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# **TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Tribeca Resources Corporation

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tribeca Resources Corporation (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, 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.

### 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 for the year ended December 31, 2024. 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, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

### Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

#### Description

Management assesses whether there are indicators of impairment to exploration and evaluation assets when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed the recoverable amount. Management applies judgement in assessing whether impairment indicators are present. No impairment indicators were identified by management as of December 31, 2024.

This matter was significant to our audit because the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets at December 31, 2024, was \$ 1,242,259, which represents a significant portion of the Company's total assets and management applies significant judgement in assessing whether impairment indicators are present. See Note 2 and Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### *How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit*

Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:

Evaluated management's assessment as to whether there were any indicators of impairment to exploration and evaluation assets, which included the following:

- Obtained the option agreements, on a sample basis confirmed the details of the option agreements with the counterparties and confirmed the exploration claim listings included in option agreements with the related mining authorities.
- Obtained the mineral claim listings held by the Company and confirmed the mineral claims held with the related mining authorities.
- Considered the Company's intentions to carry out future exploration and evaluation expenditures which included reading Board of Directors' meeting minutes and enquiring as to the intentions and strategy of the Company.
- Assessed whether there were other changes in circumstances indicating that the exploration and evaluation expenditures may not be recoverable, based on the evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

#### **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company recorded a net loss of \$ 1,970,970 and, as at December 31, 2024, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$ 7,876,980 and a working capital of \$ 1,805,429. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Other Information**

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

Our opinion on the 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.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



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

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

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

Vancouver, B.C.  
April 24, 2025

***"D&H Group LLP"***

**Chartered Professional Accountants**

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	Note	December 31, 2024 \$	December 31, 2023 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,777,536	2,955,965
GST receivable		33,483	32,040
Prepaid expenses		<u>67,194</u>	<u>48,070</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>1,878,213</u>	<u>3,036,075</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	<u>1,242,259</u>	<u>660,986</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>3,120,472</u>	<u>3,697,061</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		<u>72,784</u>	<u>241,163</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<u>72,784</u>	<u>241,163</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	5	10,370,361	9,160,064
Share-based payments reserve	5	554,307	201,844
Deficit		<u>(7,876,980)</u>	<u>(5,906,010)</u>
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<u>3,047,688</u>	<u>3,455,898</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<u>3,120,472</u>	<u>3,697,061</u>

**Nature of Operations and Going Concern** - see Note 1

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 24, 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

/s/ Thomas Schmidt  
Thomas Schmidt  
Director

/s/ Paul Gow  
Paul Gow  
Director

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

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	Note	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Accounting and administration	6(b)(ii)	54,775	55,747
Audit		28,500	28,500
Corporate development		61,214	77,969
Director and officer compensation	6	360,000	427,904
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		984,931	1,526,220
Legal		40,553	75,240
Market making services		66,000	22,000
Office		30,005	17,702
Professional fees		-	3,180
Regulatory fees		21,694	36,603
Rent		10,288	5,523
Share-based compensation	5(d)	352,463	105,847
Shareholder costs		3,924	6,365
Transfer agent		10,353	15,225
Travel		44,256	81,977
		<u>2,068,956</u>	<u>2,486,002</u>
<b>Loss before other items</b>		<u>(2,068,956)</u>	<u>(2,486,002)</u>
<b>Other items</b>			
Interest income		78,708	118,472
Foreign exchange		<u>19,278</u>	<u>1,623</u>
		<u>97,986</u>	<u>120,095</u>
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u>(1,970,970)</u>	<u>(2,365,907)</u>
<b>Basic and diluted loss per common share</b>		<u>\$(0.03)</u>	<u>\$(0.04)</u>
<b>Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding</b>		<u>64,119,227</u>	<u>56,569,319</u>

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

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2024</b>				
	<b>Share Capital</b>		<b>Share-based Payments Reserve</b>	<b>Deficit</b>	<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>
	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount \$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	62,243,983	9,160,064	201,844	(5,906,010)	3,455,898
Common shares issued for:					
- private placement	4,283,333	1,285,000	-	-	1,285,000
Share issue costs	-	(74,703)	-	-	(74,703)
Share-based compensation:					
- share options	-	-	304,363	-	304,363
- deferred share units	-	-	48,100	-	48,100
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,970,970)	(1,970,970)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>66,527,316</b>	<b>10,370,361</b>	<b>554,307</b>	<b>(7,876,980)</b>	<b>3,047,688</b>

	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2023</b>				
	<b>Share Capital</b>		<b>Share-based Payments Reserve</b>	<b>Deficit</b>	<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>
	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount \$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2022</b>	51,886,596	5,968,177	69,059	(3,540,103)	2,497,133
Common shares issued for:					
- private placement	10,029,887	3,309,863	-	-	3,309,863
- share options exercised	250,000	62,500	-	-	62,500
- warrants exercised	77,500	19,375	-	-	19,375
Share issue costs	-	(216,186)	43,273	-	(172,913)
Transfer on exercise of share options	-	10,135	(10,135)	-	-
Transfer on exercise of warrants	-	6,200	(6,200)	-	-
Share-based compensation - share options	-	-	105,847	-	105,847
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,365,907)	(2,365,907)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>62,243,983</b>	<b>9,160,064</b>	<b>201,844</b>	<b>(5,906,010)</b>	<b>3,455,898</b>

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

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net loss for the year	(1,970,970)	(2,365,907)
Adjustment for:		
Share-based compensation	352,463	105,847
Changes in non-cash working capital item:		
GST receivable	(1,443)	(12,018)
Prepaid expenses	(19,124)	6,031
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(116,722)	(178,530)
<b>Net cash used in by operating activities</b>	<b>(1,755,796)</b>	<b>(2,444,577)</b>
<b>Investing activity</b>		
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	(632,930)	(99,904)
<b>Net cash used in investing activity</b>	<b>(632,930)</b>	<b>(99,904)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Issuance of common shares	1,285,000	3,391,738
Share issue costs	(74,703)	(172,913)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>1,210,297</b>	<b>3,218,825</b>
<b>Net change in cash</b>	<b>(1,178,429)</b>	<b>674,344</b>
<b>Cash at beginning of year</b>	<b>2,955,965</b>	<b>2,281,621</b>
<b>Cash at end of year</b>	<b>1,777,536</b>	<b>2,955,965</b>

**Supplemental cash flow information** - See Note 10

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

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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**1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern**

The Company's common shares are listed and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "TRBC" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "TRRCF". The Company's head office is located at #1305 - 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3V7 Canada.

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company currently engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties located in Chile. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation 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 the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, expropriation of properties, and political uncertainty.

As at December 31, 2024 the Company had working capital of \$1,805,429. At present, the Company's operations do not generate cash inflows and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to fund its exploration and evaluation programs and discover economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to risk factors that are beyond the Company's control.

In order to finance the Company's anticipated option and levy payments on its existing exploration and evaluation assets, fund future exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company will be required to raise money through the sale of equity instruments. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, and the experience and calibre of its management. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration activities. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control.

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

These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments for the recoverability and classification of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

**2. Basis of Preparation**

***Statement of Compliance***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRI Committee ("IFRIC").

***Basis of Measurement***

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise stated.

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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**2. Basis of Preparation (continued)**

***Details of the Group***

In addition to the Company, the consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all corporations over which the Company is able, directly or indirectly, to control financial and operating policies, which is the authority usually connected with holding majority voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired by the Company. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation. They are de-consolidated from the date that control by the Company ceases.

The Company's effective ownership in its subsidiaries is as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location of Incorporation</u>	<u>Effective Ownership Interest</u>
Tribeca Resources Holdings Ltd. ("TRL")	Canada	100%
Tribeca Resources Chile SpA ("TRC")	Chile	100%
Bluerock Resources SpA ("Bluerock")	Chile	100%

**3. Material Accounting Policies**

***Critical Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty***

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated 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 periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. 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 Judgments***

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- (i) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.
- (ii) Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary companies, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.
- (iii) Management is required to assess impairment in respect of intangible exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful and some assets are likely to become impaired in future periods. During fiscal 2024 and 2023 management determined that no impairment indicators were present and no impairment charge was required.
- (iv) Although the Company takes steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

- (v) The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company's estimate of future profits or losses adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilized without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized to the extent of the amount expected to be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances. Details of these can be found in Note 7.

*Estimation Uncertainty*

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

- (i) The cost estimates are updated periodically during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no decommissioning liabilities.
- (ii) Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.
- (iii) The assessment of any impairment of evaluation and exploration assets is dependent upon estimates of the recoverable amount that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets. In fiscal 2024 and 2023 management has concluded that there were no impairment indicators with respect to exploration and evaluation assets.

*Comparative Figures*

Certain of the prior year's comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current fiscal year's presentation.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash includes cash in bank and demand deposits. Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The Company is not exposed to significant credit or interest rate risk although cash is held in excess of federally insured limits with a major financial institution.

*Amounts Receivable*

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and classified as amortized cost. Receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less expected credit losses. At each reporting date, the Company records a credit loss at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses using a present value and probability-weighted model.

**TRIBECA RESOURCES CORPORATION**  
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*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

***Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities***

Payables are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are classified as amortized cost initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

***Exploration and Evaluation Assets***

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in exploration and evaluation assets. The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring mineral property interests as exploration and evaluation assets. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Exploration and evaluation costs are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, and is technically feasible, in which case the balance is tested for impairment and subsequent development costs are capitalized. Exploration costs include value-added taxes because the recoverability of these amounts is uncertain.

***Impairment of Assets***

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's 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. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. 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 or cash generating unit 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 consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

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 only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

***Decommissioning Provision***

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral interest by or on behalf of the Company. Costs for restoration of site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during exploration and evaluation are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits in the period such exploration and evaluation occurs. Discount rates using a risk-free rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Company does not have any decommissioning obligations.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

***Financial Instruments***

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: (i) those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL; (ii) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and (iii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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 the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For financial liabilities measured subsequently at FVTPL, changes in fair value due to credit risk are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

***Share Capital***

Common shares issued by the Company are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, share purchase warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

***Equity Financing***

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate mineral properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Units typically comprise a certain number of common shares and share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the terms of the transaction. The Company adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements is determined by the closing quoted bid price on the price reservation date, if applicable, or the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached share purchase warrants.

***Share-Based Payment Transactions***

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share options granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in the equity settled share-based payments reserve in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

For employees the fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized separately on a straight line basis over the period during which the share options vest. The fair value of the share options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

***Current and Deferred Income Taxes***

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

***Current Tax***

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

***Deferred Tax***

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income ("OCI") is recognized in equity or OCI and not in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

***Loss Per Share***

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on loss per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the "if converted" method. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected in diluted loss per share.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

***Foreign Currency Translation***

*Functional and Presentation Currency*

The financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are prepared in the local currency of their home jurisdictions. Consolidation of each subsidiary includes re-measurement from the local currency to the subsidiary's functional currency. Each subsidiary's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates, is the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

Exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada were used to translate subsidiary financial statements into the consolidated financial statements. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive loss presented are translated using the rates prevailing on the transaction dates. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

*Foreign Currency Transactions*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss.

***Adoption of New Accounting Standards and New Accounting Pronouncements***

The following amendments were adopted by the Company on January 1, 2024:

- (i) *Disclosure of Accounting Policies* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) - the amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy.
- (ii) *Definition of Accounting Estimates* (Amendments to IAS 8) - the amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.

There was no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon the adoption of these amendments.

***Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted***

IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date.

The Company has performed an assessment of new standards issued by the IASB that are not yet effective and has determined that any other standards that have been issued would have no or very minimal impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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**4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets**

	<b>La Higuera IOCG Property \$</b>	<b>Chiricuto Property \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
Balance, December 31, 2022	527,097	-	527,097
Option payments	70,887	-	70,887
Levy payments	63,002	-	63,002
Balance, December 31, 2023	660,986	-	660,986
Option payments	511,929	27,203	539,132
Levy payments	31,413	10,728	42,141
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,204,328	37,931	1,242,259

***La Higuera IOCG Property***

The La Higuera IOCG Property consists of 43 mineral concessions located in Region de Coquimbo, Elqui Province, Chile, grouped as follows:

(a) *Caballo Blanco Concessions*

Purchased 19 mineral claims in March 2015 for \$60,750 (US\$43,750) cash. A 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") is payable to the vendor.

(b) *Don Baucha Concession*

On February 14, 2019 the Company entered into a purchase option agreement and has acquired one mineral concession for \$281,418 (US \$225,000).

(c) *Gaby-Totito Concessions*

On March 15, 2019, as amended October 23, 2023 and July 19, 2024, the Company entered into a purchase option agreement (the "Gaby-Totito Agreement") to acquire 12 mineral concessions by making option payments totalling US \$2,280,000. As at December 31, 2024 the Company has made payments totalling \$716,191 (US \$530,000) (2023 - \$204,262 (US \$150,000)). In order to exercise the option the Company will be required to pay the remaining option payments of US \$200,000 by March 15, 2025 and US \$1,550,000 by September 15, 2026. Subsequent to December 31, 2024 the Company paid the option payment of US \$200,000 on March 13, 2025.

The Company is also required to make annual exploration levy payments ("Levy Payments"), calculated at 5% of exploration expenditures incurred on the Gaby-Totito concessions during the period ending September 15, 2026 (the "Option Period"), capped at US \$500,000. During fiscal 2024 the Company calculated Levy Payments of \$31,413 (2023 - \$63,002), of which \$617 has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(d) *Benja and Blanco Concessions*

In fiscal 2020 the Company acquired 11 mineral concessions in consideration of a 1.0% NSR payable to the vendor.

***Chiricuto Property***

On March 27, 2024 the Company entered into a purchase option agreement ("the Purchase Option") with two groups of private owners (the "Project Vendors") to acquire a 100% interest in six exploration concessions covering 570 hectares (the "Chiricuto Property") located in the Mantoverde district of the Chilean Coastal Belt.

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**4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)**

The key terms under which the Company has the right, but not the obligation, to acquire the Purchase Option are as follows:

- (i) Option cost: Cash payment of US \$20,000 upon execution of the Agreement (paid);
- (ii) Purchase price: US \$0.01 per pound of contained copper equivalent metal contained in the Measured & Indicated categories of an independent NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). Purchase price will be at least US \$1,000,000 and will be capped at US \$10,000,000;
- (iii) Holding costs: The Company to pay annual concession fees (approximately US \$20,000);
- (iv) Past annual concessions fees: Payment or reimbursement of certain past licence fees totalling \$36,212 (paid);
- (v) Exploration Levy Payments: Annual 5% exploration levy cash payments ("Levy Payments") to the Project Vendors with guaranteed minimum payment of US \$20,000 and cumulative amount paid to the Project Vendors during the option period capped at US \$1,000,000. During fiscal 2024 the Company calculated Levy Payments of \$10,728, which has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities;
- (vi) Duration: 5-year option to purchase a 100% interest in the Chiricuto Property. The option period is extendible to 6 years by paying US \$50,000 to the Project Vendors and increasing the purchase price from US \$0.01 to US \$0.011 per pound of contained copper equivalent in the MRE;
- (vii) Deliverables: To exercise its Purchase Option, the Company must deliver an NI 43-101 compliant MRE (to a minimum Inferred level of confidence), and have completed at least 3,000 metres of drilling over the geophysical anomaly identified at the Chiricuto Property; and
- (viii) NSR Royalty: If the Purchase Option is exercised, the Project Vendors retain a 0.5% NSR Royalty over the Chiricuto Property. No repurchase rights are included. 50% of Chiricuto Property purchase price to count as credit towards the NSR Royalty.

With the exception of the initial cash payment of US \$20,000 to the Project Vendors and the reimbursement of past concession fees, the foregoing exploration expenditures, payments and work commitments are optional; the Company will not be obliged to make any payments, complete any work or deliver the MRE should it elect not to execute the Purchase Option. The Company will be the operator of the project.

**5. Share Capital**

**(a) *Authorized Share Capital***

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued common shares are fully paid.

**(b) *Equity Financings***

*Fiscal 2024*

During fiscal 2024 the Company completed a private placement totalling 4,283,333 common shares, at \$0.30 per share, for total gross proceeds of \$1,285,000. The Company paid finders' fees totalling \$14,700. A director of the Company and a private corporation controlled by a director of the Company purchased 200,000 common shares of the private placement.

The Company incurred \$60,003 for legal and filing costs associated with the private placement.

*Fiscal 2023*

During fiscal 2023 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 10,029,887 units at \$0.33 per unit, for total proceeds of \$3,309,863. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.55 per share for a period of two years from the date of issuance. Each warrant is subject to a forced conversion once the common shares trade above a weighted average trading price of \$0.75 per share for any 10 consecutive trading days.

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**5. Share Capital (continued)**

The Company paid cash commissions totalling \$102,000 and issued 309,090 share purchase warrants (the “Finder’s Warrants”). Each Broker Warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.33 per share until July 21, 2025. The fair value of the Finder’s Warrants has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used were: a risk-free interest rate of 4.53%; expected volatility of 80%; an expected life of 2 years; a dividend yield of 0%; and an expected forfeiture rate of 0%. The value assigned to the Finder’s Warrants was \$43,273.

The Company incurred \$70,913 for legal and filing costs associated with the private placement.

**(c) Warrants**

A summary of the number of common shares reserved pursuant to the Company’s outstanding warrants at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the changes for the years ended on those dates is as follows:

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price \$</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price \$</b>
Balance, beginning of year	5,324,029	0.54	1,250,000	0.25
Issued	-	-	5,324,029	0.54
Exercised	-	-	(77,500)	0.25
Expired	-	-	(1,172,500)	0.25
Balance, end of year	<u>5,324,029</u>	0.54	<u>5,324,029</u>	0.54

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2024:

<b>Number</b>	<b>Exercise Price \$</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>
309,090	0.33	July 21, 2025
4,404,425	0.55	July 21, 2025
<u>610,514</u>	0.55	August 11, 2025
<u>5,324,029</u>		

**(d) Long-term Incentive Plan**

On October 26, 2022 the Company adopted a new “rolling” 10% long-term incentive plan (the “LTI Plan”) pursuant to which the Company may award restricted share units (“RSUs”), performance share units (“PSUs”), deferred share units (“DSUs”), stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) and grant share options to directors, officers, employees, management company employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of common shares that may be reserved for issuance pursuant to the LTI Plan will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at the time of the award or grant.

*Share Options*

During fiscal 2024 the Company recorded compensation expense of \$304,363 (2023 - \$105,847) relating to the vesting of share options granted during fiscal 2024 and prior years.

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**5. Share Capital (continued)**

The fair value of share options granted during the fiscal 2024 and 2023 was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the following assumptions:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Risk-free interest rate	3.57%	3.34%
Estimated volatility	68%	69%
Expected life	5 years	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Estimated forfeiture rate	0%	0%

The estimated volatility was based on the historical share prices of the Company. The weighted average grant date fair value of all share options granted during fiscal 2024 was \$0.22 (2023 - \$0.16) per share option.

Option-pricing models require the use of estimates and assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

A summary of the Company's share options at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the changes for the years ended on those dates, is as follows:

	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	<b>Number of Options Outstanding</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price \$</b>	<b>Number of Options Outstanding</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price \$</b>
Balance, beginning of year	1,422,104	0.26	2,125,000	0.26
Granted	3,050,000	0.37	125,000	0.26
Exercised	-	-	(250,000)	0.25
Forfeited	-	-	(157,896)	0.26
Expired	<u>(222,104)</u>	0.25	<u>(420,000)</u>	0.25
Balance, end of year	<u>4,250,000</u>	0.34	<u>1,422,104</u>	0.26

The following table summarizes information about the share options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2024:

<b>Number Outstanding</b>	<b>Number Exercisable</b>	<b>Exercise Price \$</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>
1,075,000	716,666	0.26	October 26, 2027
125,000	41,666	0.26	December 12, 2028
<u>3,050,000</u>	<u>-</u>	0.37	May 23, 2029
<u>4,250,000</u>	<u>758,332</u>		

*Deferred Share Units*

On May 22, 2024 the Company granted 130,000 DSUs. The granted DSUs shall vest: one-quarter on May 22, 2024; one-quarter on June 30, 2024; one-quarter on September 30, 2024 ; and the remaining one-quarter on December 31, 2024. As at December 31, 2024 all of the granted DSUs have vested and are issuable to the grantee upon departure from the Company.

During fiscal 2024 the Company recognized \$48,100 as share-based compensation expense and, as the Company intends to settle the DSUs through equity settlement, a correspondingly credit to share-based payments reserve.

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**5. Share Capital (continued)**

**(e) Escrowed Shares**

As at December 31, 2024, 11,635,032 (2023 - 16,938,682) common shares were held in escrow pursuant to the policies of the TSXV. The balance of 11,625,032 common shares will be released as follows: 3,173,190 on April 27, 2025 and; 8,461,842 on October 27, 2025.

**6. Related Party Disclosures**

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of the Chief Executive Officer, the President and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

**(a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel**

During fiscal 2024 the Company incurred \$330,000 (2023- \$330,000) for consulting fees with respect to the Company's key management personnel. As at December 31, 2024 \$25,000 (2023 - \$27,500) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During fiscal 2024 the Company also recorded \$217,661 (2023 - \$77,640) share-based compensation on the granting and/or vesting of share options granted to key management personnel.

**(b) Other Related Party Transactions**

(i) During fiscal 2024 the Company incurred \$30,000 (2023 - \$97,904) for consulting fees to non-executive directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2024 \$24,825 (2023 - \$57,411) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During fiscal 2024 the Company also recorded \$113,546 (2023 - \$22,031) share-based compensation on the granting and/or vesting of share options and DSUs to non-executive directors.

(ii) During fiscal 2024 the Company incurred a total of \$34,951 (2023 - \$42,964) to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by the CFO of the Company, for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel, excluding the CFO and \$4,020 (2023 - \$4,020) for rent. As at December 31, 2024 \$5,383 (2023 - \$6,970) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During fiscal 2024 the Company also recorded \$21,256 (2023 - \$6,176) share-based compensation on the granting and/or vesting of share options granted to Chase.

**7. Income Taxes**

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deferred income tax assets		
Losses carried forward	2,506,700	2,066,700
Mineral resource interests	602,800	602,800
Other	51,200	46,900
	<u>3,160,700</u>	<u>2,716,400</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(3,160,700)</u>	<u>(2,716,400)</u>
Net deferred income tax asset	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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**7. Income Taxes (continued)**

The recovery of (provision for) income taxes shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss differs from the amounts obtained by applying statutory rates to the loss before provision for income taxes due to the following:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income tax rate reconciliation		
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Expected income tax recovery (provision)	532,200	638,800
Other	(79,300)	(16,800)
Unrecognized benefit of income tax losses	(452,900)	(622,000)
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

As at December 31, 2024 the Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$5,647,700 (2023 - \$5,042,000) and accumulated resource and others pools of approximately \$2,422,100 (2023 - \$2,406,200) carried forward for Canadian income tax purposes and are available to reduce Canadian taxable income in future years. The non-capital losses expire in 2026 through 2044. The Company also has accumulated capital losses of approximately \$2,165,800 (2023 - \$2,165,800) carried forward for income tax purposes and are available to reduce capital gains of future years.

The Company also has non-capital losses of approximately \$3,636,300 (2023 - \$2,612,300) carried forward for Chilean income tax purposes which are available for application against future taxable income. The non-capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

Future income tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements as their realization is unlikely.

**8. Segmented Information**

Substantially all of the Company's operations are in one industry, the exploration for base and precious metals. Management reviews the financial results according to expenditures by property. The Company's mineral properties are located in Chile and its corporate assets are located in Canada. The Company is in the exploration stage and, accordingly, has no reportable segment revenues or operating results.

	December 31, 2024		
	Corporate Canada \$	Mineral Operations Chile \$	Total \$
Current assets	1,711,810	166,403	1,878,213
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	1,242,259	1,242,259
	<u>1,711,810</u>	<u>1,408,662</u>	<u>3,120,472</u>
	December 31, 2023		
	Corporate Canada \$	Mineral Operations Chile \$	Total \$
Current assets	2,069,378	966,697	3,036,075
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	660,986	660,986
	<u>2,069,378</u>	<u>1,627,683</u>	<u>3,697,061</u>

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**9. Financial Instruments and Risk Management**

***Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities***

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”); amortized cost; and fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”). The carrying values of the Company’s financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	December 31, 2024 \$	December 31, 2023 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	1,777,536	2,955,965
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	(72,784)	(241,163)

The Company’s financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

Level 3 - Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The recorded amounts for accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The Company’s cash and cash equivalents under the fair value hierarchy are measured using Level 1 inputs.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

***Credit Risk***

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterpart’s inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company’s credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents is remote.

***Liquidity Risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations. All of the Company’s financial liabilities are classified as current and are anticipated to mature within the next fiscal period. The following table is based on the contractual maturity dates of financial assets and the earliest date on which the Company can be required to settle financial liabilities.

Contractual Maturity Analysis at December 31, 2024					
	Less than 3 Months \$	3 - 12 Months \$	1 - 5 Years \$	Over 5 Years \$	Total \$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,777,536	-	-	-	1,777,536
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(72,784)	-	-	-	(72,784)

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**9. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)**

	Contractual Maturity Analysis at December 31, 2023				
	Less than 3 Months \$	3 - 12 Months \$	1 - 5 Years \$	Over 5 Years \$	Total \$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,955,965	-	-	-	2,955,965
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(241,163)	-	-	-	(241,163)

*Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash bear floating rates of interest. The interest rate risk on cash and cash equivalents and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in Canada and Chile which are subject to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's operating expenses are incurred in Canadian Dollars and Chilean Pesos and the fluctuation of the Canadian Dollar in relation to other currencies will have an impact upon the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and the amount of shareholders' equity. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks. At December 31, 2024, 1 Canadian Dollar was equal to 691.56 Chilean Pesos and \$0.69 US Dollar.

Balances are as follows:

	US \$	Chilean Pesos	CDN \$ Equivalent
Cash and cash equivalents	250,822	114,794,378	529,504
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(9,062,712)	(13,105)
	<u>250,822</u>	<u>105,731,666</u>	<u>516,399</u>

Based on the net exposures as of December 31, 2024 and, assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% fluctuation on the Canadian Dollar against the Chilean Peso and US Dollar would result in the Company's net income or loss being approximately \$49,000 higher or lower.

*Capital Management*

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as share capital and cash. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

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**10. Supplemental Cash Flow Information**

During fiscal 2024 and 2023 non-cash activities were conducted by the Company as follows:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Operating activity		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>51,657</u>	<u>33,552</u>
Investing activity		
Exploration and evaluation assets	<u>(51,657)</u>	<u>(33,552)</u>
Financing activities		
Share-based payments reserve	-	(16,335)
Issuance of common shares	<u>-</u>	<u>16,335</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>