



MATADOR TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED

OCTOBER 31, 2025 AND OCTOBER 31, 2024 (EXPRESSED IN

CANADIAN DOLLARS, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE)



KINGSTON
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February 26, 2026
Edmonton, Alberta

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Matador Technologies Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Matador Technologies Inc. (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at October 31, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$11,392,789 during the year ended October 31, 2025 and negative cash flows from operations. 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.

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 Emphasis of Matter - Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Matador Technologies Inc. *(continued)*

Existence, ownership and valuation of cryptocurrencies

We refer to the financial statement summary of significant accounting policies on cryptocurrencies and related disclosure in Notes 3 and 11.

At October 31, 2025, the Company held multiple types of cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies traded on an active market were revalued at year end in line with the requirements of the revaluation model under IAS 38 at a collective reported value of \$11,369,762. Cryptocurrencies for which there is a lack of active market were measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses in line with the requirements of the cost model under IAS 38 at a collective reported value of \$760,980. These cryptocurrencies were considered a key audit matter due to their completely digital nature, and the emerging technology that they are built around.

The Company has specific procedures for the purchasing, storage, and disposal of cryptocurrencies.

To address the risk for material misstatement on these cryptocurrencies, our audit procedures included, amongst other procedures:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and value source information used by management to calculate the fair value of the cryptocurrency;
- Assessing the adequacy of the controls in place with the custodians of their cryptocurrency;
- Verifying all recorded cryptocurrency activity that occurred on the blockchain;
- Verifying ownership of cryptocurrency via ownership ceremony, third party confirmation, and/or statements from the custodian, where deemed appropriate;
- Performing recalculations on the revaluation gain and gain on disposal recorded;
- Performing recalculations of the fair value of cryptocurrencies measured under the revaluation method;
- Engaging an expert in valuation to act as an auditor's expert in evaluating management's analysis of the recoverable amount of cryptocurrency recorded under the cost method; and
- Evaluating the significant assumptions used in the calculations and performing a recalculation of the recoverable amount of cryptocurrency recorded under the cost method.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures related to cryptocurrencies.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Matador Technologies Inc. *(continued)*

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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the group consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Matador Technologies Inc. *(continued)*

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 circumstance, 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 Jane Davidson, CPA, CA.

Kingston Ross Parnak LLP
Kingston Ross Parnak LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Matador Technologies Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Note Ref	As at October 31, 2025	As at October 31, 2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,445,801	3,911,102
Term Deposits		-	48,608
Precious Metals	4	-	95,466
Prepaid Expenses	5	625,379	85,385
Total Current Assets		3,071,180	4,140,561
Non-Current Assets			
Digital Assets	3	12,130,741	2,172,432
Total Non-Current Assets		12,130,741	2,172,432
Total Assets		15,201,921	6,312,993
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		363,096	82,210
Total Liabilities		363,096	82,210
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital	6	31,427,265	13,420,922
Contributed Surplus	7, 8	5,769,993	3,775,505
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		1,217,266	58,237
Accumulated Deficit		(23,575,699)	(11,023,881)
Total Equity		14,838,825	6,230,783
Total Liabilities and Equity		15,201,921	6,312,993

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

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Deven Soni", Director

"Richard Murphy", Director

Matador Technologies Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Note Ref	Year Ended	
		October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Expenses			
Professional Fees		1,685,545	426,455
Advertising and Promotion		862,713	49,826
General and Administrative		661,387	239,965
Consulting Fees	9	2,011,110	454,807
Write up on Precious Metals	4	-	(690)
Share Based Compensation	8, 9	3,505,002	2,229,047
Total Expenses		8,725,757	3,399,410
Operating Loss		(8,725,757)	(3,399,410)
Other Income (Expense)			
Impairment Loss	3	(580,110)	(1,221,997)
Foreign Currency Gain		37,554	70,284
Gains on the Sale of Precious Metals	4	82,697	-
Gains on the Sale of Digital Assets	3	12,898	-
Listing Expenses	14	(3,421,943)	-
Interest Income		42,843	56,148
Total Other Income / (Expense)		(3,826,061)	(1,095,565)
Total Net Loss		(12,551,818)	(4,494,975)
Other Comprehensive Income & Loss			
Revaluation Gain on Digital Assets	3	1,159,029	58,237
Total Net Loss & Other Comprehensive Loss		(11,392,789)	(4,436,738)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	10	(0.14)	(0.07)

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

Matador Technologies Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Note Ref	Year Ended	
		October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Loss		(12,551,818)	(4,494,975)
Items Not Affecting Cash			
Share Based Compensation	8	3,505,002	2,229,047
Shares Issued for Services Rendered	6	62,391	-
Write Up on Precious Metals Held	4	-	(690)
Accrued Interest		-	(1,949)
Listing Expenses	14	3,421,943	-
Gains on the Sale of Precious Metals	4	(82,697)	-
Gains on the Sale of Digital Assets	3	(12,898)	-
Impairment on Digital Assets	3	580,110	1,221,997
Unrealized Gain on Currency		-	(52,784)
Change in Non-Cash Working Capital			
Prepaid Expenses		(539,994)	(18,432)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		280,889	27,761
Total Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:		7,214,746	3,404,950
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		(5,337,072)	(1,090,025)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Share Issuances (Net of Issuance Costs)	6	9,851,646	1,512,613
Proceeds From Share Issuances Not Yet Completed (Net of Issuance Costs)	6	-	1,230,029
Proceeds from Options and Warrants Exercised	6	61,970	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		9,913,616	2,742,642
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Term Deposits		48,608	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Precious Metals	4	306,319	-
Purchase of Precious Metals	4	(128,156)	-
Digital Assets Purchased	3	(8,814,371)	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Digital Assets	3	1,774,847	-
Cash Acquired on Reverse Takeover	14	770,908	-
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities		(6,041,845)	-
Net Cash Increase for Period		(1,465,301)	1,652,617
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period		3,911,102	2,258,485
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period		2,445,801	3,911,102
Supplemental Cash Flow Information - Non-Cash Transactions			
Digital Asset's Received in Exchange for Share Issuances	3	2,326,969	3,283,408

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

Matador Technologies Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For Year Ended October 31, 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise, except for share information)

	Note Ref	Shares	Share Capital	Accumulated Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
Balance as at October 31, 2023		60,301,100	7,760,901	1,180,429	-	(6,528,906)	2,412,424
Share Based Compensation Option Issuance	8	-	-	552,715	-	-	552,715
Share Based Compensation RSU Issuance	8	-	-	102,708	-	-	102,708
RSUs Vested and Issued	6, 8	273,000	126,500	(126,500)	-	-	-
Share Based Compensation Performance Shares	8	-	-	240,102	-	-	240,102
PSUs Vested and Issued	6, 8	-	237,500	(237,500)	-	-	-
Share Based Compensation Advisory Shares	8	-	-	1,333,522	-	-	1,333,522
Advisory Shares Vested and Issued	6, 8	1,000,000	500,000	(500,000)	-	-	-
Shares Issued in Private Placements (Net of Issuance Costs)	6	9,592,041	4,796,021	-	-	-	4,796,021
Proceeds Received in Connection with Concurrent Financing	6	-	-	1,230,029	-	-	1,230,029
Total Net Loss & Other Comprehensive Loss		-	-	-	58,237	(4,494,975)	(4,436,738)
Balance as at October 31, 2024		71,166,141	13,420,922	3,775,505	58,237	(11,023,881)	6,230,783
Share Based Compensation Option Issuance	8	-	-	2,271,556	-	-	2,271,556
Share Based Compensation RSU Issuance	8	-	-	20,794	-	-	20,794
Share Based Compensation Performance Shares	8	-	-	53,564	-	-	53,564
Share Based Compensation Advisory Shares	8	-	-	1,159,087	-	-	1,159,087
Options Exercised and Issued	6, 8	20,200	9,837	(4,787)	-	-	5,050
RSUs Vested and Issued	6, 8	200,000	100,000	(100,000)	-	-	-
Advisory Shares Vested and Issued	6, 8	2,000,000	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-	-	-
Warrants Issued	7	-	(796,014)	874,819	-	-	78,805
Warrants Exercised	6, 7	207,777	130,561	(73,641)	-	-	56,920
Shares Issued for Services Rendered	6, 8	89,130	39,266	23,125	-	-	62,391
Shares Issued in Connection of Qualifying Transaction	6	8,228,092	4,114,049	-	-	-	4,114,049
Shares Issued in Private Placements and in Connection with Concurrent Financing	6	25,193,761	13,408,644	(1,230,029)	-	-	12,178,615
Total Net Loss & Other Comprehensive Loss		-	-	-	1,159,030	(12,551,818)	(11,392,788)
Balance as at October 31, 2025		107,105,101	31,427,265	5,769,993	1,217,267	(23,575,699)	14,838,826

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



Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1) Nature of operations

Matador Technologies Inc. ("**Matador**", "**our**", "**we**", "**us**" or the "**Company**") was incorporated on November 29, 2021, under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The principal office of the Company is located at 40 King Street West, Suite 2400, Toronto, ON M5H 3Y2.

Matador Technologies Inc. is a publicly traded Bitcoin ecosystem company that holds Bitcoin as its primary treasury asset and builds products to enhance the Bitcoin network. Matador's strategy combines strategic Bitcoin accumulation, Bitcoin-native product development, and participation in digital asset infrastructure, with a focus on driving long-term shareholder value while maintaining capital efficiency.

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations from inception that has primarily been funded through financing activities. The Company will need to raise additional capital during the next twelve months and beyond to support current operations and planned development. To mitigate these risks and maintain liquidity, management is also actively pursuing several strategic measures, including equity raises and the reduction of operating expenses. Management recognizes that its liquidity is inherently sensitive to digital asset market valuations; a significant or prolonged decline in the market price of Bitcoin could negatively impact the Company's financial position. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitment in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitment as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2) Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Presentation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**"). Accounting policies are consistently applied to all periods presented.

These annual consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by Matador's Board of Directors on February 26, 2026, and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is Matador's functional currency.

Basis of Consolidation

These annual consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control is achieved when an investor has power over an investee to direct its activities, exposure to variable returns from an investee, and the ability to use the power to affect the investor's returns.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the years presented are included in the consolidated statements of loss from the effective date of control and up to the effective date of disposal or loss of control, as appropriate. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

The following companies have been consolidated within the consolidated financial statements:

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Company	Registered	Principal activity
Matador Technologies Inc.	Ontario, Canada	Digital Asset Treasury company
Scaling Capital 1 Corp. ⁽¹⁾	Ontario, Canada	inactive
GODL Corp. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Ontario, Canada	inactive

(1) 100% owned by Matador Technologies Inc.

(2) GODL Corp. was incorporated on May 13, 2025 and is currently inactive.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the applications of accounting policies regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in the preparation of these financial statements. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and conditions and activities that the Company may undertake in the future. The actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Judgements

Going Concern: The assumption that Matador will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgements by management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short and long-term operating budget, including the volatility of digital asset prices, expected profitability, investing and financing activities, and management's strategic planning. Should those judgements prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumption could be inappropriate.

Income taxes: Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on its current understanding of Canadian tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including related interest and penalties. There is uncertainty regarding the taxation of digital assets, and the Canada Revenue Agency may assess the Company differently from the position adopted.

Assessment of indicators of impairment: Satoshis are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management evaluates fair value based on market conditions, historical trends, and other relevant information. These determinations require significant judgement and assumptions about the future cash flows and discount rates applied.

Recoverability of digital assets held with a custodian: The Company holds gold, Bitcoin, Ethereum, USDC, Tether and Satoshis with a third-party custodian. The recoverability of these assets has been determined by management based on information available regarding the custodian's financial standing, security protocols, and legal obligations. Any material adverse changes in the custodian's status could impact the valuation and recoverability of these assets.



Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Estimates

Valuation of digital assets: Matador holds digital assets, including Bitcoin, Ethereum, USDC, Tether and Satoshis, as part of its intangible assets. Bitcoin is measured at fair value using the quoted price on reputable exchanges. Satoshis are measured using the cost method, due to the lack of an active market available to reliably determine their fair value. Under this method, digital assets are recorded at their original purchase cost, minus any impairment losses. Since Satoshis have an indefinite life, no amortization is applied. If impairment indicators arise, the assets are evaluated against their recoverable amount, with any loss recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Management assesses the recoverable amount of Satoshis by evaluating factors such as market developments, regulatory changes, and technological advancements that could impact their value. If impairment indicators arise, a detailed review is conducted, considering available market data and relevant economic conditions. Any impairment loss identified is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Fair value measurement of stock-based compensation: Estimating fair value for stock options and other share based compensation requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including the expected life of stock options and volatility while making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value are disclosed in Note 8.

Management continuously reviews the assumptions and underlying data used in these estimates to ensure they reflect the best available information at the reporting date. However, due to inherent uncertainties, actual results may differ from these estimates, which could result in material adjustments in future financial periods.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

This category consists of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within ninety days of purchase.

Term Deposits

Term deposits are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, and the cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest.

For the year ended October 31, 2024, term deposits include two non-redeemable guaranteed investment certificates (“GIC”). The first GIC was issued May 10, 2024, with a 1-year maturity, a principal of \$5,328 GICs and a fixed annual interest rate of 4.50%. The second GIC was issued August 12, 2024, with a 1-year maturity, a principal of \$42,670 GICs and an annual fixed interest rate of 4.75%.

For the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company had no term deposits.

Digital Assets

Digital assets consist of cryptocurrency-denominated assets such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, USDC and Tether as well as other Bitcoin Ordinal Assets such as Legacy Satoshis and Uncommon Satoshis. These assets are treated as long-term assets on the balance sheet. Digital assets meet the definition of intangible assets under IAS 38 Intangible Assets, as they are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance.

Digital assets are initially recorded at cost. The subsequent measurement of digital assets depends on their classification:

- Bitcoin, Ethereum, USDC and Tether are measured using the revaluation method, as an active market exists to reliably determine its fair value. Under this method, increases in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income, while decreases are recorded in the statement of loss. There is no recycling of gains from other comprehensive income in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that an increase in fair value reverses a previous decrease in fair value that has been recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.
- Legacy Satoshis and Uncommon Satoshis are measured using the cost method, due to the lack of an active market available to reliably determine their fair value. Under this method, digital assets are carried at their initial purchase cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. There is no amortization included as the Satoshis have an indefinite life. If there is an indication of impairment, the carrying amount is assessed against the recoverable amount, with any resulting impairment loss recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The fair value of Bitcoin, Ethereum, USDC and Tether is determined by taking the last closing price for the day in Eastern Standard Time from www.blockchain.com.

The Company assesses impairment for its holdings of Satoshis at each reporting period in accordance with IFRS standards. Given that Satoshis are a form of cryptocurrency and are not considered cash or cash equivalents under IFRS, they are accounted for as intangible assets with an indefinite useful life under IAS 38 – Intangible Assets. Impairment is assessed by determining management’s best estimate of the Satoshi value at the reporting date. The Satoshis value is estimated based on observable market data, which includes:

- Historical Trading Activity: Analysis of past transactions and trends in market pricing.
- Market Depth: Examination of order books on exchanges to assess liquidity and price stability.
- Liquidity Discount: A discount applied that reflects the costs associated with marketing and selling the asset, including the time and effort required to identify a willing buyer, as well as the risk that market conditions and pricing could deteriorate during the disposal period.

If the estimated recoverable amount of Satoshis falls below their carrying amount (cost basis), an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. Once an impairment loss has been recorded, it can be reversed in subsequent periods up to the original cost basis, as per the requirements for intangible assets under IFRS. The Company continuously monitors the market conditions for Satoshis and reassesses impairment at each reporting period based on updated market data and liquidity considerations.

Precious Metals

The Company purchased and held gold as precious metals and treated it as a current asset. The initial recognition of the precious metals was at cost, which includes the purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing it to its existing location and condition, such as transportation costs. Upon initial recognition, the precious metals are measured at cost. Subsequently, at the end of each reporting period, it is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (“NRV”), in compliance with IAS 2, Inventories. The cost of the precious metals is determined on a weighted average cost basis.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of disposal. The precious metals is derecognized from the balance sheet when it is sold or disposed. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

Financial Instruments

a) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified and measured based on the three categories: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“**FVTOCI**”) and fair value through profit and loss (“**FVTPL**”).

b) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured in two categories: amortized cost or FVTPL. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are not separated, but the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

The following table summarizes the classification of the financial instruments under IFRS 9:

	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Term deposits	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Measurement of Financial Instruments

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, FVTPL, or FVTOCI. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. The Company recognizes goods and services tax receivable initially when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, for items not classified as FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, FVTPL financial assets are measured at fair value with a change in fair value recognized in profit and loss. Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured at cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit of loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at amortized cost. All other financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company’s financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (“**ECLs**”). ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure ECLs. The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to twelve months of expected losses if the credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 1) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses if there is a significant increase in credit risk since origination (Stage 2) and at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses which are credit impaired (Stage 3).

The Company considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and considers the financial assets carried at amortized cost to be in default if they are 90 days past due. A significant increase in credit risk or default may have also occurred if there are other qualitative factors (including forward looking information) to consider; such as borrower specific information (i.e. change in credit assessment). Such factors include consideration relating to whether the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulty, there is a breach of contract, concessions are granted to the counterparty that would not normally be granted, or it is probable the counterparty will enter into bankruptcy or a financial reorganization.

Significant increases in credit risk are assessed based on changes in probability of default of a financial asset subsequent to initial recognition. The Company uses past due information to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk and are reclassified to Stage 2 if a contractual payment is more than 30 days past due as at the reporting date.

The Company defines default as the earlier of when a contractual payment is more than 90 days past due or when a loan becomes insolvent as a result of customer bankruptcy. Financial assets that have experienced a default event are considered to be credit impaired and are reclassified as Stage 3 loans.

The Company writes off an impaired financial asset, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is after the expected receipts from the realization of collateral.

Share Based Compensation

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At each reporting date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the income or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, and for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.



Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at exchange amount.

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. For unit offerings in which all components are classified as equity, the proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants based on their relative fair values at the date of issuance.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Corporation, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at the period-end. They are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the fiscal period ending October 31, 2025, and, accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments to IAS 21 will help an entity determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and requirements the entity would apply when it is not. The amendments also require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not considered exchangeable. The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with early application permitted. No significant impact to the Company's financial statements is expected.

Implementation of IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements

The introduction of IFRS 18 will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities. The new disclosures required for some management-defined performance measures will also enhance transparency. The new standards are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the expected impact of this standard.

Implementation of CSDS 1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information - and CSDS 2 – Climate-related Disclosures

In December 2024 the Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards (the “CSDS”) issued CSDS 1 General Requirements for disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, proposing general requirements for an entity to disclose sustainability-related financial information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities. The objective of CSDS 1 is to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. CSDS 1 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted as long as CSDS 2 climate related disclosures is also applied. The Company is currently assessing the expected impact of this standard.

In December 2024 the CSDS issued CSDS 2 Climate-Related Disclosures to integrate and build on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) and incorporating industry-based disclosure requirements derived from Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (“SASB”) Standards. The objective of CSDS S2 is to require an entity to disclose information about its climate related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports and making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. CSDS S2 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted as long as CSDS S1 is also applied. The Company is currently assessing the expected impact of this standard.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for the fiscal period ending October 31, 2025, and, accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

3) Digital Assets

The Company's digital assets consist of Bitcoin, Ethereum, Tether (USDT), USDC and Satoshis. These assets are held to support the Company's strategic initiatives and are measured at fair value or cost depending on the availability of an active market.

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Significant transactions during the years ended October 31, 2025, and 2024 included:

- **Strategic Investment (April 23, 2024):** The Company received a \$3,000,000 investment from UTXO Management, LLC, consisting of Bitcoin, Legacy Satoshis, and Uncommon Satoshis. As part of the strategic investment received on April 23, 2024, the Company received 5.0 Bitcoin units. At the time of the transaction, these assets were valued at \$66,751 USD per unit, representing a total fair value of \$333,757 USD (approximately \$455,611 CAD). The Satoshis were recorded at fair values of \$491 per Legacy Satoshi and \$106 per Uncommon Satoshi. A foreign exchange gain of \$18,698 CAD was also recorded as part of this transaction.
- **Fiscal 2024 Private Placements:** The Company received 3 Bitcoin (\$317,494) as part of a private placements throughout the fiscal 2024 year.
- **Fiscal 2025 Private Placements:** The Company received 10 Bitcoin as part of a private placements closed throughout the fiscal 2025 year. Total digital assets received via private placements during fiscal 2025 (including Bitcoin, Tether, and USDC) totaled \$2,326,969.
- **Digital Asset Acquisitions:** During the year ended October 31, 2025, and in addition to digital assets received in exchange for shares, the Company purchased additional digital assets (primarily Bitcoin) totaling \$8,814,371, compared to no acquisitions in the prior year.
- **Dispositions:** During fiscal 2025, the Company liquidated various digital asset holdings for total proceeds of \$1,774,847.
- **Revaluation:** As of October 31, 2025, the Company recognized a net revaluation gain of \$1,159,029 (2024 – \$58,237) to reflect the fair value of assets held at year-end.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's digital assets:

	<u>Bitcoin</u>		<u>Ethereum</u>		<u>Tether</u>		<u>USDC</u>		<u>Total Cryptocurrencies</u>	
	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value
Balance as of October 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received in Exchange for Shares in Private Placements (i)	8	773,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	773,105
Revaluation Gain	-	58,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,237
Balance as of October 31, 2024	8	\$831,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	\$831,342
Purchase (i)	58	8,340,228	0	295	-	-	346,887	473,848	346,945	8,814,371
Received in Exchange for Shares in Private Placements	10	1,153,915	0	-	358,650	491,672	493,572	681,382	852,231	2,326,969
Dispositions	(1)	(104,432)	(0)	(244)	(357,170)	(488,041)	(840,459)	(1,182,130)	(1,197,629)	(1,774,847)
Gain on Sale	-	12,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,898
Revaluation Gain	-	1,133,380	-	305	-	(1,556)	-	26,900	-	1,159,029
Balance as of October 31, 2025 (ii)	75	\$11,367,331	0	\$356	1,480	\$2,075	-	-	1,555	\$11,369,762

(i) The Company's Bitcoin was received at an average cost of \$131,993.

(ii) The Company's digital assets are measured at fair value using the revaluation model. Had the Company's digital assets been measured using the cost model, the carrying amount of Bitcoin as at October 31, 2025, would have been \$10,139,598 (October 31, 2024 – \$773,105).

	<u>Legacy Satoshis</u>		<u>Uncommon Satoshis</u>		<u>Total Satoshis</u>	
	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value	Quantity	Fair Value
Balance as of October 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received in Exchange for Shares in Private Placements (i)	5,000	2,456,656	1,000	106,431	6,000	2,563,087
Impairment Loss	-	(1,174,193)	-	(47,804)	-	(1,221,997)
Balance as of October 31, 2024	5,000	\$1,282,463	1,000	\$58,627	6,000	\$1,341,090
Impairment Loss	-	(574,501)	-	(5,609)	-	(580,110)
Balance as of October 31, 2025	5,000	\$707,962	1,000	\$53,018	6,000	\$760,980

(i) The cost for the Satoshis was based on the fair value of the shares issued in consideration.

During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company recognized an aggregate impairment loss of \$580,110 (2024 – \$1,221,997) related to its holdings of Legacy and Uncommon Satoshis. The impairment assessment was triggered by observable adverse changes in market conditions for numismatic Bitcoin assets. Although the base price of Bitcoin increased during the year, transaction data for comparable proxy assets indicated a significant market-wide contraction in premiums for specialized Satoshi types, with declines ranging from 42.7% to 87.3%. These events and circumstances were considered indicators that the carrying amounts of the assets exceeded their recoverable amounts.

The recoverable amount of the assets was determined based on fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”), as management concluded that value in use was not appropriate given the assets are held for appreciation and resale rather than to generate independent cash inflows. The fair value measurement was categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13 due to the absence of an active market for the Company’s specific holdings and the use of significant unobservable inputs.

A market approach was applied in estimating FVLCD, anchored to the year-end Bitcoin price of \$109,556 USD (\$154,474 CAD). The valuation incorporated observable transaction data for liquid proxy assets and assumed that price movements in those proxy assets are correlated with the Company’s more illiquid Legacy holdings. Rather than applying a general liquidity discount, management applied asset-specific price adjustments of 65% for Legacy Satoshis and 43% for Uncommon Satoshis to reflect the observed compression in market premiums. Estimated costs of disposal, including marketplace transaction fees, were also considered in determining FVLCD. There were no changes in the valuation technique from the prior year.

Key assumptions used in determining FVLCD include: (i) the correlation between liquid proxy assets and the Company’s illiquid holdings; (ii) the magnitude of the premium compression applied to each Satoshi category; (iii) the selection and weighting of comparable market transactions; (iv) the year-end Bitcoin reference price; and (v) estimated costs of disposal. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to changes in the applied price adjustments and the assumed relationship between proxy market movements and the Company’s Legacy Satoshi holdings.

As at October 31, 2025, this valuation resulted in carrying values of \$707,962 for Legacy Satoshis and \$53,018 for Uncommon Satoshis.

To safeguard its digital asset treasury, the Company utilizes BitGo Trust (the “**Custodian**”) as its primary third-party custodian. The Custodian is a regulated fiduciary and operates as a "qualified custodian" under applicable Canadian and United States securities laws.

The Company mitigates security risks by ensuring that 100% of its Bitcoin holdings are maintained in offline, heavily encrypted "cold storage" environments, rather than internet-connected "hot wallets." The Custodian maintains a commercial crime insurance policy that provides coverage against theft, including cybersecurity breaches, up to a specified aggregate limit across all its clients. However, the Company relies solely on the Custodian’s insurance framework and does not maintain its own standalone insurance policy specifically covering the loss, theft, or destruction of its crypto assets.

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4) Precious Metals

Precious Metals consisted of bullion gold bars owned and held by the Company.

	<u>Gold Bullion</u>	
	Quantity (Ounces)	Value
Balance as of October 31, 2023	35	94,776
Write Up to Net Realizable Value	-	690
Balance as of October 31, 2024	35	\$95,466
Acquisitions (i)	32	128,156
Dispositions (ii)	(67)	(306,319)
Gain on Disposition	-	82,697
Balance as of October 31, 2025	-	-

The Company does not currently hold any precious metals on the balance sheet.

5) Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses represent amounts paid in advance for services to be received or economic benefits to be consumed in future periods. These amounts are amortized to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the applicable service period. As of October 31, 2025, the balance is comprised of prepaid insurance premiums, retainers held by legal counsel, transfer agents, and market makers, as well as advance payments for marketing initiatives and other service providers.

	<u>Year Ended</u>	
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Retainers	25,000	3,000
Prepaid Insurance	109,440	82,385
Prepaid Expenses for Service Providers	490,939	-
Total Prepaid Expenses	\$625,379	\$85,385

6) Share Capital

The Company has an unlimited number of shares authorized with no par value. The shares are voting shares and contain certain transfer restrictions.

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Restricted Performance Shares Issued and Outstanding (ix)	Total Shares Issued and Outstanding
Balance as at October 31, 2023	59,351,100	950,000	60,301,100
RSUs Vested and Issued (iii)	273,000	-	273,000
PSUs Vested (iii)	950,000	(950,000)	-
Advisor Shares Vested and Issued (iii)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Shares Issued in Private Placements (i)	9,592,041	-	9,592,041
Balance as at October 31, 2024	71,166,141	-	71,166,141
RSUs Vested and Issued (iii)	200,000	-	200,000
Advisor Shares Vested and Issued (iii)	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Shares Issued in Private Placement (ii, note 14)	33,421,853	-	33,421,853
Shares Issued for Services Rendered (iv)	89,130	-	89,130
Finders Warrants Exercised (iii)	207,777	-	207,777
Shares Issued for Options Exercised (iii)	20,200	-	20,200
Balance as at October 31, 2025	107,105,101	-	107,105,101

(i) 2024 Private Placements: During the year ended October 31, 2024, the Company completed multiple non-brokered private placements, issuing an aggregate of 9,592,041 Common Shares at a price of \$0.50 per share for gross proceeds of \$4,796,021. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 was received in the form of digital assets (Note 3). Additionally, the Company received \$1,230,029 in advance proceeds related to the concurrent financing which closed on December 5, 2024 as noted below.

(ii) 2025 Private Placements: During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company issued 25,193,761 Common Shares through the below transactions. Additionally, the Company had \$343,801 in share issuance costs for the year ended October 31, 2025.

- Concurrent Financing: On December 5, 2024, the Company closed its concurrent financing, issuing 12,306,840 shares for total gross proceeds of \$6,153,420 (including \$1,230,029 in advance proceeds received in the fiscal year ended October 31, 2024). On January 16, 2025, an additional 14,794 shares were issued for nil consideration to correct an administrative error on this subscription.
- Unit Offerings: In May 2025, the Company completed two private placements issuing a combined 12,872,127 Units for gross proceeds of \$7,599,025. This consisted of 5,452,773 Units at \$0.55 (warrant strike price \$0.75) and 7,419,354 Units at \$0.62 (warrant strike price \$0.77). Proceeds were allocated based on the relative fair value of the shares and warrants, resulting in \$6,829,677 allocated to Share Capital and \$769,345 to Contributed Surplus.

(iii) Vesting and Exercises: During the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company issued shares upon the vesting of incentive plans and the exercise of convertibles as follows:

- Vesting: In 2024, 2,223,000 shares were issued upon the vesting of RSUs, Advisor Shares, and Performance Shares. In 2025, an additional 2,200,000 shares were issued upon the vesting of RSUs and Advisor Shares.

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

- Exercises: During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company issued 207,777 shares upon the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$56,920, and 20,200 shares upon the exercise of options for gross proceeds of \$5,050.

(iv) Shares for Services: During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company issued 89,130 Common Shares (\$62,391 value) in settlement of services. This included 44,934 shares issued on April 30, 2025, measured at the fair value of services received (\$12,748), and 44,196 shares issued on August 11, 2025, measured at the fair value of the equity instruments (\$26,518) as the service value could not be reliably estimated.

7) Warrants

The Company evaluates the terms of warrants to determine their appropriate classification. Warrants are classified as equity if they require the delivery of a fixed number of shares for a fixed amount of cash (the "fixed-for-fixed" criterion). These are recorded at fair value at the date of grant and are not subsequently remeasured using the fair value method. The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's outstanding warrants during the period:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as at October 31, 2023	-	-
Balance as at October 31, 2024	-	-
Granted	7,035,985	0.75
Exercised	(207,777)	0.27
Balance as at October 31, 2025	6,828,208	\$0.76

The following table reflects the Company's warrants outstanding and exercisable as at October 31, 2025:

Issuance Date	Transaction Description	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Estimated Fair Value (Black-Scholes)	Allocated Value (Recorded in Warrant Reserve)
December 4, 2024	Concurrent Financing Finders' Warrants	186,000	\$0.50	December 5, 2025	\$26,784	\$26,669
December 9, 2024	Reverse Takeover Warrants	198,002	\$0.23	December 9, 2029	\$78,805	\$78,805
May 26, 2025	Private Placement (Units)	2,726,384	\$0.75	May 26, 2026	\$355,847	\$207,267
May 26, 2025	Finders' Warrants	63,760	\$0.75	May 26, 2026	\$7,960	\$4,728
May 30, 2025	Private Placement (Units)	3,709,674	\$0.77	May 30, 2026	\$1,552,297	\$533,841
May 30, 2025	Finders' Warrants	152,165	\$0.77	May 30, 2026	\$74,713	\$23,509
Total		7,035,985			\$2,096,406	\$874,819

8) Share Based Compensation

Compensation expense recognized consists of share based compensation offered to key employees.

	Year Ended	
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Share based Options	2,271,556	552,715
Share based RSUs	20,795	102,708
Share based Performance Shares	53,564	240,102
Share based Advisor Shares	1,159,087	1,333,522
Share based Compensation Expense	\$3,505,002	\$2,229,047

a) Stock Options

The Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP") adopted in November 2021, provides that stock options may be granted to directors, senior officers, employees and consultants of the Company or any of its affiliates and employees of management companies engaged by the Company. The term and vesting period for options granted under the LTIP are determined by the Company's Board. Based on the total estimated vesting conditions the total share based compensation expense for the year ended October 31, 2025 is \$2,271,556 (October 31, 2024 – \$552,715).

Below is a summary of the activity related to outstanding options as at October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance as at October 31, 2023	5,315,434	\$0.25
Granted	6,300,000	0.50
Balance as at October 31, 2024	11,615,434	\$0.39
Granted	3,154,539	0.49
Forfeited / Expired (i)	(250,000)	0.84
Exercised (ii)	(20,200)	0.25
Balance as at October 31, 2025 (iii)	14,499,773	\$0.40

(i) On August 6, 2025, the Company cancelled 250,000 stock options that were previously outstanding. The options were unexercised at the time of cancellation.

(ii) During the year ended October 31, 2025, 20,200 options were exercised at a price of \$0.25 per Common Share and 20,200 Common Shares were issued.

(iii) As of October 31, 2025, 6,816,270 (October 31, 2024 – 4,208,570) stock options were exercisable in Common Share of the Company.

All stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model was adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioral considerations. Volatility is estimated based on the historical volatility of comparable companies to the Company over the year previous to the grant date, with an adjustment applied to reflect management's best estimate of future volatility, where appropriate.

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The following table reflects the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable as at October 31, 2025:

Series	Number of Options	Grant Date	Exercise Price (\$)	Fair Value at Grant Date / After Modification (\$)	Expiry Date	Expected Volatility	Risk-Free Rate	Expected Life (Yrs)
1	2,355,234	30-Nov-21	\$0.25	\$0.24	01-Jan-27	49.3%	0.95%	2
2 (i)	1,350,000	06-Jan-22	\$0.25	\$0.73	06-Jan-35	89.0%	2.07%	10
3	1,350,000	11-Jan-22	\$0.25	\$0.22	10-Jan-26	61.9%	1.05%	1
4	30,000	19-Jan-22	\$0.25	\$0.27	19-Jan-32	62.0%	1.24%	7
5	160,000	01-Feb-22	\$0.25	\$0.27	01-Feb-32	61.2%	1.24%	7
6	50,000	01-Oct-22	\$0.25	\$0.52	01-Oct-32	62.0%	3.73%	7
7	600,000	01-Jul-24	\$0.50	\$0.42	01-Jul-34	163.0%	4.07%	9
8	5,700,000	01-Aug-24	\$0.50	\$0.42	01-Aug-34	163.0%	3.49%	9
9 (v)	2,110,000	08-Jan-25	\$0.50	\$0.43	08-Jan-35	92.79%	2.05%	10
10 (ii)	10,824	20-Jun-25	\$1.14	\$0.58	20-Jun-28	85.08%	3.56%	3
11 (iii)	500,000	01-May-25	\$0.40	\$0.26	01-May-30	80.85%	2.35%	5
12 (iv)	283,715	29-Oct-25	\$0.30	\$0.26	29-Oct-35	92.21%	2.15%	10

(i) During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company extended the expiry date of these options from January 6, 2025, to January 6, 2035. A previous modification had increased the fair value of the stock options from \$0.13 to \$0.18, and now this modification has increased the fair value to \$0.73. The modification was also motivated by the Company's commitment to fostering an environment of employee motivation and retention, recognizing the need to provide competitive and meaningful incentives in the current market landscape.

The following table reconciles the fair value assumptions used to determine the incremental share-based compensation expense:

Series	Fair Value Immediately Before Modification (A)	Fair Value Immediately After Modification (B)	Incremental Fair Value Recognized (B - A)
2	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$0.55

b) Restricted Share Units ("RSU")

The Company established a restricted stock unit plan ("RSU Plan") in November 2021. The purpose of the RSU Plan is to secure for the Company and its shareholders the benefits of incentive inherent in share ownership by certain directors, officers, other key employees and consultants of the Company ("Participants") who, in the judgement of the Board, will be responsible for its future growth and success. RSUs granted pursuant to this RSU Plan will be used to compensate Eligible Persons who have forgone salary to assist the Company in cash management in exchange for the grant of RSUs and incentive stock options under the Company's stock option plan. Each RSU gives the Participant the right to receive one common share of the Company. The aggregate number of common shares that may be reserved for issuance, at any time, under this Plan and under any other share compensation arrangement adopted by the Company, including the Company's incentive stock option plan, shall not exceed up to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding Shares at the time of grant pursuant to awards granted under all share compensation plans. The term and vesting period for RSUs granted under the RSU Plan are determined by the Company's Board. Based on the total estimated vesting conditions the total share based compensation expense for the year ended October 31, 2025 is \$20,795 (October 31, 2024 – \$102,708).

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Below is a summary of the activity related to outstanding RSUs as at October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024:

	Number of RSUs
Balance as at October 31, 2023	539,000
Exercised	(273,000)
Balance as at October 31, 2024	266,000
Granted	44,196
Forfeited / Expired (i)	(66,000)
Exercised (ii)	(200,000)
Balance as at October 31, 2025	44,196

(i) During the year ended October 31, 2025, 66,000 RSUs were forfeited without being vested.

(ii) During the year ended October 31, 2025, 200,000 RSUs were vested at a price of \$0.50 per Common Share.

c) Performance Shares Units ("PSU")

The purpose of Performance Shares is to secure for the Company and its shareholders the benefits of incentive inherent in share ownership by certain directors, officers, other key employees and consultants of the Company ("**Participants**") who, according to the judgement of the Board, will be responsible for its future growth and success. Performance Shares granted will be used to compensate Eligible Persons who have forgone salary to assist the Company in cash management in exchange for the grant of Performance Shares. Performance Shares will be tied to certain Participant milestones and the term and vesting period for the Performance Shares are determined by the Company's Board. During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company granted no Performance Shares, nor did it issue any common shares upon certain employees achieving certain performance milestones. Based on the total estimated vesting conditions the total share based compensation expense for the year ended October 31, 2025 is \$53,564 (October 31, 2024 – \$240,102).

Below is a summary of the activity related to outstanding PSUs as at October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024:

	Number of PSUs
Balance as at October 31, 2023	3,950,000
Exercised (i)(ii)	(950,000)
Balance as at October 31, 2024	3,000,000
Balance as at October 31, 2025	3,000,000

(i) On December 1, 2021, 650,000 Common Shares were issued to a consultant of the Company, and the performance conditions were waived on July 31, 2024. 450,000 Performance Shares had their performance conditions met in previous years, while the remaining 200,000 Performance Shares had their performance conditions waived in the current year. 200,000 shares have been issued and \$50,000 share based compensation has been recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

(ii) On January 11, 2022, 1,500,000 Common Shares were issued to a consultant of the Company, and the performance conditions were waived on July 31, 2024. 750,000 Performance Shares had their performance conditions met in previous years, while the remaining 750,000 Performance Shares had their performance conditions waived in the current year. 750,000 shares have been issued and \$115,518 share based compensation has been recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

d) **Advisor Shares**

The purpose of Advisor Shares is to secure for the Company and its shareholders the benefits of incentive inherent in share ownership by certain advisors of the Company ("**Advisors**") who, in the judgement of the Board, will be responsible for its future growth and success. Advisor Shares granted will be used to compensate Advisors who have forgone salary to assist the Company in exchange for the grant of Advisor Shares. Advisor Shares will be tied to a specific term and vesting period for the Advisor Shares are determined by the Company's Board. During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company granted no new Advisor Shares. 2,000,000 Advisor Shares vested during the current year. Based on the total estimated vesting conditions the total share based compensation expense for the year ended October 31, 2025 is \$1,159,087 (October 31, 2024 – \$1,333,522).

Below is a summary of the activity related to outstanding Advisor Shares as at October 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024:

	Number of Advisor Shares
Balance as at October 31, 2023	-
Granted	6,000,000
Vested	(1,000,000)
Balance as at October 31, 2024	5,000,000
Vested	(2,000,000)
Balance as at October 31, 2025	3,000,000

9) Related Party Transactions

Hillcrest Merchant Partners Inc. is a related party as it is controlled by a member of the Company's key management personnel. DASA Media LLC is a related party as it is controlled by a different member of the Company's key management personnel.

During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company paid \$869,385 (year ended October 31, 2024 – \$375,974) in consulting fees to Hillcrest Merchant Partners Inc. and DASA Media LLC for:

- a) Executive management and strategic oversight;
- b) Capital markets and corporate finance advisory;
- c) Corporate administration and general operational support.

These services were incurred in the normal course of operations.

Consulting fees paid to key management personnel for the year ended October 31, 2025 totaled \$890,262 (year ended October 31, 2024 – \$375,974). Share based payments to key management personnel and the Board of Directors of the Company for the year ended October 31, 2025, were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model to be \$1,437,851 (year ended October 31, 2024 – \$310,927) and this is included in share based compensation. Key management personnel comprise the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

10) Net Loss per Share

	Year Ended	
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Net Loss	(12,551,818)	(4,494,975)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	89,135,621	65,733,621
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	(0.14)	(0.07)

11) Financial Instruments and Risk Management

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks arising from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented below.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes

Management has overall responsibility for determining the Company's risk management objectives and policies. While management retains ultimate responsibility, it has delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes that ensure effective risk management to the Company's finance function.

The Company's overall objective is to set policies that minimize risk as far as possible without unduly affecting competitiveness and flexibility. The Company has established risk management policies and procedures designed to reduce the potentially adverse effects of market volatility on operating results and financial position. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument or asset custodian fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of its cash, term deposits, and digital assets.

While the Company mitigates credit risk on cash and term deposits by holding them with reputable Canadian financial institutions, it is subject to a significant concentration of counterparty risk regarding its digital assets. The Company's Bitcoin and Satoshi assets are held entirely with third-party custodians. To mitigate this custodian credit risk, management performs regular assessments of the custodian, evaluating its financial stability, regulatory compliance, insurance coverage, and internal security protocols. Investors should note that digital assets held by the Company or its custodians are not insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC), the Canadian Investor Protection Fund (CIPF), or any similar governmental or regulatory insurance agency.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach is to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet operational, tax, capital, and regulatory requirements under both normal and stressed conditions. Cash flow projections are prepared and reviewed regularly to ensure continuity of funding. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are due within one year.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an asset will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to significant digital asset price risk as a result of its holdings in Bitcoin and Satoshis. The market prices of these digital assets are highly volatile and can be materially affected by macroeconomic factors, regulatory developments, and shifts in market supply and demand. As at October 31, 2025, the Company held digital assets with a total carrying value of \$12,130,741. A 10% increase or decrease in the market price of the Company's digital assets at the reporting date would result in a corresponding increase or decrease to comprehensive income (loss) of approximately \$1,213,074, assuming all other variables remain constant.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments and Digital Assets

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires classification of financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy (“**FV hierarchy**”) based on the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements:

- Level 1: Fair value is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair value is determined using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Fair value is determined using inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company’s financial and digital assets are classified within the FV hierarchy as follows:

Financial Instrument / Digital Asset	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Digital Assets (Bitcoin, Ethereum, Tether, USDC)		X	

X = Classification within the FV hierarchy

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosure of a three-level hierarchy (“**FV hierarchy**”) that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements and disclosures. Fair values of assets and liabilities included in Level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in Level 2 include those whose valuations are determined using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant outputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 valuations are those based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company’s financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These are measured at amortized cost (excluding accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are measured at fair value). During the year ended October 31, 2025, there were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of the accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Digital assets are measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement, which defines fair value as the price at which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction at the measurement date.

The Company classifies its digital assets within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Bitcoin, Ethereum, Tether – Level 2: The fair value of these assets is determined using observable market inputs, such as aggregated exchange data from active markets, rather than a single quoted price.

If quoted prices are unavailable, fair value is estimated using valuation techniques that prioritize observable inputs while minimizing the use of unobservable data.

The fair value of these Digital Assets was determined as follows:

- Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Tether: determined by taking the last closing price for the day in eastern standard time from www.blockchain.com.

Digital assets are subject to significant market volatility. The value of digital assets can fluctuate widely over short periods due to various factors, including but not limited to changes in investor sentiment, regulatory developments, technological advancements, macroeconomic factors, and market supply and demand dynamics. Given this volatility, the fair value of digital assets may experience substantial changes between reporting periods. Such fluctuations can result in material gains or losses being recognized in the financial statements. The Company regularly monitors the market value of its digital asset holdings and adjusts their carrying value accordingly.

12) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- a) to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- b) to maximize shareholder return, through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis. The Company considers its capital to be equity, comprising share capital, stock options, RSUs, PSUs, Advisor Shares and retained earnings, which at October 31, 2025 totaled \$14,838,825 (at October 31, 2024 – \$6,230,783).

13) Income Taxes

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 27% to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year Ended	
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Net Loss Before Income Tax Recovery	(12,551,818)	(4,494,975)
Expected Income Tax Recovery at Effective Tax Rate of 27%	(3,326,232)	(1,191,168)
Permanent Differences	1,758,598	146,600
Temporary Differences	153,729	323,829
Non-Capital Losses Carried Forward	1,413,905	720,739
Income Tax Expense	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements for Year Ended October 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences. As at October 31, 2025, the Company has \$13,396,669 (at October 31, 2024 – \$8,061,181) of non-capital loss carry forwards available to reduce taxable income for future years. These losses will expire between 2045.

	Year Ended	
	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
Non-Capital Losses Carried Forward	3,550,117	2,136,213
Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset	(3,710,873)	(2,444,609)
Digital Assets	160,756	308,396
Net Deferred Tax	-	-

14) Reverse Takeover

On August 8, 2024, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent (the "**LOI**") with Scaling Capital 1 Corp. ("**SCC**"), pursuant to which the parties intend to complete the business combination of Matador and SCC to ultimately form the resulting issuer that will continue on the business of Matador (the "**Transaction**"), and Matador and SCC will complete an offering of a minimum of \$3,500,000 and a maximum of \$4,500,000 (the "**Concurrent Financing**") in aggregate gross proceeds. The Transaction will constitute SCC's Qualifying Transaction (as such term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**").

The Transaction closed on December 9, 2024 and constitutes a reverse takeover. Although the Company will be regarded as the legal parent and continuing company, SCC will be the acquirer for accounting purposes. Consequently, SCC will be deemed to be a continuation of the reporting entity, and control of the assets and operations of the Company will be deemed to have been acquired in consideration for the issuance of the resulting issuer's shares to the former shareholders of SCC. At the time of this transaction, the Company did not constitute a business as defined under IFRS 3 Business Combination; therefore, the transaction will be accounted for under IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment, where the difference between the consideration given to acquire the Company and the net asset value of the Company will be recorded as a listing expense. The estimated net assets acquired pursuant to the acquisition are as follows:

Total Purchase Consideration	
Fair Value of 8,228,092 Shares of SCC	4,114,046
Fair Value of 198,002 Warrants Issued of SCC	78,805
Total Consideration Paid	\$4,192,851
Net Assets of SCC	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	770,908
Net Assets of SCC	770,908
Total	\$3,421,943

The fair value of the 8,228,092 common shares was determined to be \$4,114,046, calculated using \$0.50 per Common Share, based on the concurrent Matador private placement price.

15) Secured Convertible Note Facility

On July 22, 2025, the Company entered into a purchase agreement for a secured convertible note facility (the “**Facility**”) with ATW Partners for an aggregate principal amount of up to USD \$100 million. As of October 31, 2025, the initial closing had not yet occurred; consequently, no Notes were issued and no amounts were drawn under the Facility during the year ended. At the initial closing, which at the time was to be determined, the Company will issue USD \$10.5 million in senior secured convertible notes (the “**Notes**”) bearing interest at 8% per annum with a maturity date of approximately two years from the closing date. The Notes are secured by Bitcoin collateral, initially set at 150% of the principal amount for the first tranche and 100% for subsequent tranches. The initial tranche is convertible into common shares of the Company at a fixed conversion price of CAD \$0.72 per share, representing the market price at the time of issuance.

16) Subsequent Events

On November 3, 2025, the Company announced updated terms of its previously disclosed secured convertible note facility with ATW Partners (the “**ATW Facility**”), which provides for the issuance of senior secured convertible notes up to an aggregate principal amount of US\$100 million, secured by Bitcoin held by the Company.

On November 10, 2025, the Company closed the initial drawdown under the ATW Facility, issuing notes in the aggregate principal amount of US\$10.5 million and using the net proceeds to acquire approximately 92 Bitcoin for its treasury. These transactions occurred after the reporting date and therefore represent non-adjusting subsequent events under IAS 10. Had the initial drawdown occurred before the reporting date, the Company’s borrowings would have increased by US\$10.5 million and its Bitcoin holdings would have increased by 92 Bitcoin.

In connection with the initial closing, the Company paid a cash placement fee of 5% and a capital markets advisory fee of 2.5% on the net proceeds. Additionally, the Company issued broker warrants equal to 5% of the initial tranche value. Transaction costs, including the fair value of the broker warrants measured under IFRS 2, have been allocated proportionately to the liability and equity components of the Notes. Costs allocated to the liability component are amortized over the term of the Notes, while costs allocated to the equity component are recognized as a reduction of equity. The proceeds of the Facility are restricted for the exclusive purpose of purchasing Bitcoin as part of the Company’s treasury strategy, and the underlying Bitcoin collateral is recognized as a separate asset on the Statement of Financial Position.

In connection with the convertible note financing, the Company has incurred total expenses to date of USD\$1,778,458. This balance is comprised of a commitment fee of USD\$525,000, commissions and financing fees totaling USD\$773,125, legal fees of USD\$275,000, and accrued interest of USD\$205,333. Pursuant to the security provisions of the agreement, the Company is required to maintain pledged collateral equivalent to 150% of the value of the initial notes. As of the date of these financial statements, the Company holds 138 Bitcoin as collateral under this arrangement. The execution of this financing agreement has resulted in increased cash outflows related to non-recurring transaction costs and ongoing debt service obligations. While the facility provides a framework for strategic growth, management has determined that the Company will need to raise additional equity capital over the next 12 months to fulfill its operational requirements and meet its projected cash flow needs.

On December 22, 2025, the Company obtained a receipt from the Ontario Securities Commission for a final short form base shelf prospectus. This enables the Company to issue up to CAD \$80,000,000 in common shares, warrants, subscription receipts, debt securities, or units over a 25-month period to support strategic Bitcoin accumulation and general corporate purposes.

On January 9, 2026, the Company granted 631,818 RSUs to certain officers and consultants under its Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan. The RSUs are subject to a 12-month vesting period beginning January 8, 2026.



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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

On February 3, 2026, the Company entered into an equity distribution agreement to establish an ATM equity program. Under this program, the Company may issue common shares from time to time at prevailing market prices to raise aggregate gross proceeds of up to CAD \$30,000,000. The program terminates on January 22, 2028, or upon reaching the maximum funding limit. Concurrently, the Company obtained a waiver and amendment under its ATW convertible note facility to permit this program.

On February 17, 2026, the Company granted 2,800,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants (which includes the re-issuance of 1,350,000 options to the CEO). The options are exercisable at \$0.13 per share, possess a 10-year term expiring on February 17, 2036, and vest over a three-year period.