### PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC.

### **CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**Registered Head Office** 

724 Sarcee Street East Kamloops, British Columbia V2H 1E7



To the Shareholders of Progressive Planet Solutions Inc.:

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Progressive Planet Solutions Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (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, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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.

#### Valuation of the Investments in a Private Company

#### Key Audit Matter Description

As described in Notes 2 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company uses significant judgment in determining the fair value of its investment in a private company.

The Company's investment in a private company, amounting to \$240,000, includes financial instruments for which inputs or measures are not readily observable. These financial instruments include common shares and common share purchase warrants in ZS2 Technologies Ltd. Significant judgment is exercised by management to determine the fair value of these financial instruments at each reporting period.

We consider this a key audit matter given the significant judgment made by management in assessing the fair value of the Company's investments in a private company. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort and judgement.

#### Audit Response

We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures in relation to the valuation of the investment in a private company. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- Evaluating the reasonableness of inputs used in the fair value calculation by reviewing the investee's most recent financing and financial statements, as well as the valuation techniques and assumptions utilized;
- Developing an independent point of estimate of the fair value based on volatility of comparable small capitalization companies;
- Obtaining direct confirmation from the investee for the details of the most recent financing, as well as the number of common shares and warrants held;
- Recalculating the gain or loss arising from change in fair value of the investment; and
- Assessing the appropriateness and completeness of related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 audits 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 audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. 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.
- 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
  consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit
  work performed for the 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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 Kate Duholke.

Vancouver, British Columbia

August 21, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

MNPLLA



### PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Expressed in Canadian dollars) AS AT APRIL 30,

			2025	2024
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note	3)		\$ 5,428,513	\$ 1,685,806
Accounts receivable (Note 4)			1,355,931	1,341,426
Inventories (Note 5)			2,594,736	2,520,423
Prepaid expenses and other			602,074	224,313
			9,981,254	5,771,968
Investment in a public company (No	te 6)		420,700	-
Investment in a private company (N	ote 7)		240,000	892,500
Property, plant and equipment (Not	e 8)		14,388,501	16,882,279
Mineral properties (Note 9)			1,739,471	1,490,712
Exploration and evaluation assets (	Note 10)		1,209,200	1,267,890
			\$ 27,979,126	\$ 26,305,349
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQ	UITY			
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued lia	ibilities (Note 11)		\$ 2,067,303	\$ 1,662,956
Other current liabilities (Note 12)			51,063	96,558
Deferred grant income (Note 13)			1,873,115	_
Lease obligations - current (Note			103,168	225,248
Loans payable - current (Notes 15	and 26)		304,077	304,077
			4,398,726	2,288,839
Lease obligations (Note 14)			1,590,631	2,404,265
Loans payable (Notes 15 and 26)			5,839,779	6,140,571
Asset retirement obligations (Note 1	6)		250,439	273,577
Deferred income tax liability (Note 1	7)		1,517,634	2,201,799
			13,597,209	13,309,051
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 18)			29,913,928	30,202,409
Share-based payment reserve (N	ote 18)		6,223,501	6,218,992
Deficit			(21,755,512)	(23,425,103)
			14,381,917	12,996,298
			\$ 27,979,126	\$ 26,305,349
commitments (Note 19) contingencies (Note 20)		Subsequent even	ts (Note 26)	
approved on behalf of the Board:				
/s/ Stephen Harpur	Director	/s/ R	andy Gue	Director

# PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of shares) FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30,

	2025	2024
REVENUE (Note 25)	\$19,518,077	\$ 19,626,298
COST OF SALES		
Cost of goods sold (Notes 5 and 21)	9,419,759	10,117,269
Freight	2,590,791	2,557,380
Amortization and depreciation (Note 8)	1,416,384	912,207
Depletion	27,363	31,591
	13,454,297	13,618,447
GROSS PROFIT	6,063,780	6,007,851
EXPENSES		
Selling expenses:		
Advertising and other	711,272	740,617
Personnel (Note 21)	619,666	579,397
	1,330,938	1,320,014
Research and development costs	319,212	531,397
General and administrative expenses:		
Office and administration (Note 21)	1,146,179	1,093,948
Personnel (Note 21)	970,312	1,127,872
Share-based compensation (Notes 18 and 21)	4,509	435,140
Consulting fees	10,500	159,425
Professional fees (Note 21)	494,517	662,020
	2,626,017	3,478,405
	4,276,167	5,329,816
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,787,613	678,035
Finance costs	(553,754)	(619,772
Grant income (Note 13)	283,322	64,169
Unrealized loss on investment in a private company (Note 7)	(652,500)	(277,500
Other income (expense) (Note 22)	362,541	(53,403
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,227,222	(208,471
Current income tax expense (recovery) (Note 17)	241,796	(3,712
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) (Note 17)	(684,165)	188,073
Income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ 1,669,591	\$ (392,832
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	110,764,417	110,417,318

			Sh	are-based		
	Number of			payment		
	shares	Share capital		reserve	Deficit	Total equity
April 30, 2023	109,925,515	\$ 29,999,266	\$	5,783,852	\$ (23,032,271)	\$ 12,750,847
Shares issued for acquisition of APL	2,571,428	203,143		_	-	203,143
Share-based compensation	-	-		435,140	-	435,140
Loss for the year	-	-		-	(392,832)	(392,832)
April 30, 2024	112,496,943	\$ 30,202,409	\$	6,218,992	\$ (23,425,103)	\$ 12,996,298
Repurchased shares for cancellation	(2,735,000)	(288,481)		-	-	(288,481)
Share-based compensation	-	-		4,509	_	4,509
Net income for the year	-	_		-	1,669,591	1,669,591
April 30, 2025	109,761,943	\$ 29,913,928	\$	6,223,501	\$ (21,755,512)	\$ 14,381,917

### PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Expressed in Canadian dollars) FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2025 and 2024

		2025		2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income (loss) for the year	\$	1,669,591	\$	(392,832)
Adjustments:				
Reclamation work performed on mineral properties		(5,187)		(15,774)
Amortization and depreciation		1,416,384		912,207
Depletion		27,363		31,591
Share-based compensation		4,509		435,140
Finance costs		553,754		619,772
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange		(35,839)		29,060
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment assets		(317,490)		(102,796)
Gain on lease modification		_		(9,952)
Gain on debt forgiveness		_		(20,000)
Unrealized gain on investment in a public company		(22,808)		_
Unrealized loss on investment in a private company		652,500		277,500
Realized gain on settlement of shares to be issued liability		_		(190,285)
Realized loss on settlement of lease liability		10,967		(.00,200)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation asset		24,059		436,763
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)		(684,165)		188,073
belefied income tax expense (recovery)		(004,100)		100,070
Net change in non-cash operating working capital (Note 23)		1,806,227		373,581
Net cash provided by operating activities		5,099,865		2,572,048
OAGU ELOMO EDOM INIVESTINO A OTIVITIES				
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(777,000)		(400,000)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(777,892)		(462,888)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment		1,346,941		249,252
Mineral property additions (Note 9)		(262,823)		(351,076)
Exploration and evaluation of assets acquisition and expenditures		(1,619)		(22,241)
Purchase of shares in a public company (Note 6)		(397,892)		
Net cash used in investing activities		(93,285)		(586,953)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Loan proceeds		_		92,662
Loan repayments		(761,347)		(893,526)
Repayment of bank indebtedness		(225)		(3,546)
Payments on lease obligations		(213,820)		(199,432)
Repurchased shares for cancellation		(288,481)		(100,402)
	-			
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,263,873)		(1,003,842)
Change in cash during the year		3,742,707		981,253
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		1,685,806		704,553
Cash and Cash equivalents, Deginning Of year		1,000,000	_	704,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	5,428,513	\$	1,685,806

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 23)

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Progressive Planet Solutions Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada on November 10, 2006. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol PLAN and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol ARB3. On August 17, 2022, the Company's shares were listed to trade on the OTCQB Venture Market under the trading symbol ASHXF.

The Company is a manufacturer of mineral-based products derived from diatomaceous earth, zeolite, and bentonite that is headquartered in Kamloops, BC. In conjunction with these manufacturing operations, the Company is the sole owner of a diatomaceous earth mine located near Kamloops and a bentonite mine, located near Princeton, BC, as well as the operator and partial owner of a zeolite mine, also located near Princeton. The Company is also engaged in research and development activities to expand the current operations by developing products for the agricultural and supplementary cementing materials markets.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. However, these updates either are not applicable to the Company or are not material to these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 21, 2025.

#### (b) Basis of presentation:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for where otherwise stated. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the current year, the Company combined the Right of Use asset balance with the Property, Plant and Equipment balance on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The individual categories of property, plant and equipment assets, which includes separate disclosure as to assets that are owned and assets that are leased (Right of Use), is set out in Note 8 – Property, Plant and Equipment. The change was made to improve disclosure as to the nature and ownership structure of these assets, as well as to conform with industry practices. The presentation of prior period financial results has been revised to conform with the current year's presentation.

#### (c) Basis for consolidation:

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Company until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries as described below:

Company			Location	Ownership Interest
Progressive Planet Products	Inc.	(formerly,	BC, Canada	100%
Absorbent Products Ltd.)				
0820443 B.C. Ltd.			BC, Canada	100%
Progressive Planet Alberta Inc.			Alberta, Canada	100%
Progressive Planet US LLC			Oregon, United States	100%

#### (d) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, with the exception of Progressive Planet US LLC, whose functional currency is US dollars.

#### (e) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to use judgment in applying accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Information about judgments made that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include:

- i) The recognition of deferred tax assets.
- ii) The measurement of raw material inventory stockpiles involves the use of significant judgments and assumptions, including the volume and bulk density of that material.
- iii) Identification and correct interpretation of indicators of impairment of the Company's assets.

Areas of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements, and could result in a material adjustment within the next fiscal year is included in the following notes:

- i) The measurement of the fair value of investment in a private company (Note 7).
- ii) The expected taxable income the Company will generate in the subsequent 12-month period which is the basis for recognising unused tax losses or other deductible amounts (Note 17).

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

#### Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

#### (f) Revenue recognition:

The Company recognizes sales on deliveries once the goods are accepted at the customer's premises, and for customer pick-up orders, at the point of sale, which is when the customer obtains control, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Invoices are generated at time of shipment or pickup, as the case may be, and they are usually payable within 45 days. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. These contracts usually specify discounts granted. Therefore, discounts are recognized as a reduction of revenue. For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognized to the extent that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur. Returns are exchanged only for new goods. Revenue is recognized at a point in time and sales are made to customers in Canada and the United States.

#### (g) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and form an integral part of the Company's cash management. They include cash on hand, balances with bank and short-term deposits that are redeemable without penalty with less than three month's notice at the time of acquisition. Their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

#### (h) Inventories:

Raw materials and finished goods inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (determined on a weighted average basis) and net realizable value. Finished goods cost includes direct costs and attributable manufacturing overhead. Supplies are recorded at the lower of cost (determined on a weighted average basis) and replacement value.

Stockpiled ore inventories represent ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. The average costs included in stockpiled ore inventories are based on mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including depreciation and depletion related to mineral properties and equipment and are removed at the weighted average cost as ore is processed. The measurement of stockpiles involves the use of significant judgments and assumptions, including the volume of the stockpiles and bulk density. Stockpiled ore that is not expected to be processed within the next 12 months is classified as non-current.

The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount of inventories expected to be sold and taking into consideration fluctuations in price, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of the inventories is not estimated to be recoverable due to obsolescence, damage or permanent declines in selling price. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in retail selling price, the amount of the write down previously recorded is reversed.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

#### (i) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) on a diminishing balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	20 to 40 years
Equipment	5 to 20 years
Vehicles	3 to 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

#### (j) Leases

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

The Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date (for new leases) or at the lease assumption date (for leases which exist and the Company is assuming from a third party). The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred (including any amount paid to assume a lease) and an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are included in the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment balance as presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (See Note 2(b) above – Basis of Presentation).

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset or is recorded in the consolidation statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases where no purchase option exists. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### (k) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation activity includes exploratory drilling and sampling, surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements, and gathering exploration data through geophysical studies. The Company capitalizes these costs as exploration and evaluation assets.

In addition, the Company capitalizes any direct costs of acquiring resource property interests as exploration and evaluation assets. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable for an area of interest, the Company stops capitalizing exploration and evaluation costs for that area, tests recognized exploration and evaluation assets for impairment and reclassifies any unimpaired exploration and evaluation assets as mineral properties.

Exploration and evaluation assets are not amortized. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when there is an indication that their carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. Management performs a review for such impairment indicators at the end of each reporting period.

#### (I) Mineral properties

Mineral properties include the costs incurred for acquisition and development of the Company's mineral properties as well as related asset retirement obligations. All costs related to the development of the diatomaceous earth material mine, the bentonite clay mine and the zeolite mine including associated administrative costs have been capitalized. Depletion of such costs is provided on the units of production basis. Mineral properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable and exceeds its fair value.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

#### (m) Government assistance / Grant Income:

The Company periodically applies for financial assistance under available government incentive programs.

Government assistance relating to capital expenditures is reflected as a reduction of the cost of such assets. Government assistance relating to expenses incurred is recognized as grant income in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) as other income, on a systematic basis in the periods in which the corresponding expenses are recognized.

The Company recognizes grant income when there's a reasonable assurance that the Company will meet the grant's conditions and receive it. Grant proceeds received by the Company prior to the grant's conditions being met are reported as deferred grant income. The deferred grant income is recognized as income in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the same period, and in proportion to, the expenses the Company incurs in order to meet the conditions of the grant.

#### (n) Provisions

#### i. Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes a future asset retirement obligation as a liability in the year in which it incurs a legal or constructive obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that results from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. The Company concurrently recognizes a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset that is amortized over the life of the asset.

The amount of the asset retirement obligation is estimated using the expected cash flow approach discounted at a credit adjusted interest rate based on government bonds with a similar date to maturity. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the asset retirement obligation is adjusted at the end of the reporting period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. Changes in the obligation due to the passage of time are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) as finance costs using the effective interest method. Changes in the obligation due to changes in estimated cash flows are recognized as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset that is amortized over the remaining life of the asset.

Establishing the appropriate provision for asset retirement obligations involves application of considerable judgment and risk of significant adjustments. These retirement activities are many years into the future hence the estimates include assumptions of the time required. Changes in the discount rate may impact the estimates. As a result, the initial recognition of the liability and the capitalized cost associated with the retirement obligations as well as the subsequent adjustment involves the application of judgment

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

#### ii. Other provisions

A provision is recognized if, because of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined using the expected future cash flows discounted, if material, at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance expense in net income or loss.

#### (o) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) except to the extent that it relates 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 year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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 the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination; affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future are also not recognized. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the 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, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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.

#### (p) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Trade receivables, without a significant financing component, are initially measured at the transaction price.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

Classification and subsequent measurement

#### Financial assets:

The Company's financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment in a public company and investment in a private company. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes it business model for managing financial 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.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairments are recognized in consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

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

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows.

#### Financial liabilities:

The Company's financial liabilities are accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified at amortized cost. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and consolidated income (loss). Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (q) Foreign transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and consolidated income (loss).

If applicable, assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. Income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the functional currency at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss and accumulated in the translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

#### (r) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan, which is described in note 19. Equity instruments awarded to employees and the cost of the services received as consideration are measured and recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments. The grant-date fair value is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period of the awards. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital, up to the fair value of the issued shares and the remaining amount to contributed surplus.

Under the fair value-based method, the compensation cost is recognized over the vesting period of the awards. Awards for past service are recognized as an expense in the period when granted.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

#### (s) Impairment

#### i. Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Loss allowances for trade receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. Twelve-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date (or a shorter period of the expected life of the instrument is less than twelve months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, which includes forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor and a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

#### Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 120 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets.

#### ii. Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

Impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Non-financial assets that have been impaired in prior periods are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. When identified, a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive statement of income (loss) immediately, the amount of which would not exceed the depreciated cost of the asset had it not been previously impaired.

#### (t) Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects are recognized as deduction from equity.

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve until they are cancelled.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measured component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded as share-based payment reserve.

#### (u) Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include interest expense on loans and leases. Interest expense is recognized as it accrues in the consolidated statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

#### (v) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

If there is no quoted price in active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price.

#### (w) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee. The fair value of stock options and compensatory warrants are measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

#### (x) Income (Loss) per share

The Company presents basic income (loss) per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The number of shares included with respect to options, warrants and similar instruments is computed by assuming that outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive. The Company's 6,180,000 stock options outstanding at April 30, 2025 are not included in the income (loss) per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

### (y) Contingencies

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are possible assets or possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability can also be a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are continually assessed to ensure developments are appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

#### 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	April 30, 2025		Α	pril 30, 2024
Cash Term deposits	\$	3,678,513 1,750,000	\$	685,806 1,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,428,513	\$	1,685,806

#### Term deposits

As at April 30, 2025, the Company had \$1,750,000 in a short-term investment account with a Tier 1 Canadian bank (April 30, 2024: \$1,000,000). The account bears interest at 3.05% per annum, for a period of 12 months (maturing on Nov 19, 2025). The funds can be withdrawn in whole, or in part, at any time without penalty.

As at April 30, 2024, the Company had \$1,000,000 invested in a short-term investment account with a Tier 1 Canadian bank. The account bore interest at 4.75% per annum, for a period of 12 months (matured on April 18, 2025). The funds could be withdrawn in whole, or in part, at any time without penalty.

#### Bank indebtedness

The Company has a credit facility agreement with BMO to borrow Canadian and U.S. funds by means of an operating line of credit to a maximum of \$3,000,000 Canadian dollars. The available operating line of credit balance is calculated based on the Company's available accounts receivable and inventory balances. The operating line of credit bears interest at 0.78% above the bank's commercial prime lending rate (April 30, 2025 – 5.73%, in aggregate). Interest expense of \$225 (2024 – \$3,546) is included in finance costs in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) related to this facility. The balance of this facility was \$Nil as at April 20, 2025 (\$Nil at April 30, 2024).

The Company has an additional credit facility agreement with BMO to borrow up to \$1,000,000, by way of multi-draws of non-revolving lines of credit or fixed rate term loans to finance the purchase of equipment assets. The Company did not utilize this facility during the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024.

Security is provided by way of a general security agreement with a second charge over all assets of the Company with priority over accounts receivable and inventories, general assignment of book debts, security over inventory with priority over finished and processed goods, and personal guarantees not to exceed \$3,000,000 in aggregate, from a certain shareholder, an officer and a director of the Company.

#### 4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	April 30, 2025		April 30, 2024	
Trade receivables	\$	1,300,722	\$	1,293,161
Commodity tax recoverable		6,211		5,752
Other receivables		48,998		42,513
	\$	1,355,931	\$	1,341,426

#### 5. INVENTORIES

	April 30, 2025 Ap		April 30, 2025 April 30,	
Finished goods	\$	378,199	\$	390,961
Raw materials		770,714		892,799
Supplies		1,445,823		1,236,663
	\$	2,594,736	\$	2,520,423

Inventories have been pledged as security for the Company's bank indebtedness (Note 3) and long-term debt (Note 15 in accordance with the respective agreements. During the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024, no write-downs of inventories or reversals of previously recognized write-downs of inventories occurred.

#### 6. INVESTMENT IN A PUBLIC COMPANY

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025, the Company acquired common shares of a Canadian public company. These shares are classified as and subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The following is a summary of the Company's public company investment for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024:

		Total
Balance, April 30, 2023 and 2024	\$	_
Shares purchased by the Company in the open market		397,892
Unrealized gain from change in fair value (a)	_	22,808
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$	420,700

(a) The Company reported a gain of \$22,808 in order to increase the carrying value of the public company shares to their fair value as at April 30, 2025. The fair value was considered to be equivalent to their closing trading price at that date. This gain is included in the Company's other expenses (Note 22).

#### 7. INVESTMENT IN A PRIVATE COMPANY

The Company's investment in a private company is comprised of shares and warrants of ZS2 Technologies Ltd. ("ZS2"). These shares and warrants are classified as and subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The following is a summary of the Company's investment in ZS2 for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024:

			Total
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Common shares	Common shares	_	
Balance, April 30, 2023 Unrealized loss from change in fair value (a)	450,000 -	\$	900,000 (157,500)
Balance, April 30, 2024 Unrealized loss from change in fair value (b)	450,000 -	\$	742,500 (517,500)
Balance, April 30, 2025	450,000	\$	225,000
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Share purchase warrants	Warrants	_	
Balance, April 30, 2023 Unrealized loss from change in fair value (c)	300,000	\$	270,000 (120,000)
Balance, April 30, 2024  Unrealized loss from change in fair value (d)	300,000	\$	150,000 (135,000)
Balance, April 30, 2025	300,000	\$	15,000
Investments in common shares and warrants of ZS2 balance:			
As at April 30, 2024		\$	892,500
As at April 30,, 2025		\$	240,000

- (a) In the fall of 2023 and in January 2024, ZS2 completed two private placements with arm's length investors. In those private placements, ZS2 issued units at \$1.65 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and 1/10 of a warrant. Accordingly, during the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company reduced the carrying value of its 450,000 common shares in ZS2 from \$2.00 to \$1.65 per share and recorded a corresponding unrealized loss on investments in private companies of \$157,500.
- (b) In December 2024, ZS2 completed a rights offering, in which existing shareholders were offered the right to purchase additional shares of ZS2 for \$0.50 per share. The Company did not participate in the rights offering. However, the rights offering price of \$0.50 per share was an indicator of the fair value of the ZS2 shares as at April 30, 2025. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$517,500 (\$1.15 per share) to reduce the carrying value of the investment from \$742,500 to \$225,000 during the year ended April 30, 2025.
- (c) On April 30, 2024, the Company estimated the fair value of its 300,000 share-purchase warrants to be \$150,000, which was \$120,000 lower than the carrying value recorded as at April 30, 2023. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$120,000 during the year ended April 30, 2024.
- (d) On April 30, 2025, the Company estimated the fair value of its 300,000 share-purchase warrants to be \$15,000, which was \$135,000 lower than the carrying value recorded as at April 30, 2024. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$135,000 during the year ended April 30, 2025.

### 7. INVESTMENTS IN PRIVATE COMPANIES (cont'd...)

The share-purchase warrants expire on March 8, 2027 and were valued using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

	April 30, 2025	April 30, 2024
Spot price per share	\$0.50	\$1.65
Strike price per share	\$2.00	\$2.00
Risk-free interest rate	2.47%	3.79%
Expected life of options	1.85 years	2.86 years
Expected annualized volatility	80.00%	50.00%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

### 8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of the changes in the Company's property, plant and equipment for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

		La	nd			Buildings	Equip	men	t	Veh	icles			Total
		Freehold	L	easehold	•	-	Owned		Leased	Owned		Leased	-	
Cost														
Balance, April 30, 2023	\$	2,170,000	\$	8,090,874	\$	2,505,759	\$ 5,541,264	\$	137,012	\$ 52,184	\$	128,471	\$	18,625,564
Additions		-		-		1,989	372,319		327,309	88,580		-		790,197
Adjustments (a)		_		(52,996)		-	-		-	-		-		(52,996)
Dispositions		-		-			(308,230)		(61,888)	-		-		(370,118)
Balance, April 30, 2024		2,170,000		8,037,878		2,507,748	5,605,353		402,433	140,764		128,471		18,992,647
Additions		-		_		164,661	613,231		-	-		-		777,892
Adjustments (b)		_		_		-	-		-	128,471		(128,471)		-
Dispositions (c)		_		(1,532,467)		(399,047)	(375,652)		-	_		_		(2,307,166)
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$	2,170,000	\$	6,505,411	\$	2,273,362	\$ 5,842,932	\$	402,433	\$ 269,235	\$	-	\$	17,463,373
Accumulated depreciator	1													
Balance, April 30, 2023	\$	-	\$	94,166	\$	159,792	\$ 1,000,137	\$	58,093	\$ 18,620	\$	91,015	\$	1,421,823
Additions		-		75,949		124,591	629,511		40,919	30,000		11,237		912,207
Dispositions		-		-		-	(188,287)		(35,375)	-		-		(223,662)
Balance, April 30, 2024		-		170,115		284,383	1,441,361		63,637	48,620		102,252		2,110,368
Additions		_		590,533		106,193	615,469		68,680	35,509		-		1,416,384
Adjustments (b)				_		-	_		_	102,252		(102,252)		_
Dispositions		-		(112,712)		(152,982)	(186,186)		-	-		-		(451,880)
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$	-	\$	647,936	\$	237,594	\$ 1,870,644	\$	132,317	\$ 186,381	\$	-	\$	3,074,872
Net Book Value														
Balance, April 30, 2024	\$	2,170,000	\$	7,867,763	\$	2,223,365	\$ 4,163,992	\$	338,796	\$ 92,144	\$	26,219	\$	16,882,279
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$	2,170,000	\$	5,857,475	\$	2,035,768	\$ 3,972,288	\$	270,116	\$ 82,854	\$	_	\$	14,388,501

#### 8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd...)

- (a) One of the Company's land leases was modified during the year ended April 30, 2024 which resulted in a \$52,996 reduction in recognized leased land asset value.
- (b) During the year ended April 30, 2025 the Company purchased a transport truck at the end of its lease term. Accordingly, the Company transferred the initial cost of this asset (\$128,471) and accumulated depreciation (\$102,252) from the Leased Vehicle to Owned Vehicle category above.
- (c) Effective October 30, 2024, the Company sold a leased property, and the associated building, for gross proceeds of \$1,230,000. This lease was for a 2.7-acre industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. and was expiring September 30, 2058 (approximately 34 years remaining at the date of sale). Prior to sale, the leased land and building were used by the Company for inventory and equipment storage. In addition, a portion of the building was leased to a third-party. At the date of sale, the lease liability recognized by the Company in relation to this lease was \$825,836 and the net book value of corresponding right-of-use asset was \$1,665,820 (comprised of \$1,419,755 Leasehold Land asset and \$246,065 Building asset). On disposition of the leased property, the Company eliminated both the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The Company reported a gain of \$390,016 on disposition of property, plant and equipment arising from this transaction (Cash proceeds of \$1,230,000 plus elimination of lease liability of \$825,836 less net book value of leased land and building of \$1,665,820), which is included in Other Income see Note 22).

In addition, during the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold equipment assets with a combined cost of \$375,652 and accumulated depreciation of \$186,186 for total gross proceeds of \$116,941.

Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for the Company's bank indebtedness (Note 3) and long-term debt (Note 15) in accordance with the respective agreements.

#### 9. MINERAL PROPERTIES

A summary of the changes in the Company's mineral properties for the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	 d Lake Mine Savona, BC	Pri	Bud Mine	Bromley Creek Mine inceton, BC	Total
Balance, April 30, 2023	\$ 597,011	\$	260,334	\$ 285,681	\$ 1,143,026
Additions	98,766		106,964	145,346	351,076
Change in ARO estimate	14,976		4,787	-	19,763
Depletion	(16,603)		(6,550)		(23,153)
Balance, April 30, 2024	694,150		365.535	431,027	1,490,712
•	•		/	•	
Additions	102,752		50,008	146,313	299,073
Change in ARO estimate	23,863		(83,576)	34,235	(25,478)
Depletion	(17,681)		(7,155)	_	(24,836)
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$ 803,084	\$	324,812	\$ 611,575	\$ 1,739,471

As at April 30, 2024, the Company owned a 24.2% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine. Under the terms of an option agreement, the Company was in the process of acquiring up to a 50% ownership interest in the mine from International Zeolite Corporation, the property's majority owner. The option agreement required the Company to make quarterly acquisition payments in the amount of \$31,150, each representing an additional 2.1% ownership interest in the Bromley Creek Mine. Effective May 31, 2024, the Company gave notice to International Zeolite Corporation that it intended to cease making acquisition payments under the terms of the option agreement. The minimum notice period to cease acquisition payments in the option agreement was six months and any acquisition payments scheduled during the notice period became due immediately. Accordingly, on May 31, 2024, the Company made two additional quarterly payments of \$31,150 to International Zeolite Corporation, which resulted in the Company earning an additional 4.3% interest in the property.

Furthermore, effective May 30, 2024, the Company cancelled the option agreement with International Zeolite Corporation to acquire up to a 50% interest in the Sun Group Property (see note 10 below). In conjunction with this cancellation, the Company relinquished its 2.5% interest in the Sun Group Property in exchange for an additional 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine. Management estimated the fair value of the 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine to be \$36,250.

Accordingly, as at April 30, 2025, the Company owned a 31.0% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine.

The Company pays a royalty of \$4.50 per metric tonne of zeolite that is mined and removed from the property to International Zeolite Corporation.

#### 10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Title to exploration and evaluation assets interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulty of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets interests and, to the best of its knowledge, expects title to all of its interests to be in good standing.

A summary of the changes in the Company's exploration and evaluation assets for the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

		Heffley	Sun Group	
	Z1 Zeolite	Creek	Zeolite	
	Property, BC	Property, BC	Property, BC	Total
Balance, April 30, 2023	\$ 1,203,739	\$ 432,828	\$ 45,845	\$ 1,682,412
Exploration cost additions	4,000	3,935	14,306	22,241
Write-off		(436,763)	-	(436,763)
Balance, April 30, 2024	1,207,739	-	60,151	1,267,890
Exploration cost additions	1,461	-	158	1,619
Disposition		-	(60,309)	(60,309)
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$ 1,209,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,209,200

#### Z1 Zeolite Property, British Columbia

On January 23, 2017, the Company entered into a property option agreement, subsequently amended, for the Z1 Zeolite Property, located 3km northeast of Cache Creek, BC, for the following consideration:

- i) Cash payment of \$20,000 (paid).
- ii) 666,667 common shares (issued at a value of \$430,000);
- iii) 333,333 common shares (issued at a value of \$105,000); and
- iv) incur \$500,000 of exploration expenditures on or before January 23, 2019 (incurred).

The property is subject to a royalty in the amount of \$1.25 per tonne of zeolite sold from the property, and additionally a royalty fee of \$10/tonne on the first 10,000 tonnes sold or otherwise disposed of.

#### Heffley Creek Property, British Columbia

On February 24, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Heffley Creek Metals & Pozzolan Property in Heffley Creek, BC, for the following consideration:

- i) Cash payment
  - a) \$7,500 on or before February 25, 2020 (paid).
  - b) \$10,000 on or before February 10, 2021 (paid).
  - c) \$10,000 on or before February 10, 2022 (paid).
  - d) \$12,500 on or before February 10, 2023 (paid).
  - e) \$15,000 on or before February 10, 2024.

### 10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

- ii) Exploration expenditures
  - a) incur \$50,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2021 (incurred).
  - b) incur \$50,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2022 (incurred).
  - c) incur \$75,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2023 (incurred).
  - d) incur \$100,000 in exploration on or before February 10, 2024 (incurred).

Based on the results of the exploration work conducted during the year ended April 30, 2024 the Company determined not to proceed further with the acquisition of the Heffley Creek Property. Accordingly, as of October 31, 2023, the Company wrote-off the capitalized value of this property of \$436,763.

#### Sun Group Property, British Columbia

The Sun Group Property is a group of zeolite claims located in southern B.C. In July 2022, the Company entered into an option agreement to earn up to a 50% interest in the property by making cash payments and/or funding exploration expenditures totalling \$725,000 by July 2027. Required within the total payment of \$725,000 was a cash payment of \$36,250 due in July 2022, which was made by the Company at that time.

Effective May 31, 2024, the Company cancelled the option agreement and relinquished its 2.5% interest in the Sun Group Property in exchange for an additional 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine (Note 9). Management estimated the fair value of the 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine to be \$36,250. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value of the proceeds of \$36,250 and the carrying value of the Sun Group property of \$60,309 was recorded as a \$24,059 loss on the disposition of exploration and evaluation assets in the statement of income (loss) and consolidated income (loss) year ended April 30, 2025 (see Note 22).

#### 11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances payable of \$27,238 as at April 30, 2025 (April 30, 2024 - \$102,353), which include amounts payable for GST, PST, EHT, payroll related taxes, workers' compensation and other federal remittances, as well as \$239,000 of accrued corporate income taxes (April 30, 2024 - \$Nil).

### 12. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

A summary of the Company's other current liabilities at April 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Αŗ	April 30, 2025		oril 30, 2024
Current portion of Asset Retirement Obligation (Note 16) Deferred revenue (1)	\$	20,000	\$	25,000 4.656
US dollar forward contracts liability (Note 24)		31,063		66,902
	\$	56,063	\$	96,558

(1) The Company's April 30, 2024 deferred revenue balance was comprised of rental revenue received from a third-party tenant for use of certain warehouse facilities subsequent to the respective balance sheet dates. The Company sold these warehouse facilities effective October 30, 2024.

#### 13. DEFERRED GRANT INCOME

Effective November 18, 2024, the Company was awarded a grant from Sustainable Development Technology Canada ("SDTC") to support the Company's construction of a pilot plant to produce PozGlass™, a low-carbon supplementary cementitious material derived from post-consumer glass. The total grant award from SDTC was equal to 40% of the Company's anticipated pilot plant project costs, to a maximum of \$4,636,468. The first tranche of SDTC grant funding was received by the Company on January 31, 2025, in the amount of \$1,555,682.

Additionally, effective March 25, 2025, the Company was awarded a grant from B.C.'s Innovative Clean Energy Fund ("ICE"), which was also to support the Company's construction of the PozGlass™ pilot plant. The total grant award from ICE was equal to 9.86% of the Company's anticipated pilot plant project costs, to a maximum of \$1,140,000. The first tranche of ICE grant funding was received by the Company on April 3, 2025 in the amount of \$602.569.

During year ended April 30, 2025, the Company incurred \$571,874 in eligible pilot plant project costs. Accordingly, the Company recognized 49.86% of these costs (\$285,136) as grant income for the period (see Note 22 – Other Income). The remaining \$1,873,115 was reported as deferred grant income as at April 30, 2025.

The entire amounts of the SDTC and ICE grants are expected to be funded and utilized over a 45-month period beginning in November 2024.

#### 14. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

	А	pril 30, 2025	А	April 30, 2024	
Equipment (1)	\$	269,950	\$	359,924	
Land (2)		1,423,849		2,269,589	
		1,693,799		2,629,513	
Less current portion of lease obligations		(103,168)		(225,248)	
	\$	1,590,631	\$	2,404,265	

- (1) The Company's equipment leases as at April 30, 2025, were comprised of the following:
  - (a) A 5-year lease for the use of a forklift commencing September 25, 2020, comprised of a down payment of \$12,917 at inception and monthly lease payments of \$1,217 over the following 59 months. An amount of \$75,123 was capitalized to equipment assets on initial inception of the lease.
  - (b) Four 5-year leases for the use of four forklifts commencing between August 1, 2023 and March 1, 2024, with a combined monthly lease payment of \$5,963 over the following 64 months. An initial amount of \$327,309 was capitalized to leased assets on inception of the leases.
- (2) The Company's land leases as at April 30, 2025, were comprised of the following:
  - (a) A lease expiring June 30, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at April 30, 2025) for 2.2 acres of industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. owned by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation. Annual lease payments are \$27,225. The interest rate attributed to the lease is 3.55% based on an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease recognition date.
  - (b) A lease expiring June 30, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at April 30, 2025) for 1.4 acres of industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. owned by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation. Annual lease payments are \$23,595. The interest rate attributed to the lease is 3.55% based on an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease recognition date.

#### 14. LEASE OBLIGATIONS (cont'd...)

- (c) A lease expiring June 30, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at April 30, 2025) for 0.5 acres of industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. owned by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation. Annual lease payments are \$8,250. The interest rate attributed to the lease is 3.55% based on an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease recognition date.
- (d) A lease expiring August 31, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at April 30, 2025) for 1.1 acres of industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. owned by the Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation. This lease was modified on effective September 1, 2023 and annual lease payments were increased from \$17,825 to \$22,425 at that time. The interest rate attributed to the lease is 7.6% based on an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease modification date.
- (e) A lease expiring June 30, 2031 (approximately 6 years remaining at April 30, 2025) for industrial storage property located near Kamloops, B.C. owned by a private landowner. Annual lease payments are \$10,000. The interest rate attributed to the lease is 3.55% based on an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease recognition date.

Effective September 1, 2024, the Company exercised a buyout option on a transport truck that was at the end of its 5-year lease. The buyout price was \$34,281 and the remaining lease liability was \$23,414 at the buyout date. The Company reported the difference of \$10,967 as a loss on settlement of lease liability (included in Other Income – see Note 22).

Effective October 30, 2024, the Company sold a leased property, and the associated building, for gross proceeds of \$1,230,000. This lease for a 2.7 acre industrial property in Kamloops, B.C. was expiring September 30, 2058 (approximately 34 years remaining at the date of sale). The lease liability recognized by the Company in relation to this lease (\$825,836) was eliminated at the date of sale (see Note 8).

Interest expense of \$92,975 (2024 - \$98,679) relating to lease liabilities has been included in finance costs in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) related to these lease arrangements.

A summary of the changes in the Company's lease liabilities for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	H	2025	2024
Lease liabilities, beginning of period	\$	2,629,513	\$ 2,465,904
Additions		-	327,309
Payments		(213,820)	(199,432)
Decrease due to lease modification		-	(62,947)
Settlement of lease liability		(825,836)	_
Loss on settlement of lease liabilities		10,967	_
Interest expense		92,975	98,679
Lease liabilities, end of the period	\$	1,693,799	\$ 2,629,513

### 14. LEASE OBLIGATIONS (cont'd...)

A schedule of the Company's lease maturities as at April 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	April 30, 2025			April 30, 2024		
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows	Φ.	107.010	ф	220 071		
Less than one year More than one year	\$	167,916 2,629,539	<b>Þ</b>	226,071 4,156,230		
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	\$	2,797,455	\$	4,382,301		

#### 15. LOANS PAYABLE

	A	pril 30, 2025	Δ	pril 30, 2024
BMO 25-year term non-revolving demand loan, interest at BMO's prime rate + 0.75% per annum, repayable in monthly installments of \$23,233 plus interest, secured by a general security agreement of the Company's assets as well as first mortgages on the Company's real property and leased properties, and partially secured by personal guarantees of certain shareholders of the Company	\$	6,087,133	\$	6,365,933
TD Auto Finance 48-month term loan, interest at 5.99% per annum, repayable in 48 equal blended payments of principal and interest of \$2,176, with the final payment due on August 10, 2027		56,723		78,715
Less current portion of loans payable	\$	6,143,856 (304,077) 5,839,779	\$	6,444,648 (304,077) 6,140,571

The Company's non-revolving demand loan with BMO is subject to a fixed charge coverage ratio covenant. The fixed charged coverage ratio is calculated by dividing the Company's consolidated net income after taxes, plus amortization and depreciation, interest and adjusted for non-cash charges, share-based compensation, equity raise(s), less unfunded capital expenditures, dividends, transfer to related parties outside the normal course of business, by the aggregate of required principal payments on long-term debt and capital leases plus interest. The covenant stipulates that this ratio must be no less than 1.0x and is to be calculated annually, at the Company's fiscal year end (April 30). The Company was in compliance with this covenant as at April 30, 2025 and 2024.

A summary of changes in loans payable for the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	Δ	pril 30, 2025	А	pril 30, 2024
Loans payable, beginning of year	\$	6,444,648	\$	6,747,966
Loan proceeds		-		92,662
Loan repayments		(761,347)		(893,526)
Interest expense		460,555		517,546
Loan forgiveness		-		(20,000)
Loans payable, end of year	\$	6,143,856	\$	6,444,648

#### 16. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company has recorded asset retirement obligations for the estimated costs of reclaiming its mineral property assets. Due to the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision relates to the timing and costs that will be incurred. The estimated reclamation costs include costs of backfilling, grading, applying topsoil, and seeding and planting trees as required by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. The Company has calculated the present value of the reclamation costs as at April 30, 2025 using a pre-tax discount rate of 3.07% and an inflation rate of 2.0%. The estimated total undiscounted cash flows for reclamation costs as at April 30, 2025 is \$335,496. The following is a reconciliation of the changes in the asset retirement obligations during the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024:

	 2025	2	2024	
Asset retirement obligations, beginning of period Reclamation work performed Change in estimated costs and assumptions Accretion expense	\$ 298,577 (5,187) (25,478) 2,527	\$	286,150 (15,774) 19,763 8,438	
Asset retirement obligations, end of period Less estimated current portion	270,439 (20,000)		298,577 (25,000)	
	\$ 250,439	\$	273,577	

#### 17. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes reported differs from the amounts computed by applying statutory Canadian federal and provincial tax rates to the loss before tax for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024 due to the following:

	2025			2024		
Income (loss) for the year before taxes	\$	1,227,222	\$	(208,471)		
Statutory income tax rate	Ť	27%	•	27%		
Expected income tax expense (recovery) at statutory rates	\$	331,350	\$	(56,287)		
Non-deductible share-based compensation		1,217		117,488		
Non-deductible portion of capital loss		47,757		37,463		
Fair market value adjustment to common shares		2,961		(51,377)		
Other permanent differences		4,698		6,304		
Adjustment to prior period estimates		3,063		167,381		
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		(816,978)		(28,022)		
Other		(16,437)		(8,589)		
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$	(442,369)	\$	184,361		

The Company's income tax expense (recovery) reported for each of the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2023, is comprised of the following:

	"	2025	 2024
Current income tax expense (recovery) Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	\$	241,796 (684,165)	\$ (3,712) 188,073
	\$	(442,369)	\$ 184,361

#### 17. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

The Company's recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities as at April 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Д	April 30, 2025		pril 30, 2024
Deferred income tax assets				
Non-capital losses	\$	570,000	\$	29,821
Lease liability and other		455,283		700,235
	\$	1,025,283	\$	730,056
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Mineral properties	\$	(250,938)	\$	(250,726)
Property, plant and equipment		(2,291,979)		(2,681,129)
	\$	(2,542,917)	\$	(2,931,855)
Net deferred income tax liability	\$	(1,517,634)	\$	(2,201,799)

The Company's movement of net deferred tax liabilities is described below:

	 2025	2024
At May 1	\$ (2,201,799)	\$ (2,013,726)
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery recognized		
in net loss	684,165	(188,073)
At April 30	\$ (1,517,634)	\$ (2,201,799)

The Company recognizes a deferred tax asset on unused tax losses or other deductible amounts only when the Company expects to have future taxable profit against which the amounts could be utilized. As at April 30, 2025, the Company expected to generate future taxable profits within the subsequent 12-month period such that it would utilize approximately \$2,110,000 of unused tax losses or other deductible amounts. Accordingly, the Company recognized a deferred tax asset of \$570,000 (\$2,110,000 of taxable income multiplied by the current statutory tax rate of 27%) as at April 30, 2025, which is included in the Deferred income tax assets – Non-capital losses balance noted above. A corresponding \$570,000 was included in the deferred income tax recovery for the year ended April 30, 2025.

The Company's remaining unrecognized temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consist of the following amounts:

			Expiry Date	
	Αŗ	oril 30, 2025	Range	April 30, 2024
Non-capital losses	\$	8,430,000	2034-2045	\$ 11,305,000
Exploration and evaluation assets		4,077,000	No expiry	4,439,000
Property, plant and equipment		256,000	No expiry	239,000
Share issue costs		50,000	2046-2047	113,000
Asset retirement obligation		276,000	No expiry	299,000
Scientific research and experimental				
development expenses		134,000	No expiry	134,000
Other		715,000	No expiry	121,000
Unrecognized deductible temporary				
differences	\$	13,938,000		\$ 16,650,000

The undisclosed internal deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries is \$10,435,000.

#### 18. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company:

i) Repurchased 2,735,000 of its common shares for cancellation under the terms of a normal course issuer bid. The total cost of the shares, including transaction costs, was \$288,481 (\$0.105 per common share). The Company cancelled all of the 2,735,000 shares prior to April 30, 2025.

#### During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company:

ii) Issued 2,571,428 common shares which comprised the 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche share payment required under the terms of the APL Group acquisition. The estimated fair value was \$203,143 or \$0.08 per share.

#### Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock, less an applicable discount, as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of five years. Vesting is determined by the Board of Directors.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Averag Exercise Pric		
Balance, April 30, 2023 Granted Cancelled	8,445,000 6,505,000 (1,210,000)	\$	0.34 0.23 0.35	
Expired	(2,975,000)		0.39	
Balance, April 30, 2024 Forfeited	10,765,000 (850,000)		0.27 0.28	
Expired	(3,735,000)		0.35	
Balance, April 30, 2025	6,180,000	\$	0.23	
Exercisable, April 30, 2025	6,180,000	\$	0.23	

During year ended April 30, 2025, the Company did not grant any stock options (See Note 26 – Subsequent Events).

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company granted 6,505,000 stock options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. 5,955,500 of these stock options vested immediately. The remaining 550,000 of the options vest in four equal installments every six months over the two-year period following the grant date. The stock options issued to the consultants were in exchange for corporate strategy, business development or research and development services. The weighted average exercise price of the stock options granted was \$0.23 per option and the weighted average term was 4.1 years. The estimated fair value of the options granted was \$400,730 or \$0.06 per option.

### 18. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (cont'd)...

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the year ended April 30, 2024:

	2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.85%
Expected life of options	4.1 years
Expected annualized volatility	66.72%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%

As at April 30, 2025, the Company had the following stock options outstanding:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
400 000 h			
100,000*	100,000	0.275	13-Jun-25
50,000*	50,000	0.35	27-Jul-25
300,000	300,000	0.35	27-Mar-26
300,000	300,000	0.35	11-May-26
1,700,000	1,700,000	0.275	13-Jun-26
225,000	225,000	0.275	13-Jun-26
3,505,000	3,505,000	0.18	14-Mar-29
6,180,000	6,180,000		

<sup>\*</sup>Expired unexercised subsequent to April 30, 2025

#### Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrant activity for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Warrants	`	ghted Average cise Price
Balance, April 30, 2023	31,321,572	\$	0.48
Expired	(22,988,240)		0.52
Balance, April 20, 2024	8,333,332		0.36
Expired	(8,333,332)		0.36
Balance, April 30, 2025	-	\$	-

The Company did not issue any warrants during the years ended April 30, 2024 and 2025.

### **Share-based Compensation**

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$4,509 (2024 - \$435,140) for stock options vesting in the period.

#### 19. COMMITMENTS

The Company is committed to four land leases with T'kemlups te Secwepmc and one lease with a private landowner with annual payments totaling \$91,495 (Note 14(2)). The leases contain clauses allowing the rental amount to be reviewed and adjusted every five years. The lease with the private landowner expires on June 30, 2031. Three of the leases with T'kemlups te Secwepmc expire on June 30, 2055 and one lease expires on August 31, 2055.

The Company is committed to six equipment leases with payments totalling \$80,073 for the twelve-month period following April 30, 2025 (Note 14(1)). The expiry dates of these leases range between August 31, 2025, and June 30, 2029.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 25-year term loan payable to BMO in the amount of \$6,087,133. Annual principal payments on this loan are \$278,796 and the interest rate is equal to BMO's prime rate + 0.75% per annum. The loan matures on February 28, 2047. This loan was repaid in full subsequent to April 30, 2025 (see Note 27 – Subsequent Events).

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 48-month term loan payable to TD Auto Finance in the amount of \$56,723, with an annual interest rate of 5.99%. Annual combined principal and interest payments on this loan are \$26,109. The loan matures on August 10, 2027.

As at April 30, 2025, the Company had open US dollar forward sales contracts which require it to sell a total of \$1,750,000 USD in exchange for \$2,369,250 by October 31, 2025 (Note 24(a)).

#### 20. CONTINGENCIES

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, various contingencies such as, but not limited to, environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, and tax matters arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues such items as liabilities when the amount can be reasonably estimated, and settlement of the matter is probable to require an outflow of future economic benefits from the Company.

The Company, by agreement with the Government of British Columbia, is responsible for any future site restoration costs on its mining properties. At this time, the need for, or the nature of, any future site restorations costs in addition to those already disclosed in Note 17 cannot be reasonably determined.

The Company is contingently liable with respect to financial letters of credit issued by BMO for \$266,000 as at April 30, 2025 (April 30, 2024 - \$266,000).

#### 21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, and comprises the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer (from May 9, 2023 until February 13, 2024), President and Directors. The spouses of three of the Company's key management personnel are employed by the Company in sales or marketing positions (one spouse resigned in October 2024).

Key management compensation for the year ended April 30, 2025, and 2024 is comprised of the following, and includes amounts paid to both key management and certain of their spouses noted above:

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	\$ _	\$ 33,373
Selling expenses – Personnel	138,883	113,415
General and administrative expenses – Personnel	496,490	571,146
General and administrative expenses – Professional fees	102,825	99,280
Share-based compensation	-	332,752
	\$ 738,198	\$ 1,149,966

As at April 30, 2025 \$9,560 (April 30, 2024 - \$10,203) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which is comprised of amounts owed to the CEO and a corporation owned by the Company's CFO.

#### 22. OTHER INCOME

A summary of the Company's other income (expenses) for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

		2025	2024
Loss on foreign exchange	\$	(76,012)	\$ (43,156)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment assets	Ψ	317,490	102,796
Gain on debt forgiveness		-	20.000
Gain on lease modification		_	9,952
Other income (a)		106,900	40,976
Property rental (b)		26,381	62,507
Unrealized gain on investment in a public company (Note 6)		22,808	_
Realized loss on settlement of lease liabilities (Note 14)		(10,967)	_
Realized gain on settlement of shares to be issued liability		_	190,285
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 10)		(24,059)	(436,763)
	\$	362,541	\$ (53,403)

- (a) The Company earns royalty income for the use of one of its proprietary product formulations by a thirdparty.
- (b) Prior to the sale of one of its leased properties effective October 30, 2024, the Company leased excess warehouse space to a third party.

### 23. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following supplemental cash flow information is provided for the years ended April 30, 2025 and 2024:

		2025	2024
Shares issued for acquisition of APL Group (Note 18)	\$	_	\$ 203.143
Disposition (addition) of leased assets (a)	Ψ	825,836	\$ (327,309)
(Settlement) addition of lease liability (a)		(825,836)	\$ 52,995
Mineral property additions (b)		36,250	\$ -
Evaluation and exploration asset dispositions (b)		(36,250)	\$ _

- (a) Effective October 30, 2024, the Company sold a leased property, and the associated building (see Note 8(c)). At the date of sale, the lease liability recognized by the Company in relation to this lease was \$825,836. On disposition of the leased property, the Company eliminated both the lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset.
- (b) Effective May 31, 2024, the Company relinquished its 2.5% interest in the Sun Group Property, an exploration and evaluation asset, in exchange for an additional 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine, a mineral property asset (see Note 9). Management estimated the fair value of the 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine to be \$36,250.

The Company paid cash income taxes of \$2,796 during the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024: \$1,052).

The net changes in non-cash operating working capital, during years ended April 31, 2025 and 2024, were comprised of changes in the following balances:

		2025		2024
Accounts receivable	\$	(14,505)	\$	334,265
Inventories	•	(74,313)	Ψ	525,565
Prepaid expenses and other		(377,761)		(22,767)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		404,347		(330,280)
Deferred revenue		(4,656)		(133,202)
Deferred grant income		1,873,115		-
	\$	1,806,227	\$	373,581

#### 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

#### (a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g., foreign exchange rates, interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

#### Interest rate risk:

The Company's long-term debt is subject to interest rate risk as the required payments to service the debts will fluctuate as a result of the variable lending rate. There has been a decrease to the interest rate risk exposure compared to the fiscal year ended April 30, 2024 due to a decrease in long-term debt.

A change of 100 basis points on interest rates would have changed finance costs by \$62,000 during the year ended April 30, 2025 (2024: \$65,000). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

#### Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates. There has not been an increase to the Company's currency risk during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 because US denominated revenues were relatively consistent with the prior year. Effective February 1, 2023, the Company began entering into US dollar forward sales agreements to partially mitigate this risk (see US dollar facilities section below)

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk is as follows:

	Ap	April 30, 2025,		April 30, 2024,	
		USD	USD		
Cash	\$	665,615	\$	35,280	
Trade receivables		414,420		464,479	
Accounts payable		(89,323)		(84,666)	
	\$	990,712	\$	415,093	

#### US dollar facilities

Greater than 50% of the Company's annual sales are priced in US dollars, compared to less than 20% of its expenses. Accordingly, the Company accumulates excess US dollars that need to be converted to Canadian dollars on a regular basis. In order to partially mitigate the risk arising from this exposure to US dollar fluctuations, the Company regularly enters into US dollar forward sales contracts.

#### 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)...

On April 30, 2025, US\$1,750,000 (April 30, 2024: US\$2,250,000) US dollar forward sales contracts were outstanding for the combined purchase of \$2,369,250 (April 30, 2024 \$3,012,750), which equates to an average exchange rate of 1.3539 (April 30, 2024: 1.3390) Canadian dollars to US dollars. Had the Company entered into the same US dollar forward sales contracts on April 30, 2025, those contracts would have purchased a combined amount of \$2,400,313 (April 30, 2024: \$3,079,652) which is \$31,063 more (April 30, 2024: \$66,902 more) than the actual total contract amount. The Company recorded the difference of \$31,063 as a foreign exchange loss during the year and a corresponding US dollar liability as at April 30, 2025 (April 30, 2024 - \$66,902).

The following table summarizes the US dollar sales contracts outstanding as at April 30, 2025 and the corresponding US dollar liability:

									ι	JS dollar
							Car	nadian dollar	i	forward
							pr	oceeds of	С	ontract
				Contract		Canadian	C	omparable	lia	ability at
Contract settlement period				exchange dollars		C	ontracts at	Apr 30, 2025		
Open	Closed	US	dollars sold	rate		purchased		or 30, 2025	(iı	n Cdn \$)
May 1, 2025	Aug 8, 2025	\$	750,000	1.3470	\$	1,010,250	\$	1,030,783	\$	(20,533)
Aug 1, 2025	Oct 31, 2025		1,000,000	1.3590		1,359,000		1,369,530		(10,530)
		\$	1,750,000	1.3539	\$	2,369,250	\$	2,400,313	\$	(31,063)

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company monitors the credit risk of customers through credit rating reviews. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 90 days.

In management's opinion, the maximum amount of credit risk is the carrying value of those assets. There has not been a change in who the Company extends credit to. The Company uses a provision matrix to analyze impairment of its trade receivables at the end of each reporting date. During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company recognized an impairment loss allowance on trade receivables of \$75,845 (2024 - \$nil).

The Company's aged trade receivables and related expected credit loss allowance are as follows:

As at April 30, 2025	"	Geographic location							
		Canada US Total					ECL allowance	Credit impairment	
Current (not past due)	\$	527,779	\$	541,453	\$	1,069,232	\$	_	No
1 – 30 days past due		138,782		38,275		177,057		-	No
31 – 60 days past due		6,954		7,592		14,546		_	No
Over 60 days past due		115,732		-		115,732		(75,845)	Partial
	\$	789,247	\$	587,320	\$	1,376,567	\$	(75,845)	

As at April 30, 2025, \$697,931 of the Company's trade receivables were due from three customers. 94% of this balance was current as at April 30, 2025 and all was collected subsequently.

### 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$5,428,513 at April 30, 2025 (April 30, 2024 - \$1,685,806), which includes \$1,750,000 deposited in redeemable short-term investment accounts. The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank rated at AA-, based on Fitch ratings.

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfil its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements and prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfil its obligations. In addition, the Company maintains an operating line of credit facility that can be drawn on to meet short-term financing needs.

A summary of the Company's prospective undiscounted contractual cash flows (i.e., including known or estimated interest costs) that existed as at April 30, 2025 is as follows:

As at April 30, 2025				Undiscounted contractual cash flows							
-									Fi	scal 2029	
		Carrying								and	
		amount	Fi	scal 2026	F	iscal 2027	Fi	scal 2028	1	thereafter	
Accounts payable	\$	2,067,303	\$	2,067,303	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
Lease liabilities		1,693,799		167,916		163,047		162,960		2,303,445	
Loans payable		6,143,856		644,626		628,734		596,268		7,845,328	
Asset retirement obligation		270,439		20,000		20,000		20,000		275,496	
	\$	10,175,397	\$	2,899,845	\$	811,781	\$	779,228	\$ 10	0,424,269	

#### (d) Fair value disclosure

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment in a public company, investment in a private company, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, other current liabilities (US dollar forward contract liability), and loans payable. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

Loans payable have been valued using the discounted cash flow method. This valuation model considers the present value of expected payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.

	April 30, 2025				April 30,	2024	
	Carrying	F	air Value		Carrying	Fair Value	
	amount		(Level 2)		amount	(Level 2)	
Loans payable	\$ 6,143,856	\$	6,143,856	\$	6,444,648	\$6,444,648	

#### 24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Investment in a public company, investment in a private company and the US dollar liability are carried at fair value.

#### (e) Capital management:

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "net debt" to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	P	April 30, 2025	,	pril 30, 2024	
Total liabilities Less: cash and cash equivalents	\$	13,597,209 (5,428,513)	\$	13,309,051 (1,685,806)	
Net debt Total equity	\$	8,168,696 14,381,917	\$	11,623,245 12,996,298	
Net debt to equity	·	0.57		0.89	

#### 25. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. The Company has identified one operating segment being the Canadian operations. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.

#### Revenue by geographic location

The Company sells to customers located in Canada and in the US. The following is a summary of sales by geographic location for the years ended April 30, 2025, and 2024:

	2025	2024
Revenue from customers located in Canada Revenue from customers located in the US	\$ 8,634,692 10,883,385	\$ 8,723,231 10,903,067
	\$ 19,518,077	\$ 19,626,298

#### Customer concentration

During the year ended April 30, 2025, there were two customers that individually accounted for more than 10% of total revenues (year ended April 30, 2024, two customers). These customers accounted for 16% and 12%, respectively of total revenues (year ended April 30, 2024: 15% and 12%, respectively).

#### 26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to April 30, 2025, the Company:

- (a) Granted 2,860,000 stock options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. The stock options issued to the consultants were in exchange for corporate strategy, business development or research and development services. The weighted average exercise price of the stock options granted was \$0.18 per option and the weighted average term was 5.0 years
- (b) Obtained a \$5,680,000 mortgage loan from the Business Development Bank of Canada ("BDC"). The principal amount of the loan is repayable over 276 months (23 years) in equal monthly amounts of \$20,570 plus interest (first month payment is \$23,250). The loan carries a fixed interest rate of 5.05% and matures in May 2049. The Company has the option to repay interest only for a period of up to two years at any time during the term of the loan. If the option is not used by May 2047, the loan will mature, fully repaid, in May 2047.
- (c) Repaid in full the 25-year term, non-revolving demand loan from BMO which had a balance of \$6,073,372 as at the repayment date.