PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Registered Head Office

724 Sarcee Street East Kamloops, British Columbia V2H 1E7

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars) AS AT,

33 A1,					
			(October 31,	April 30
				2025	202
ASSETS					
Coch and seek aguivalents (Note	2)		\$	2,779,200	¢ 5.400.51
Cash and cash equivalents (Note Accounts receivable (Note 4)	3)		Φ	1,229,757	\$ 5,428,510 1,355,93
Inventories (Note 5)				2,595,125	2,594,736
Prepaid expenses and other				329,856	602,074
Trepaid expenses and other				6,933,938	9,981,254
Investment in a public company (No	nte 6)			1,026,640	420,700
Lease receivable (Note 7)) (C O)			256,065	420,700
Investment in a private company (N	ote 8)			513,000	240,000
Property, plant and equipment (Not				16,313,596	14,388,50
Mineral properties (Note 10)	0 0,			1,910,811	1,739,47
Exploration and evaluation assets (Notes 5 and 26)			1,289,895	1,209,200
			\$ 2	28,243,945	\$ 27,979,126
					Ψ = 1/01 0/
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EC	YTIUQ				
Current liabilities	, ,				
Accounts payable and accrued li	abilities (Note 12)		\$	1,640,167	\$ 2,067,303
Other current liabilities (Note 13)				20,000	51,063
Deferred grant income (Note 14)				858,894	1,873,115
Lease obligations - current (Note				97,023	103,168
Loans payable - current (Note 16)				130,811	304,07
				2,746,895	4,398,726
Long-term lease obligations (Note 1	5)			1,564,447	1,590,63
Long-term loans payable (Note 16)				5,594,414	5,839,779
Asset retirement obligations (Note	7)			245,809	250,439
Deferred income tax liability				1,197,926	1,517,634
				11,349,491	13,597,209
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital (Note 18)				29,913,928	29,913,928
Share-based payment reserve (N	ote 18)			6,455,845	6,223,50
Deficit				(19,475,319)	(21,755,512
				16,894,454	14,381,91
			\$2	28,243,945	\$ 27,979,126
ature of operations (Note 1) commitments (Note 19)		Contingencies (No Subsequent event			
approved on behalf of the Board:					
/s/ Stephen Harpur	Director		andy G		Director

PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars, except share amounts) FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,

		Three-mon	th p	eriod ended		Six-mon	th p	eriod ended
				October 31,				October 31,
		2025		2024		2025		2024
REVENUE (Note 25)	\$	4,964,201	\$	5,468,559	\$	10,878,388	\$	10,140,339
COST OF SALES								
Cost of goods sold (Notes 5 and 21)		2,195,203		2,371,458		4,716,990		4,594,485
Freight		644,861		730,251		1,463,862		1,391,469
Amortization and depreciation		227,081		247,230		447,916		462,685
Depletion		4,065		9,399		8,301		17,100
		3,071,210		3,358,338		6,637,069		6,465,739
GROSS PROFIT		1,892,991		2,110,221		4,241,319		3,674,600
EXPENSES								
Selling expenses:								
Advertising and other		202,300		203,904		395,286		352,031
Personnel (Note 21)		120,056		175,720		303,353		332,431
, ,		322,356		379,624		698,639		684,462
Research & development costs		308,384		38,738		518,031		134,891
Caparal and administrative averages								
General and administrative expenses: Office and administration (Note 21)		248,552		351,207		563,347		604,014
Personnel (Note 21)		245,260		218,327		544,913		480,495
Share-based compensation (Notes 18 & 21)		3,544		970		232,344		4,070
Consulting fees		10,200		970		10,200		10,500
Professional fees (Note 21)		152,555		68,900		354,344		171,375
1 Totessional rees (Note 21)		660,111		639,404		1,705,148		1,270,454
		1,290,851		1,057,766		2,921,818		2,089,807
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS		602,140		1,052,455		1,319,501		1,584,793
Finance costs		(91,648)		(142,436)		(183,278)		295,128
Grant income (Note 14)		244,687		_		402,727		_
Other Income (expenses) (Note 22)		368,203		(406,442)		422,876		(418,456)
Income (Loss) before income taxes		1,123,382		503,577		1,961,826		871,209
Current income tax expense		1,341		146,439		1,342		146,439
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense		150,146		(266,360)		(319,708)		(272,092)
landers and a survey bounds to be a survey for the								
Income and comprehensive income for the period	\$	971,895	\$	623,498	\$	2,280,193	\$	996,862
period	Ψ	371,000	Ψ	020,400	Ψ	2,200,100	Ψ	330,002
Basic and diluted income per common share	\$	0.01	\$	0.01	\$	0.02	\$	0.01
Weighted average number of common shares								
outstanding – basic		109,761,944		111,068,786		109,761,944		750,545
- diluted		112,017,812		111,068,786		111,228,697	111,	750,545

			Sha	are-based		
	Number of			payment		
	shares	Share capital		reserve	Deficit	Total equity
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
Share-based compensation	-	_		232,344	_	232,344
Net income for the year	-	_		-	2,280,193	2,280,193
October 31, 2025	109,761,943	\$ 29,913,928	\$	6,455,845	\$ (19,475,319)	\$ 16,894,454

PROGRESSIVE PLANET SOLUTIONS INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars) FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ 2,280,193	\$ 996,862
Adjustments:	(0.105)	(0.400)
Reclamation work performed on mineral properties	(6,185)	(3,490)
Amortization and depreciation	447,916	462,685
Depletion and asset retirement obligations accretion	8,301	17,100
Share-based compensation	232,344	4,070
Finance costs	183,278	295,128
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(47,104)	(205,678)
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange	(31,063)	46,423
Realized gain on settlement of lease liability	(14,166)	(52,189)
Grant income	(402,727)	_
Unrealized gain on investment in a public company	(37,784)	_
Unrealized (gain) loss on investment in a private company	(273,000)	646,500
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 26)	_	24,059
Deferred income tax recovery	(319,708)	(272,092)
Net change in non-cash operating working capital (Note 23)	 (29,133)	(624,355)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,991,162	1,335,023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from dispositions of property, plant and equipment Mineral property additions Exploration and evaluation assets acquisition and expenditures Purchase of shares in a public company (Note 6)	 (3,238,913) 53,865 (178,086) (80,695) (568,156)	(350,866) 1,284,500 (209,718) (1,469)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	 (4,011,985)	722,447
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repurchased shares for cancellation (Note 18)	_	(288,481)
Proceeds from loan financing	5,680,000	_
Loan repayments	(6,244,435)	(390,822)
Repayment of bank indebtedness	(6)	_
Payments on lease obligations	(82,133)	(131,796)
Lease payments received	 18,084	-
Net cash used in financing activities	 (628,490)	(811,099)
Change in cash during the period Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	 (2,649,313) 5,428,513	1,246,371 1,685,806
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,779,200	\$ 2,932,177

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 International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 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 December 18, 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.

(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 have been eliminated on consolidation.

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%

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

(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.
- 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 6).
- ii) The taxable income the Company will generate in the subsequent 12-month period which is the basis for which it recognizes unused tax losses or other deductible amounts.

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.

BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

(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 with remaining maturities at the time of acquisition of three months or less. Their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Restricted cash consists of monies held in trust on legal undertakings which can only be used for a specific purpose (i.e., the repayment of bank indebtedness) once a release has been obtained. Restricted cash is classified as current or non-current assets based on the applicable restriction periods.

(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.

(i) Lease Receivables:

The Company classifies any assets leased to a third-party as either finance leases or operating leases. Under a finance lease, substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to the lessee. Under an operating lease, the lessee obtains the right to use the asset for a period of time, but does not obtain all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At the inception of a finance lease, the Company derecognizes the underlying asset (for example, an equipment asset) from its balance sheet and correspondingly recognizes a lease receivable. The lease receivable represents the present value of the future lease payments the Company will receive under the terms of the lease agreement.

The lease receivable is reduced as lease payments are received by the Company. Further, the Company recognizes interest income over the lease term based on the interest rate embedded in the lease.

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

(j) 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 and comprehensive income.

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 profit or 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.

(k) 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.

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 profit or 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. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(I) 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.

(m) 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...)

(n) 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 and comprehensive income 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 and comprehensive income in the same period, and in proportion to, the expenses the Company incurs in order to meet the conditions of the grant.

(o) 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 profit or 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 involves a risk of significant adjustments. These retirement activities are many years into the future hence the estimates include assumptions of the time required. Furthermore, 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

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.

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

(p) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income 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.

(q) 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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets:

The Company's financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment in a public company, investment in a private company and lease receivable. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: 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.

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

(q) Financial instruments (cont'd...)

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 and comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. 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 and comprehensive income 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 and comprehensive income.

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 and comprehensive income.

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.

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

(r) 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 and comprehensive income as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(s) 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.

(t) 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.

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

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.

(t) Impairment (cont'd...)

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.

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 profit or 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 statement of income immediately.

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

(u) Share capital

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

(v) 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 and comprehensive income, 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.

(w) 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.

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 take into account 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.

(x) 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.

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

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.

(y) Income 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. 700,000 of the Company's 8,990,000 stock options outstanding at October 31, 2025 are not included in the income per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(z) 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

	Oct	October 31, 2025		pril 30, 2025
Bank balances Term deposit	\$	1,029,200 1,750,000	\$	3,678,513 1,750,000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,779,200	\$	5,428,513

Term deposit

At October 31 and April 30, 2025 the Company had \$1,750,000 in a short-term investment account with a Tier 1 Canadian bank. 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.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Octo	October 31, 2025		oril 30, 2025
Trade receivables Commodity tax recoverable Other receivables	\$	1,150,543 6,467 72,747	\$	1,300,722 6,211 48,998
	\$	1,229,757	\$	1,355,931

5. INVENTORIES

	Octo	October 31, 2025		oril 30, 2025
Finished goods	\$	389,322	\$	378,199
Raw materials		755,481		770,714
Supplies		1,450,322		1,445,823
	\$	2,595,125	\$	2,594,736

Inventories have been pledged as security for the Company's long-term debt (Note 16) in accordance with the respective agreement. During the six-month periods ended October 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, and the six months ended October 31, 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 year ended April 30, 2025 and the six-month period ended October 31, 2025:

	Total
Balance, April 30, 2024	\$ _
Shares purchased by the Company in the open market	397,892
Unrealized gain from change in fair value	22,808
Balance, April 30, 2025	420,700
Shares purchased by the Company in the open market	568,155
Unrealized gain from change in fair value (a)	37,785
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$ 1,026,640

(a) The Company reported a gain of \$37,785 in order to increase the carrying value of the public company shares to their fair value as at October 31, 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 income (Note 22).

7. LEASE RECEIVABLE

In June 2025, the Company entered into an agreement to lease an under-utilized equipment asset to a third-party. The Company assessed the lease to be a finance lease as substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership were transferred to the third-party lessee. The lease has a term of 66 months with monthly lease payments of \$4,800 (combined interest and principal) in addition to a down payment of \$25,000 received by the Company at the commencement of the lease. The interest rate embedded in the lease is 5.45% per annum. The Company determined the net present value of the lease payments to be \$274,149 which it recognized as a lease receivable. The carrying value of the equipment asset was \$234,330 at the lease inception date and accordingly, the Company reported a gain on sale of \$64,819 in June 2025 as a result of the disposition of this asset (calculated as: down payment of \$25,000 plus lease receivable of \$274,149 equals total proceeds of \$299,149 less carrying value of \$234,330).

8. INVESTMENT IN A PRIVATE COMPANY

The following is a summary of the Company's investment in ZS2 Technologies Ltd. ("ZS2") for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six-month period ended October 31, 2025:

			Total
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Common shares	Common shares	-	
Balance, April 30, 2024 Unrealized loss from change in fair value	450,000 -	\$	742,500 (517,500)
Balance, April 30, 2025 Unrealized gain from change in fair value (a)	450,000 -	\$	225,000 225,000
Balance, October 30, 2025	450,000	\$	450,000
ZS2 Technologies Ltd. – Share purchase warrants	Warrants	_	
Balance, April 30, 2024 Unrealized loss from change in fair value	300,000 -	\$	150,000 (135,000)
Balance, April 30, 2025 Unrealized gain from change in fair value (b)	300,000	\$	15,000 48,000
Balance, October 31, 2025	300,000	\$	63,000
Investments in common shares and warrants of ZS2 balance:			
Balance, April 30		\$	240,000
Balance, October 31, 2025		\$	513,000

- (a) In the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, ZS2 completed issued common shares under a private placement at \$1.00 per share. The Company did not participate in the private placement. However, the private placement price of \$1.00 per share was an indicator of the fair value of the ZS2 shares as at October 31, 2025. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$225,000 (\$0.50 per share) to increase the carrying value of the investment from \$225,000 to \$450,000 during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025.
- (b) On October 31, 2025, the Company estimated the fair value of its 300,000 share-purchase warrants to be \$63,000 (\$0.21 per warrant), which was \$48,000 higher than the carrying value recorded as at April 30, 2025. Accordingly, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$48,000 during the six-month period ended April 30, 2025.

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

	October 31, 2025	April 30, 2025
Spot price per share	\$1.00	\$0.50
Strike price per share	\$2.00	\$2.00
Risk-free interest rate	2.71%	2.47%
Expected life of options	1.35 years	1.85 years
Expected annualized volatility	88.00%	80.00%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

The Company's investments in shares and warrants in ZS2 are classified as and subsequently measured at FVTPL.

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of the changes in the Company's property, plant and equipment for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six months ended October 31, 2025, as follows:

	La	nd		Buildings	Equip	men	t	Veh	icles			Total
	Freehold	L	.easehold	-	Owned		Leased	Owned		Leased	•	
Cost												
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	-		_	-	_		_	128,471		(128,471)		_
Dispositions	 -		(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
Additions (a)	_		-	278,641	2,348,778		_	-		-		2,627,419
Adjustments (b)	-		-	-	75,124		(48,622)	-		-		26,502
Dispositions (c)	 -		-	-	(498,427)		-	-		-		(498,427)
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$ 2,170,000	\$	6,505,411	\$ 2,552,003	\$ 7,768,407	\$	353,811	\$ 269,235	\$	_	\$	19,618,867
Accumulated												
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	-		_	-	_		_	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
Additions	-		104,575	49,760	247,402		31,360	14,820		-		447,917
Adjustments (a)	-		-	-	47,430		(47,430)	-		-		-
Dispositions (b)	-		-	-	(217,518)		-	-		-		(217,518)
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$ -	\$	752,511	\$ 287,354	\$ 1,947,958	\$	116,247	\$ 201,201	\$	-	\$	3,305,271
Net Book Value												
Balance, April 30, 2025	\$ 2,170,000	\$	5,857,475	\$ 2,035,768	\$ 3,972,288	\$	270,116	\$ 82,854	\$	-	\$	14,388,501
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$ 2,170,000	\$	5,752,900	\$ 2,264,649	\$ 5,820,449	\$	237,564	\$ 68,034	\$	-	\$	16,313,596

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

- (a) The total value of property, plant and equipment additions for the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, was \$3,238,913. Of these additions, \$1,226,421 were determined to be eligible expenditures for previously awarded government grants (see Note 14), which reimburse 49.86% of such expenditures. Accordingly, consistent with the Company's accounting policies, the value of the property, plant and equipment additions have been reduced by the corresponding grant proceeds received, which was \$611,494 for the six-months ended October 31, 2025 (i.e., \$1,226,421 of eligible expenditures multiplied by the grant rate of 49.86%). Of this amount, \$19,373 was applied to building additions and \$592,121 was applied to equipment additions.
- (b) During the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, the Company purchased a forklift prior to the end of its lease term. Accordingly, the Company transferred the initial cost of this asset (\$75,124) and accumulated depreciation (\$47,430) from the Leased Equipment to Owned Equipment category above.
 - In addition, in October 2025, there was a modification in the lease terms for four of the company's leased forklifts. This change resulted in an increase in the leased equipment value of \$26,502 and a corresponding increase in the lease liability of \$26,502 (see Note 15).
- (c) During the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, the Company sold equipment assets with a combined cost of \$498,427 and accumulated depreciation of \$217,518 for total gross proceeds of \$328,014 (consisting of cash of \$53,865 and a lease receivable of \$274,149 see Note 7 above).

Property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security for the Company's long-term debt (Note 16) in accordance with the respective agreements.

10. MINERAL PROPERTIES

A summary of the changes in the Company's mineral properties for the year ended April 30, 2025 and the six months ended October 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Rec	I Lake Mine		Bud Mine	C	Bromley Creek Mine	
		Savona, BC	Pri	nceton, BC	Pri	nceton, BC	Total
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
Additions		119,685		57,187		1,214	178,086
Change in ARO estimate		-		-		-	-
Depletion		(4,791)		(1,955)		_	(6,746)
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$	917,978	\$	380,044	\$	612,789	\$ 1,910,811

As at October 31, 2025, the Company owned 100% interests in the Red Lake Mine and the Bud Bentonite Mine, as well as 32.1% 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 Bromley Creek Mine property to International Zeolite Corporation.

11. 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 year ended April 30, 2025, and the three months ended October, 2025, is as follows:

	Z1 Zeolite		Ferguson Creek		un Group Zeolite	0.1	
	Property, BC ee Note 26)	Pr	operty, BC	Pro	operty, BC	Other	Total
Balance, April 30, 2024 Exploration cost additions	\$ 1,207,739 1,461	\$	-	\$	60,151 158	\$ -	\$ 1,267,890 1,619
Disposition	 		_		(60,309)	_	(60,309)
Balance, April 30, 2025	1,209,200		-		-	-	1,209,200
Acquisition payments	-		50,000		-	-	50,000
Exploration cost additions	 -		11,785		-	18,910	30,695
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$ 1,209,200	\$	61,785	\$	_	\$ 18,910	\$ 1,289,895

<u>Z1 Zeolite Property, British Columbia (see Note 26)</u>

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.

Subsequent to October 31, 2025, management determined that it was appropriate to write-off the Z1 Property in full – see Note 26 for details.

Ferguson Creek Property, British Columbia

On June 17, 2025, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a pozzolan mineral property near Ferguson Creek, BC, for the following consideration:

- i) \$50,000 cash payment on June 17, 2025 (paid).
- ii) \$25,000 cash payment due within five days following the issuance of a bulk sample permit.
- iii) \$50,000 cash payment due within five days following the issuance of a mine permit.

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are government remittances payable of \$19,507 as at October 31, 2025 (April 30, 2025 - \$266,238), which include amounts payable for Corporate taxes, GST, PST, EHT, payroll related taxes, workers' compensation and other federal remittances.

13. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

A summary of the Company's other current liabilities as at October 31, 2025 and April 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Octol	oer 31, 2025	Ap	oril 30, 2025
Current portion of Asset Retirement Obligation (Note 15) US dollar forward contracts liability (Note 24)	\$	20,000	\$	20,000 31,063
	\$	20,000	\$	51,063

14. 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 the six-month period ended October 2025, the Company incurred \$2,034,136 in eligible waspilot plant project costs (six-month period ended October 31, 2024: \$Nil). Of this amount, \$1,226,421 were related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment assets. Accordingly, 49.86% of this amount (\$611,494) was considered government assistance and deducted from the acquisition cost of these assets (see Note 9)

In respect to the remaining \$807,715 of non-capital eligible project costs, the Company recognized 49.86% of these costs (\$402,727) as grant income for the period (six-month period ended Oct 31, 2024: \$Nil).

The combined capital grant proceeds and non-capital grant income recognized in the current period (\$611,494 and \$406,727, respectively) reduced the Company's deferred grant income balance from \$1,873,115 as at April 30, 2025, to \$858,894 as at October 31, 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.

15. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

	Oct	ober 31, 2025	Α	pril 30, 2025
Equipment (1)	\$	252,991	\$	269,950
Land (2)		1,408,479		1,423,849
		1,661,470		1,693,799
Less current portion of lease obligations		(97,023)		(103,168)
	\$	1,564,447	\$	1,590,631

- (1) The Company's equipment leases balance as at October 31, 2025, is comprised of four 5-year leases for the use of four forklifts commencing between August 1, 2023 and March 1, 2024, with a combined initial 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. In October 2025, the lease agreements were modified which resulted in an increase in the combined monthly lease payment to \$6,571. This change resulted in an increase in the leased liability of \$26,502 and a corresponding increase in the leased equipment value of \$26,502 (see Note 9).
- (2) The Company's land leases as at October 31, 2025 were comprised of the following:
 - (a) A lease expiring June 30, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at October 31, 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 October 31, 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.
 - (c) A lease expiring June 30, 2055 (approximately 30 years remaining at October 31, 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 October 31, 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.
 - (a) A lease expiring June 30, 2031 (approximately 6 years remaining at October 31, 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.

15. LEASE OBLIGATIONS (cont'd...)

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 9).

Effective July 9, 2025, the Company exercised a buyout option on a forklift prior to the end of its 5-year lease. The buyout price was \$10 and the remaining lease liability was \$14,176 at the buyout date. The Company reported the difference of \$14,166 as a gain on settlement of lease liability (included in Other income – see Note 22).

During the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, interest expense of \$37,468 (2024 - \$54,539) relating to lease liabilities has been included in finance costs in the statement of income and comprehensive income related to these lease arrangements.

A summary of the changes in the Company's lease liabilities for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six months ended October 31, 2025, is as follows:

	C	ctober, 2025	A	April 30 [,] 2025
Lease liabilities, beginning of period	\$	1,693,799	\$	2,629,513
Payments		(82,133)		(213,820)
Interest expense		37,468		92,975
Settlement of lease liability		-		(825,836)
(Gain) loss on settlement of lease liabilities		(14,166)		10,967
Lease modification		26,502		_
Lease liabilities, end of the period	\$	1,661,470	\$	1,693,799

A schedule of the Company's lease maturities as at October 31, 2025 and at April 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Octo	ber 31, 2025	Α	pril 30, 2025
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows Less than one year	\$	166,641	\$	167,916
More than one year		2,571,232		2,629,539
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	\$	2,737,873	\$	2,797,455

16 LOANS PAYABLE

	Octo	ober 31, 2025	Δ	pril 30, 2025
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
BDC 23-year term non-revolving loan, interest at 5.05% per annum, repayable in monthly installments of \$20,570 plus interest secured by a general security agreement of the Company's assets as well as first mortgages on the Company's leased properties. No principal payments are due until March 2026.		5,680,000		-
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		45,225		56,723
Less current portion of loans payable	\$	5,725,225 (130,811) 5,594,414	\$	6,143,856 (304,077) 5,839,779

A summary of changes in loans payable for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six months ended October 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Oct	ober 31, 2025	А	pril 30, 2025
Loans payable, beginning of period	\$	6,143,856	\$	6,444,648
Loan proceeds		5,680,000		_
Loan repayments		(6,244,435)		(761,347)
Interest expense		145,804		460,555
Loans payable, end of period	\$	5,725,225	\$	6,143,856

17. 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 October 31 and 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 October 31, 2025 is \$329,311 (April 30, 2025: \$335,496). The following is a reconciliation of the changes in the asset retirement obligations during the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six months ended October, 2025:

	Octo	ober 31, 2025	Ą	oril 30, 2025
Asset retirement obligations, beginning of period Reclamation work performed	\$	270,439 (6,185)	\$	298,577 (5,187)
Change in estimated costs and assumptions		(0,100)		(25,478)
Accretion expense		1,555		2,527
Asset retirement obligations, end of period		265,809		270,439
Less estimated current portion		(20,000)		(20,000)
	\$	245,809	\$	250,439

18. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value

During the six-month period ended October, 2025, the Company did not issue or repurchase any of its common shares.

During the year ended April 30, 2025, 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 the 2,735,000 shares prior to April 30, 2025.

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.

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

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the years ended April 30, 2025 and the six months ended October 31, 2025 is as follows:

		We	eighted Average
	Options		Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2024	10,765,000		0.27
Forfeited	(850,000)		0.28
Expired	(3,735,000)		0.35
Balance, April 30, 2025	6,180,000	\$	0.23
Issued	2,960,000		0.18
Expired	(150,000)		0.30
Balance, October 31, 2025	8,990,000	\$	0.21
Exercisable, October 31, 2025	8,915,000	\$	0.21

During the six months ended October 31, 2025, the Company granted the following:

- (1) 2,860,000 stock options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company. All of the stock options vested immediately. The stock options issued to the consultants were in exchange for corporate strategy, business development or research and development services. The exercise price of the stock options granted was \$0.18 per option and the term was 5.0 years. The estimated fair value of the options granted was \$228,800 or \$0.08 per option.
- (2) 100,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company. 25,000 stock options vested at the grant date and the remaining 75,000 options vest on October 20, 2026. The stock options were issued in exchange for research and development services. The exercise price of the stock options granted was \$0.29 per option and the term was 3.0 years. The estimated fair value of the options granted was \$13,000 or \$0.08 per option.

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company did not grant any stock options.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025:

	2025
Risk-free interest rate	2.74%
Expected life of options	4.9 years
Expected annualized volatility	74.7%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%

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

Stock options (cont'd)...

As at October 31, 2025, the Company had the following stock options outstanding:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
200,000	200,000	0.25	27-Mar-26
300,000	300,000	0.35	_,
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
100,000	25,000	0.29	20-Oct-28
3,505,000	3,505,000	0.18	14-Mar-29
2,860,000	2,860,000	0.18	09-May-30
8,990,000	8,915,000		

Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrant activity for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the six-month period ended October 31, 2025:

	Warrants	_	ghted Average cise Price
Balance, April 20, 2024	8,333,332		0.36
Expired	(8,333,332)		0.36
Balance, April 30, 2025 and October 31, 2025	-	\$	-

The Company did not issue any warrants during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025 or during the year ended April 30, 2025.

Share-based Compensation

During the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$232,344 (2024 - \$4,070) 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 15(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 four equipment leases with payments totaling \$75,145 for the twelve-month period following October 31, 2025 (Note 15(1)). The expiry dates of these leases range between November 30, 2028, and June 30, 2029.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 23-year term loan payable to BDC in the amount of \$5,680,000. Annual principal payments on this loan are \$246,840 and the interest rate is equal to 5.05% per annum. The loan matures on November 23, 2049. Only interest payments are due on this loan until March 2026.

The Company is committed to a non-revolving 48-month term loan payable to TD Auto Finance in the amount of \$45,228, 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.

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 for \$266,000 as at October 31, 2025 (April 30, 2025 – \$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, President and Directors. The spouses of two of the Company's key management personnel are employed by the Company in sales or marketing positions A third spouse worked for the Company in sales in the year ended April 20, 2025, but resigned in October 2024.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd...)

	2025	2024
Selling expenses – Personnel	\$ 53,360	86,302
General and administrative expenses – Personnel	257,514	232,210
General and administrative expenses – Professional fees	52,371	51,750
Share-based compensation	162,800	-
	\$ 526,045	\$ 370,262

As at October 31, 2025, \$18,547 (April 30, 2025 \$9,560) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which is comprised of amounts owed to the CEO, a director and a corporation owned by the Company's CFO.

22. OTHER INCOME

A summary of the Company's other income (expenses) for the six months ended October 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	Three-month period					Six-	mont	h period
		end	ed (October 31,		ende	ed Oc	tober 31,
		2025		2024		2025		2024
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	\$	8,535	\$	(43,871)	\$	(11,720)	\$	(69,786)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and								
equipment		16,273		205,678		47,104		205,678
Other income (a)		32,046		19,976		62,542		39,090
Property rental (b)		_		7,900		_		26,746
Realized gain on investment in public company (Note 6)		38,349		-		37,784		-
Realized gain on settlement of lease liabilities		_		52,189		14,166		52,189
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment in a private								
company (Note 8)		273,000		(646,500)		273,000	((646,500)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets								
(Note 10)		_		_		_		(24,059)
	\$	368,203	\$	(404,628)	\$	422,876	\$	(416,642)

⁽a) The Company earns royalty income for the use of one of its proprietary product formulations by a third-party. In addition, the Company earns dividend income on its Public Company shares (see Note 6).

⁽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 six months ended October 31, 2025, and 2024

	 2025	2024
Lease Receivable addition (a)	\$ 274,149	\$ -
Property, plant and equipment disposition (a)	\$ (274,149)	\$ _
Addition of leased equipment asset (b)	\$ 26,502	\$ -
Evaluation and exploration asset dispositions (b)	\$ (26,502)	\$ _
Mineral property additions (c)	\$ -	\$ 36,250
Evaluation and exploration asset dispositions (c)	\$ _	\$ (36,250)
Disposition of leased asset (d)	\$ _	\$ 762,679
Settlement of lease liability (d)	\$ 	\$ (762,679)

- (a) During the six-month period ended October 31, 2025, the Company disposed of an under-utilized equipment asset by entering into an agreement to lease the asset to a third-party (see Note 7). The Company determined the net present value of the lease payments to be \$274,149 at the inception of the lease which were recorded as a Lease receivable.
- (b) In October 2025, the Company's the lease agreements for four forklifts were modified which resulted in an increase in the combined monthly lease payment to \$6,571. This change resulted in an increase in the leased liability of \$26,502 and a corresponding increase in the leased equipment value of \$26,502 (see Note 9).
- (c) Effective May 31, 2024, the Company relinquished its 2.5% interest in the Sun Group Property, an exploration and evaluation asset (see Note 11), in exchange for an additional 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine, a mineral property asset. Management estimated the fair value of the 2.5% interest in the Bromley Creek Mine to be \$36,250.
- (d) Effective October 30, 2024, the Company sold a leased property, and the associated building. 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.

The Company paid cash income taxes of \$1,341 during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025 (2024: \$Nil).

The net changes in non-cash operating working capital, during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025:

	,	2025		2024
Accounts receivable	\$	126,174	\$	(382,416)
Inventories	•	(389)	•	(186,035)
Prepaid expenses and other		272,218		4,618
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(427,136)		(55,866)
Deferred revenue		_		(4,656)
	\$	(219,133)	\$	(624,355)

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 not subject to short-term interest rate risk as its long-term debt carries a fixed interest rate for a five-year term.

Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates. There has been an increase to the Company's currency risk during the six-month period ended October 31, 2025 because US denominated revenues increased compared with the prior year period.

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

	Octobe	er 31, 2025	Ар	ril 30, 2025	
		USD		USD	
Cash	\$	371,094	\$	665,615	
Trade receivables		315,676		414,420	
Accounts payable		(127,694)		(89,323)	
	\$	559,076	\$	990,712	

(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 six-month period ended October 31, 2025, the Company recognized an impairment loss allowance on trade receivables of \$112,627 (April 30, 2025 – \$75,845).

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

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

As at October 31, 2025	Geographic	loca	ation		11	
					ECL	Credit
	Canada		US	Total	allowance	impairment
Current (not past due)	\$ 628,841	\$	389,966	\$ 1,018,807	\$ -	No
1 – 30 days past due	75,330		35,562	110,892	-	No
31 – 60 days past due	10,899		9,945	20,844	-	Partial
Over 60 days past due	112,627		_	-	(112,627)	Yes
	\$ 827,697	\$	435,473	\$ 1,263,170	\$ (112,627)	

As at October 31, 2025, \$678,038 of the Company's trade receivables were due from four customers (April 30, 2025 - \$697,931 due from three customers).

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$2,779,200 at October 31, 2025 (April 30, 2024 – \$5,428,513), 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. The Company 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 October 31, 2025 is as follows:

As at October 31, 2025	Undiscounted contractual cash flows									
									Fisc	al 2029
		Carrying	R	emaining						and
		amount	Fi	scal 2026	F	iscal 2027	Fi	scal 2028	th	ereafter
Accounts payable	\$	1,640,167	\$	1,640,167	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Lease liabilities		1,661,470		83,105		170,350		170,518	2,	310,789
Loans payable		5,725,225		199,802		551,878		521,806	7,8	358,490
Asset retirement obligation		265,809		10,000		20,000		20,000		279,311
	\$	9,292,671	\$	1,933,074	\$	742,228	\$	712,324	\$ 10,4	148,590

(d) Fair value disclosure

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investment in a public company, lease receivable, investment in a private company, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, 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.

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

The Lease receivable and the 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. Management determined the carrying values of the lease receivable and the loans payable were equal to their respective carrying values as at October 31, 2025 (and as at April 30, 2025 in respect to the loans payable).

Investment in a public company and investment in a private company 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:

	October 31, 2025			April 30, 2025		
Total liabilities Less: cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,349,491 (2,779,200)	\$	13,597,209 (5,428,513)		
Net debt Total equity	\$	8,570,291 16,894,454	\$	8,168,696 14,381,917		
Net debt to equity		0.51		0.57		

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 six months ended October 31, 2025, and 2024

	2025	2024
Revenue from customers located in Canada Revenue from customers located in the US	\$ 4,435,440 6,442,948	\$ 4,161,558 5,978,781
	\$ 10,878,388	\$ 10,140,339

25. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

<u>Customer concentration</u>

During the six months ended October 31, 2024, there was one customer that individually accounted for more than 10% of total revenues (six months ended October 31, 2024, two customers). This customer accounted for 20% of total revenues (six months ended October 31, 2024: 19% and 12%, respectively).

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Management elected not to renew the Company's mine lease permit for its Z1 Zeolite property, which expired subsequent to October 31, 2025. In preparation for this renewal, Management determined that the zeolite material at the Company's existing Bromley Creek Zeolite Mine was superior for use in current products, as well as for products under research and development. Management concluded that expending the significant estimated costs associated with renewing the mine lease were not justified in light of the limited opportunities for further development of the Z1 Zeolite property. Accordingly, the Company wrote-off the capitalized cost of this property of \$1,209,200 subsequent to October 31, 2025.