



Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
ValOre Metals Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ValOre Metals Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company had current assets of \$1,406,399 to settle current liabilities of \$1,588,949, leaving the Company with a negative working capital of \$182,550. ValOre may be required to delay discretionary expenditures if additional financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms. Failure to obtain additional financing when required may result in the loss of some, or all, of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions 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 Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

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

As described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$10,085,070 as of September 30, 2025. As more fully described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



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

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

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Evaluating the intent for the E&E Assets through discussion and communication with management.
- Reviewing the Company's recent expenditure activity.
- Obtaining, on a test basis through government websites, confirmation of title to ensure mineral rights underlying the mineral property are in good standing.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the 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.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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:

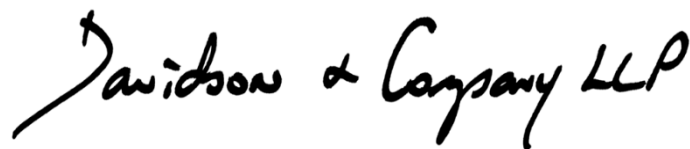
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of 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.

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 Dylan Connelly.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

January 28, 2026

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note(s)	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash		\$ 1,086,078	\$ 1,613,540
Other receivables		5,541	1,775
GST recoverable		138,570	30,556
Prepaid expenses		176,210	440,603
Total current assets		1,406,399	2,086,474
Non-current assets:			
Equipment		4,030	19,815
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	10,085,070	8,918,450
Total assets		\$ 11,495,499	\$ 11,024,739
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5, 7	\$ 1,338,625	\$ 1,150,305
Flow-through liability	6, 8	\$ 250,324	\$ 388,889
Total liabilities		1,588,949	1,539,194
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	6	79,091,298	74,223,932
Contributed surplus	6	15,425,293	14,995,130
Subscription receivable	6	-	2,428,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(116,214)	(116,214)
Deficit		(84,936,849)	(82,151,857)
Equity attributable to the Company's shareholders		9,463,528	9,378,991
Non-controlling interest	3	443,022	106,554
Total shareholders' equity		9,906,550	9,485,545
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 11,495,499	\$ 11,024,739

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Subsequent event (Note 13)

APPROVED ON JANUARY 28, 2026, ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"James Paterson", Director"Dale Wallster", Director

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

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Years ended September 30,	
	Note(s)	2025	2024
Expenses			
Depreciation		\$ 15,785	17,594
Bank charges and interest		7,180	6,913
Exploration expenditures	4	3,073,984	1,424,970
Investor relations		477,746	171,420
Listing and filing fees		80,045	57,708
Management and consulting fees	7	250,667	276,633
Office and sundry		205,641	132,181
Professional fees		551,852	284,972
Share-based compensation	6	-	99,354
Travel and conference		201,004	114,570
Loss before the undernoted		(4,863,904)	(2,586,315)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest income		82,187	26,964
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	8	1,249,611	-
Foreign exchange		(17,613)	(21,128)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period		\$ (3,549,719)	(2,580,479)
Attributable to the Company		(3,294,580)	(2,586,029)
Attributable to non-controlling interest	3	(255,139)	5,550
Basic and diluted loss per common share		\$ (0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		228,494,971	173,840,145

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

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss for the period	\$ (3,549,719)	\$ (2,580,479)
<i>Items not involving cash:</i>		
Depreciation	15,785	17,594
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	(1,249,611)	-
Share-based compensation	-	99,354
<i>Changes in non-cash working capital:</i>		
Other receivables	(3,766)	38
GST recoverable	(108,014)	(30,556)
Prepaid expenses	264,393	(304,585)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	188,320	75,213
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,442,612)	(2,723,421)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(33,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,000)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of shares for private placement - ValOre	1,713,522	-
Proceeds from Hatchet's private placement – Hatchet	100,000	250,000
Proceeds from Hatchet's flow-through private placement	1,422,703	500,000
Share issuance costs - cash	(33,409)	(50,330)
Proceeds from warrants exercised	745,334	-
Subscription received	-	2,428,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,948,150	3,127,670
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(527,462)	404,249
Cash, beginning of the period	1,613,540	1,209,291
Cash, end of the period	\$ 1,086,078	1,613,540

During the period ended September 30, 2025, the Company paid \$Nil (2024 - \$Nil) in interest, and \$Nil (2024 - \$Nil) in taxes.

Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities

Fair value of finders warrants	\$ 8,030	\$ -
Flow through premium liability	\$ 1,111,046	\$ 388,889
Fair value of Hatchet warrants issued for mineral property	\$ 422,133	\$ -

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

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital (Note 7)					Accumulated		
	Number of	Amount	Contributed	Subscription	Deficit	other	Non-	Total
	shares		surplus	receivable		comprehensive	controlling	shareholders'
						loss	interest	equity
Balance at September 30, 2023	173,840,145	\$ 74,223,932	\$14,895,776	-	\$ (79,775,605)	\$ (116,214)	-	\$ 9,227,889
Subscription received		-	-	2,428,000	-	-	-	2,428,000
Share-based compensation		-	99,354	-	-	-	-	99,354
Non-controlling interest in Hatchet	-	-	-	187,500	-	62,500	250,000	-
Adjustment to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	22,277	-	38,504	60,781
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,586,029)	-	5,550	(2,580,479)
Balance at September 30, 2024	173,840,145	\$ 74,223,932	\$14,995,130	2,428,000	\$ (82,151,857)	\$ (116,214)	\$ 106,554	\$ 9,485,545
Balance at September 30, 2024	173,840,145	\$ 74,223,932	\$14,995,130	2,428,000	\$ (82,151,857)	\$ (116,214)	\$ 106,554	\$ 9,485,545
Shares issued for private placement	55,220,294	4,141,522	-	(2,428,000)	-	-	-	1,713,522
Share issuance costs - cash	-	(11,460)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,460)
Share issuance costs - finders warrants	-	(8,030)	8,030	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	7,453,334	745,334	-	-	-	-	-	745,334
Hatchet warrants issued	-	-	422,133	-	-	-	-	422,133
Adjustment to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	509,588	-	591,607	1,101,195
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(3,294,580)	-	(255,139)	(3,549,719)
Balance at September 30, 2025	236,513,773	\$79,091,298	\$15,425,293	-	\$ (84,936,849)	\$ (116,214)	\$ 443,022	\$ 9,906,550

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

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

ValOre Metals Corp. (the “Company” or “ValOre”) is an exploration stage company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. The Company’s registered and records office is located at Suite 1020, 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6.

The Company was incorporated as 0816479 BC Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Kaminak Gold Corporation (“Kaminak”), on February 13, 2008 pursuant to British Columbia’s Company Act. Effective February 20, 2008, 0816479 BC Ltd. changed its name to Kivalliq Energy Corporation (“Kivalliq”).

Kivalliq became a reporting issuer in Alberta and British Columbia on July 4, 2008 by virtue of a reorganization transaction involving the exchange of securities between Kaminak, Kivalliq and the shareholders of Kaminak. The reorganization transaction involved the acquisition from Kaminak of a 100% interest in Kaminak’s Angilak Uranium property. On July 7, 2008, after completion of private placements, the Company’s shares became publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol “KIV”.

On June 28, 2018, the Company’s name was officially changed to ValOre Metals Corp. and ValOre’s shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange having the trading symbol (“VO”).

Long-term continuance of the Company’s operations is dependent upon achieving profitable operations and obtaining additional equity or debt financing. The recoverability of the carrying values of the Company’s resource property interests is dependent upon the existence and discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties and future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of resource properties. As of September 30, 2025, the Company has not achieved profitable operations and has accumulated losses since inception.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company had current assets of \$1,406,399 to settle current liabilities of \$1,588,949, leaving the company with a negative working capital of \$182,550. ValOre may be required to delay discretionary expenditures if additional financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms. Failure to obtain additional financing when required may result in the loss of some, or all, of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4). These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Material accounting policy information, estimates and judgements

a) Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) using accounting policies consistent with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct wholly-owned subsidiaries. Control exists when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposure to variable returns from the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

For partially owned subsidiaries, non-controlling interest represents the portion of a subsidiary's earnings and losses and net assets that is not held by the Company. Adjustments to non-controlling interest are accounted for as transactions with owners and adjustments that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Ownership	Activity
PBBM Holdings Ltd	Canada	100%	Holding company
Pedra Branca do Brasil Mineracao Ltda	Brazil	100%	Mineral Exploration in Brazil
Hatchet Uranium Corp.	Canada	51.15%	Mineral Exploration in Canada

c) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of ValOre and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the financial statement date. Exchange gains or losses arising from these translations are recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period.

d) Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of equipment and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are expensed.

ValOre Metals Corp.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided on a declining balance method at rates designed to depreciate the cost of the equipment over the estimated useful lives. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Field equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

e) Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than ValOre's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings such as unrealized gains or losses on marketable securities.

f) Exploration and evaluation assets

Before legal rights to explore a property have been acquired, costs are expensed as incurred. Costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, or the property is abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the property is written down to its net realizable value. Costs related to the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Any option payments received by ValOre from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the mineral interest. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the mineral interest, the excess is recognized as income in the year received and allocated against exploration expenses. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of ValOre to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and evaluation, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

g) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

ValOre recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of its exploration and evaluation assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at the net present value of estimated future cash flows, and the resulting costs are expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows.

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(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

h) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. As the Company is in a loss position there is no current tax payable.

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 measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

i) Impairment

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of ValOre's long-lived assets, which are comprised of equipment and exploration and evaluation 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 to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, less costs to sell and value in use, which is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or its related cash generating unit. For purposes of impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest levels that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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 associated assets are reduced to their recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment charge is reversed through profit or loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of any applicable depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

j) Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as either: measured at amortized cost, Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") – Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") – Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost - A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL.

Pursuant to IFRS 9, ValOre classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	Amortized cost
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Where the Company has opted to designate financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's credit risk will be recognized in OCI. Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and

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reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

k) Share-based compensation

The grant date fair value of share-based compensation awards granted to employees and consultants, including directors and officers, is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. Share-based compensation to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or if such fair value is not reliably measurable, at the fair value of the equity instruments issued. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

l) Loss per common share

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted loss per common 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 effect of potential issuances of shares from the exercise of outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented and accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

m) Use of estimates and judgments

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that ValOre has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Critical judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as discussed in Note 1.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could be significant. Significant estimates made by management affecting the consolidated financial statements include:

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Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The measurement of a deferred tax provision is subject to uncertainty associated with the timing of future events and changes in legislation, tax rates and interpretations by tax authorities. The estimation of taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, ValOre would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

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

Environmental rehabilitation obligation

The Company assesses its provision for reclamation and remediation on an annual basis or when new material information becomes available. Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In general, these laws and regulations are continually changing and the Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the reclamation and remediation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations at each mining operation and exploration and development property. Actual costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated. Also, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required to be performed by the Company. Increases in future costs could materially impact the amounts charged to operations for reclamation and remediation. The provision represents management's best estimate of the

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present value of the future reclamation and remediation obligation. The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company recorded \$Nil (2024 – \$Nil) in decommissioning liabilities relating to its exploration and evaluation assets.

n) Share capital

Common shares and warrants are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, including warrants, are recognized as a reduction of equity, net of tax. ValOre uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the day prior to the issuance date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded in contributed surplus.

o) Flow-through shares

The issuance of flow-through shares is accounted for similarly to the issuance of a compound financial instrument. The liability component represents the premium paid for the tax benefit to the investors. Proceeds from the issuance of shares by flow-through private placements are allocated between shares issued and a liability account using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and any residual in the proceeds is allocated to the liability. Upon renunciation of the flow through expenditures, the liability component is derecognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and a deferred income tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference created at the Company's applicable tax rate which is expected to apply in the year the deferred income tax liability will be settled. Any difference between the amount of the liability component derecognized and deferred income tax liability recognized is recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

p) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the Company's less than wholly-owned subsidiaries are classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquisition date fair value of identifiable net assets acquired by the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests for the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interests' relative interests in the subsidiary and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the Company's share of proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

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q) Recent accounting pronouncements

New standards adopted

For the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company has reviewed the new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB that are effective for the current period. Among those, the amendment to IAS 21 — “Lack of exchangeability” — is the only standard that has had a potentially material impact to the Company’s financial statements. The amendment clarifies when a currency is considered non-exchangeable and how a spot rate is estimated in such situations. The Company has considered whether any of its foreign operations are subject to such restrictions and concluded that no material adjustments are required for the period ended September 30, 2025.

New standards not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB has issued several new standards or amendments that are not yet effective for annual periods beginning on September 30, 2025, and which the Company has not early adopted. These include:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 — Classification and measurement of financial instruments, including ESG-linked features and settlement of financial liabilities by electronic payment systems (effective January 1, 2026). Management is currently assessing the potential effects of this amendment on the Company’s financial instrument accounting.

IFRS 18 — Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2027). This standard will replace IAS 1 and introduce a new structure for the statement of profit or loss and other disclosures.

The Company does not expect early adoption of the above standards, and at this stage it is not able to reasonably estimate the effect of the amendments on its future financial statements.

3. Non-controlling interest

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company incorporated Hatchet Uranium Corp. (“Hatchet”).

On February 27, 2024, the Company entered into a framework agreement whereby Hatchet issued a total of 10,000,000 common shares. 2,500,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share to a third party for \$250,000 and 7,500,000 common shares at \$0.10 to ValOre. As a result, ValOre ownership of Hatchet diluted from 100% to 75%.

On May 14, 2024, Hatchet completed a charity flow-through private placement, issuing 1,111,112 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.45 per share, resulting in total proceeds of \$500,000 (Note 6). Consequently, the non-controlling interest in Hatchet was diluted to 67.5%.

On December 12, 2024, Hatchet closed a charity flow-through private placement whereby it issued 1,488,777 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.75 for total consideration of \$1,116,583. A flow-through liability of \$1,004,924 was recognized from this issuance. Consequently, the non-controlling interest in Hatchet was diluted to 59.52%.

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On January 30, 2025, Hatchet closed a charity flow-through private placement whereby it issued 408,160 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.75 for gross proceeds of \$306,120. A flow-through liability of \$106,122 was recognized from this issuance. Consequently, the non-controlling interest in Hatchet was diluted to 57.66%.

On January 30, 2025, Hatchet closed a private placement whereby it issued 204,082 common shares at a price of \$0.49 for gross proceeds of \$100,000. Consequently, the non-controlling interest in Hatchet was diluted to 56.77%.

In connection with the private placements mentioned above, Hatchet incurred an aggregate of \$21,949 in share issuance costs (September 30, 2025 - \$50,330).

Finally, on February 10, 2025, pursuant to the Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement dated October 29, 2024, made between Hatchet and Skyharbour Resources Ltd. ("Skyharbour"), Hatchet issued 1,452,013 units to Skyharbour (Note 4), resulting in the dilution of the non-controlling interest in Hatchet to 51.15%.

Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The fair value of the units totalled \$1,133,620 with \$711,487 allocated to the common shares and \$422,133 allocated to the warrants, which were valued using the Black-Sholes pricing model (Note 4 and 6).

Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of Hatchet at an exercise price of \$0.6125 until February 10, 2027, and \$0.735 thereafter until expiry on February 10, 2028.

As at September 30, 2025, the equity attributable to the 48.85% (September 30, 2024 – 32.50%) non-controlling interest in Hatchet is \$443,022 (September 30, 2024 - \$106,554).

As at September 30, 2025, Hatchet had 1,452,013 common share purchase warrants outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.65 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.36 years.

The following table presents the changes in equity attributable to the 48.85% non-controlling interest in Hatchet:

Balance at September 30, 2023		-
Recognition of NCI	\$	62,500
Adjustment to non-controlling interest		38,504
NCI share of income		5,550
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$	106,554
Adjustment to non-controlling interest		591,607
NCI share of loss		(255,139)
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$	443,022

The following table summarizes annual financial information about Hatchet:

	Sept 30, 2025	Sept 30, 2024
Current assets	\$ 726,055	\$ 721,748
Non-current assets	1,166,620	-
Current liabilities	(563,727)	-
Non-current liabilities	-	(388,889)
Net income (loss)	\$ (522,240)	\$ 17,078

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The income (loss) allocated to non-controlling interest based on an interest of 48.85% (2024 – 32.50%) for the year ended September 30, 2025, was \$(255,139) (2024 - \$5,550).

4. Exploration and evaluation assets

	Pedra Branca	Hatchet Lake	Total
September 30, 2023, 2024	\$ 8,918,450	\$ -	\$ 8,918,450
Additions	-	1,166,620	1,166,620
September 30, 2025	\$ 8,918,450	\$ 1,166,620	\$ 10,085,070

a) Exploration expenditures

	Baffin Gold	Pedra Branca	Total
Assays	\$ -	\$ 71,390	\$ 71,390
Land administration	-	38,077	38,077
Drilling	-	10,774	10,774
Field and general operations	6,384	341,808	348,192
Field contractors and consultants	9,501	143,341	152,842
Laboratory costs	-	115,134	115,134
Salaries and wages	-	635,034	635,034
Travel and accommodation	-	53,527	53,527
September 30, 2024	\$ 15,885	\$ 1,409,085	\$ 1,424,970

	Pedra Branca	Hatchet Lake	Total
Assays	\$ 54,816	\$ -	\$ 54,816
Land administration	64,843	-	64,843
Field and general operations	516,728	306,904	823,632
Field contractors and consultants	19,112	1,334,264	1,353,376
Laboratory costs	109,446	-	109,446
Salaries and wages	592,763	-	592,763
Travel and accommodation	75,108	-	75,108
September 30, 2025	\$ 1,432,816	\$ 1,641,168	\$ 3,073,984

b) General

ValOre has the Pedra Branca Project in Brazil and the Hatchet Lake Property in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Pedra Branca, Ceara State, Brazil

On August 14, 2019, ValOre acquired 100% of the Pedra Branca PGE Project in northeastern Brazil from Jangada Mines PLC (“Jangada”) in exchange for 25,000,000 ValOre common shares issued to Jangada and a cash sum of \$3,000,000 paid to Jangada. Pursuant to a share purchase agreement among Jangada, ValOre and PBBM Holdings Ltd., a wholly owned, British Columbia incorporated subsidiary of ValOre, ValOre acquired Jangada’s interest in the Brazilian holding company Pedra Branca Brasil Mineracao Ltda., which owns the Pedra Branca PGE Project.

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Hatchet Lake, Saskatchewan

On February 10, 2015, ValOre acquired 100% of the Hatchet Lake Uranium Property (the “Hatchet Lake Property”) from Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. and Rio Tinto Canada Uranium Corporation (“Rio Tinto”). The Company granted Rio Tinto a 2% NSR royalty on the Hatchet Lake Property, with ValOre holding a buy-down right of 0.5% for \$750,000. Royal Gold, Inc. (formerly Sandstorm Gold Ltd.) holds a 0.5% royalty on the Hatchet Lake Property.

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company sold a portion of Hatchet, which holds the Hatchet Lake project, to a third party (Note 3).

During the year ended September 30, 2025, Hatchet entered into the following agreements with Skyharbour relating to uranium projects in Saskatchewan:

- On October 29, 2024, a mineral property acquisition agreement, whereby Hatchet may acquire a 100% interest (subject to a claw-back provision) in 25 mineral claims known as the Genie, Usam, and CBX/Shoe Projects in Saskatchewan by paying Skyharbour \$25,000 (paid) and issuing units equal to 9.9% of Hatchet’s post-issuance shares (issued). This resulted in an issuance of 1,452,013 units of Hatchet. Each unit includes one share and one warrant. The fair value of the units totaled \$1,133,620, the fair value of shares being \$711,487 and the fair value of the warrants being \$422,133 (Note 3). Skyharbour has a right to repurchase a 25% interest in these properties within three years by incurring exploration expenditures or paying in cash, equivalent of 50% of Hatchet’s exploration expenditures incurred over the three-year term. A 2% NSR royalty is also retained by Skyharbour, with 1% purchasable by Hatchet for \$2,000,000. The closing of this agreement is subject to Hatchet listing its shares on either the TSX-V or have sold its interest to or combined with a similarly listed issuer by April 30, 2026. If Hatchet does not meet such obligation, this is agreement will be subject to termination and titles shall be transferred back to Skyharbour. As at September 30, 2025, the Company has not yet closed this agreement.
- On October 29, 2024, an option agreement, whereby Hatchet may earn an 80% interest in four (4) mineral claim in Saskatchewan known as the Highway Uranium Property over three years by issuing shares valued at \$1,050,000, making cash payments of \$245,000, and incurring \$2,050,000 in exploration expenditures, as follows:

	Cash payments	Share issuances	Exploration expenditures
On or before, the first anniversary of the closing date	\$25,000	\$25,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$250,000
On or before, the second anniversary of the closing date	20,000	25,000 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	300,000
On or before, the third anniversary of the closing date	200,000	1,000,000 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1,500,000

⁽ⁱ⁾ at the deemed price equivalent to the share issuance price of Hatchet’s more recently completed financing or the 20-day volume weighted average price (“VWAP”).

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ based on the 20-day VWAP.

Skyharbour retains a 2% NSR royalty on the Highway Property, with Hatchet having the right to repurchase 1% for \$1,000,000. The closing of this agreement is subject to Hatchet listing its shares on either the TSX-V or have sold its interest to or combined with a similarly listed issuer by April 30, 2026. If

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Hatchet does not meet such obligation, this is agreement will be subject to termination. As at September 30, 2025, the Company has not yet closed this agreement.

Subsequent to the year ended September 30, 2025, Hatchet entered into an amending agreement with Skyharbour to include five (5) additional claims to the option agreement. In consideration, Hatchet paid cash of \$8,000 (paid).

Baffin Gold, Nunavut

In 2017, ValOre acquired a land package consisting of Prospecting Permits, Mineral Claims, and Exploration Agreement with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) on Inuit Owned Land.

During the year ended September 30, 2024, due to market conditions no exploration work has been performed in the past several years on the Baffin Gold Project and as a result Valore has opted to discontinue pursuit of this Project. The Company has terminated these agreements, and the claims have lapsed.

5. Accounts payable

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company has a total payable and accrued liability of \$1,338,625 (September 30, 2024 - \$1,150,305).

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Accounts payable	\$ 651,015	\$ 430,713
Accrued liabilities	687,610	719,592
Ending balance	\$ 1,338,625	\$ 1,150,305

6. Share Capital

a) Authorized

As at September 30, 2025, there were an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value authorized.

Year ended September 30, 2025

- On October 08, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing and issued 55,220,294 units at a price of \$0.075 per unit for gross proceeds of \$4,141,522. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one share at a price of \$0.10 per share for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance subject to an acceleration clause. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid certain finders a total cash finder's fee of \$11,460 and issued an aggregate of 152,800 finders' warrants valued at \$8,030 at the time of issuance. Each finder's warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.10 per share until October 8, 2027.
- During the year ended September 30, 2025, 7,453,334 warrants were exercised, resulting in cash proceeds of \$745,334.

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Year ended September 30, 2024

During the year ended September 30, 2024, there were no capital transactions.

c) Warrants

The changes in warrants issued are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding Warrants, September 30, 2023	23,156,134	\$0.34
Expired	(13,928,634)	\$0.50
Outstanding Warrants, September 30, 2024	9,227,500	\$0.10
Issued	55,373,094	\$0.10
Expired	(9,227,500)	\$0.10
Exercised	(7,453,334)	\$0.10
Outstanding Warrants, September 30, 2025	47,919,760	\$0.10

At September 30, 2025, warrants enabling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Expiry Date	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
October 8, 2027	\$0.10	47,919,760	2.02
Weighted average of exercise price and remaining contractual life	\$0.10	47,919,760	2.02

The fair value of the finders' warrants issued was estimated at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.19%	n/a
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	n/a
Share price	\$0.07	n/a
Expected stock price volatility	141.80%	n/a
Average expected warrant life	3 years	n/a
Fair value of warrants granted	\$0.05	n/a

On February 10, 2025, pursuant to the Agreement dated October 29, 2024, made between Hatchet and Skyharbour, Hatchet issued 1,452,013 warrants, which expire on February 10, 2028. The fair value of the warrants of \$422,133 was estimated at the grant date using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The following weighted average assumptions were used in the valuation:

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	September 30, 2025
Risk-free interest rate	2.65%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Share price	\$0.49
Expected stock price volatility	104.04%
Average expected warrant life	3 years
Fair value of warrants granted	\$0.29

d) Stock Options

Pursuant to ValOre's stock option plan, the board of directors may grant options for the purchase of up to 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the plan vest over time at the discretion of the board of directors and expire no later than ten years from the date of issuance.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, September 30, 2023	10,125,000	\$0.10
Expired	(3,525,000)	\$0.10
Outstanding options, September 30, 2024	6,600,000	\$0.10
Expired	(6,600,000)	\$0.10
Outstanding options, September 30, 2025	-	-

At September 30, 2025, there were no stock options outstanding (September 30, 2024 – 6,600,000).

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized \$Nil (2024 – \$99,354) in share-based compensation expense for the fair value of stock options granted and vested.

7. Related Party Transactions***Key management compensation***

Key management consists of ValOre's directors and officers. In addition to management and consulting fees paid to these individuals, or companies controlled by these individuals, the Company provides non-cash benefits. The aggregate value of compensation with key management for the year ended September 30, 2025, was \$102,000 (2024 - \$240,995) and was comprised of the following:

		Year ended September 30, 2025		Year ended September 30, 2024
Management and consulting fees	\$	48,000	\$	94,750
Directors' fees (included in Management and consulting fees in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss)		54,000		89,700
Share-based compensation		-		56,545
Total remuneration	\$	102,000	\$	240,995

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Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Other related party transactions

During the year ended September 30, 2025, ValOre incurred a total of \$83,602 (2024 - \$60,000) in consulting fees and \$Nil (2024 - \$24,955) in rent from a company owned by a close family member of the CFO.

Due to/from related parties

As at September 30, 2025, \$18,750 was owed to the CEO of the Company for management fees and \$100 in consulting fees from a company owned by a close family member of the CFO (September 30, 2024 - \$36,750 was owed to officers of the Company for management and director fees). Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, have no fixed repayments and are non-interest bearing.

Subscriptions received

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company applied \$2,428,000 in subscription proceeds—received from its CEO and CFO during the year ended September 30, 2024, toward the private placement completed in October 2024.

8. Flow-through premium liability

Flow-through share premium liabilities include the liability portion of the flow-through shares issued. The following is a continuity schedule of the liability portion of the flow-through shares issuance.

Balance at September 30, 2023	\$	-
Liability incurred on flow-through shares		388,889
Balance at September 30, 2024		388,889
Liability recognized on flow-through shares		1,111,046
Settlement of flow through share liability on eligible expenditures		(1,249,611)
Balance at September 30, 2025	\$	250,324

During the year ended September 30, 2024, Hatchet completed a flow-through private placement of 1,111,112 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.45 per share for gross proceeds of \$500,000. A flow-through liability of \$388,889 was recognized from this issuance.

During the year ended September 30, 2025, Hatchet completed the following flow-through private placements:

- 1,488,777 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.75 per share for gross proceeds of \$1,116,583. A flow-through liability of \$1,004,924 was recognized from this issuance.
- 408,160 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.75 per share for gross proceeds of \$306,120. A flow-through liability of \$106,122 was recognized from this issuance.

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The flow-through liability is amortized to Other Income in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss, based on the percentage of the eligible expenditures incurred during the period.

9. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the financial instruments by valuation technique:

- i) Level 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.
- iii) Level 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

The fair value of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable approximate carrying value which is the amount recorded on the statement of financial position due to their short-term nature. The Company's cash under the fair value hierarchy, is based on level one inputs.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty'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 cash, is remote as they relate to deposits with major financial institutions. The maximum credit risk as at September 30, 2025 was \$1,086,078 (September 30, 2024 - \$1,613,540).

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At September 30, 2025, ValOre had a cash balance of \$1,086,078 (September 30, 2024 - \$1,613,540) to settle current liabilities of \$1,588,949 (September 30, 2024 - \$1,539,194).

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.

(a) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at September 30, 2025, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

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(b) Foreign currency risk

ValOre is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, denominated in Brazilian Real. A 10% fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and the Brazilian real would impact profit or loss by approximately \$9,355 (September 30, 2024 - \$2,462).

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's ability to raise financing due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatility. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of resources, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

10. Capital Management

ValOre's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. ValOre manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above-noted objectives are met. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2025. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. Segment Information

The Company operates in one reportable segment, being the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral resources. All of the Company's equipment and exploration and evaluation assets are located in Canada and Brazil. The Company's exploration activities are centralized whereby management of the Company is responsible for business results and the everyday decision-making. The Company's operations therefore are segmented on a geographic basis.

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Equipment		
Canada	\$ -	\$ -
Brazil	4,030	19,815
	4,030	19,815
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Canada	1,166,620	-
Brazil	8,918,450	8,918,450
	10,085,070	8,918,450
	\$ 10,089,100	\$ 8,938,265

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Income Taxes

The income tax provision recorded differs from the income tax obtained by applying the statutory income tax rate of 27% (2024 – 27%) to the income for the year and is reconciled as follows:

	Year Ended Sept 30, 2025	Year Ended Sept 30, 2024
Income (loss) before income taxes	(3,294,580)	(2,586,029)
Statutory Canadian federal and provincial tax rates	27%	27%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(890,000)	(698,000)
Change in statutory, foreign exchange rates and other	172,000	165,000
Permanent difference	(146,000)	27,000
Share issue cost	(3,000)	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	640,000	(4,015,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	-	4,521,000
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	-	-

The tax effects on the temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Non-capital losses	\$ 6,420,000	\$ 5,734,000
Investment tax credit	1,500,000	1,500,000
Allowable capital losses	13,000	13,000
Property and Equipment	286,000	287,000
Share issuance costs	51,000	103,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,006,000	1,999,000
	10,276,000	9,636,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(10,276,000)	(9,636,000)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025	Expiry Date Range	2024	Expiry Date Range
Temporary differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	7,403,000	No expiry date	7,403,000	No expiry date
Investment tax credit	2,054,000	2030 to 2034	2,054,000	2030 to 2034
Allowable capital losses	49,000	No expiry date	49,000	No expiry date
Property and Equipment	1,058,000	No expiry date	1,062,000	No expiry date
Share issuance costs	187,000	2046 to 2049	382,000	2044 to 2048
Non-capital losses	29,706,000	2033 to 2045	26,526,000	2028 to 2044
Canada	16,292,000	2033 to 2045	14,619,000	2028 to 2044
Brazil	13,340,000	No expiry date	11,907,000	No expiry date

ValOre Metals Corp.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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

13. Subsequent events

- the Company granted an aggregate of 20,000,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. Each option is exercisable for one common share at an exercise price of \$0.12 per share and has a term of five years from the date of grant.
- 18,440,293 warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$1,844,029.
- Nick Smart was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Company.