate income taxes.

On November 6, 2025, the Company completed a private placement of 1,487,694 flow-through common units at a price of \$0.50 per flow-through unit for gross proceeds of \$743,847, with the full value being allocated to the flow-through shares. The flow-through premium liability was determined to be \$252,908. During the year ended November 30, 2025, the Company incurred the eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures of \$32,311 and recorded an other income item amounting to \$10,840. At November 30, 2025, the balance of the flow-through premium liability was \$242,068.

16. Legal Claims

On March 5, 2026, a statement of claim was filed in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador by Texas Critical Minerals, LLC ("TCM") against the Company. TCM is seeking settlement of \$3.8 million of liabilities due, which are recognized on the statement of financial position at November 30, 2025. These liabilities include demand loans as well as accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as well as interest up to March 5, 2026. TCM is also seeking special damages to be assessed as well as costs of the action. The Company filed a statement of defence on March 27, 2026. The outcome and timing of the statement of claim is uncertain.

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For the years ended November 30, 2025 and 2024
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17. Financial Instruments

Management of Capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to facilitate the development of its mineral properties and to maintain an optimal capital structure, while ensuring the Company's strategic objectives are met; and to provide an appropriate return to shareholders relative to the risk of the Company's underlying assets.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of share capital, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company maintains and adjusts its capital structure based on changes in economic conditions and the Company's planned requirements. The Company may adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity, issuing new debt, or acquiring or disposing of assets, and by controlling the capital expenditures program.

The mineral properties are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to develop its properties and fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed and if available, and may even dispose of its interest in the mineral properties.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and no changes were made to the approach during the year ended November 30, 2025. At November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company was not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, demand loans, convertible loans – debt component, convertible loans – derivative component, loan and CEBA loan. The Company's cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, demand loans, convertible loans, loan and CEBA loan are measured at amortized cost. The convertible loan – derivative component is measured at FVTPL.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in market that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The Company did not have financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the years ended November 30, 2024. At November 30, 2025, the Company's convertible loan – derivative component is considered to be at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as some inputs used in the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model are observable market data.

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, demand loans and loan approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments. The estimated fair value of the CEBA loan at November 30, 2025 was approximately \$102,622 based on Level 3 inputs and an estimated discount rate of 30% and the estimated fair value of the convertible loans – debt component at November 30, 2025 was approximately \$496,912 based on Level 3 inputs and an estimated discount rate of 30%.

Discussions of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The Company's cash are held with a large Canadian bank and a third party organization which is not a financial institution.

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Commodity Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of minerals under exploration.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they are due. The Company manages liquidity risk by attempting to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to attempt to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. Refer to the going concern note (Note 2) for additional disclosure, as well as the recent statement of claim by TCM (Note 16). As at November 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company had working capital as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets	1,485,486	543,894
Current liabilities	(7,230,006)	(5,092,775)
Working capital (deficiency)	(5,744,520)	(4,548,881)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

a) *Currency Risk*

As at November 30, 2025 and 2024, all of the Company's cash were held in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency. The Company has no operations in foreign jurisdictions outside of Canada at this time and as such has no currency risk associated with its operations. The Company has had nominal amounts of payables in US dollars.

b) *Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Company uses. As the Company had no variable rate interest bearing financial instruments, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

c) *Price Risk*

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company has no financial instruments subject to price risk.

18. Non-cash Transactions

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows. During the year ended November 30, 2025, the following transactions were excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows:

- exploration expenditures of \$2,178,179 included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at November 30, 2025, less expenditures included in accounts payable at November 30, 2024 of \$2,666,671 (net inclusion of \$488,492);
- the issuance by the Company of 203,688 shares at the fair value of \$54,996 pursuant to a debt settlement; and,
- the issuance by the Company of 6,000 finders warrants at the fair value of \$801.

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During the year ended November 30, 2024, the following transactions were excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows:

- a) exploration expenditures of \$2,666,671 included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at November 30, 2024, less expenditures included in accounts payable at November 30, 2023 of \$2,559,435 (net exclusion of \$107,236); and,
- b) the issuance by the Company of 70,000 shares at the fair value of \$17,500 pursuant to mineral property agreements.

19. Subsequent Events*Repayment of Demand Loans and Write-Off of Accounts Payable*

On December 1, 2025, the Company settled the demand loans outstanding from related parties of \$404,054 (Note 9) by issuing 808,107 common shares.

Mineral Properties

On December 15, 2025, the Company issued 10,000 common shares and \$90,000 cash in accordance with the binding letter agreement for an option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the Mann Property and another claim proximal to Two Tom Property (Note 7). This was the final cash payment share issuance as outlined by the agreement.

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CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF MINERAL PROPERTIES
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	Critical Rare Earth Element District, Labrador \$	Red Wine, Labrador \$	Total \$
Balance, November 30, 2023	28,475,314	389,487	28,864,801
Acquisition costs			
Cash	60,000	-	60,000
Shares	17,500	-	17,500
	77,500	-	77,500
Exploration costs			
Assays	(58,084)	-	(58,084)
Camp and rent	30,425	-	30,425
Engineering and metallurgy	103,144	-	103,144
Geological consulting, salaries, wages and benefits	151,980	-	151,980
Metallurgical consulting (Note 14)	25,198	-	25,198
Other	11,583	2,350	13,933
Travel and accommodation	1,122	-	1,122
	265,368	2,350	267,718
Balance, November 30, 2024	28,818,182	391,837	29,210,019
Acquisition costs			
Staking	24,500	-	24,500
	24,500	-	24,500
Exploration costs			
Assays	21,939	-	21,939
Camp	83,270	-	83,270
Consulting	161,663	-	161,663
Engineering and metallurgy	421,280	-	421,280
Geological consulting, salaries, wages and benefits	155,792	-	155,792
Other	86,799	-	86,799
Travel and accommodation	10,262	-	10,262
	941,005	-	941,005
Balance, November 30, 2025	29,783,687	391,837	30,175,524